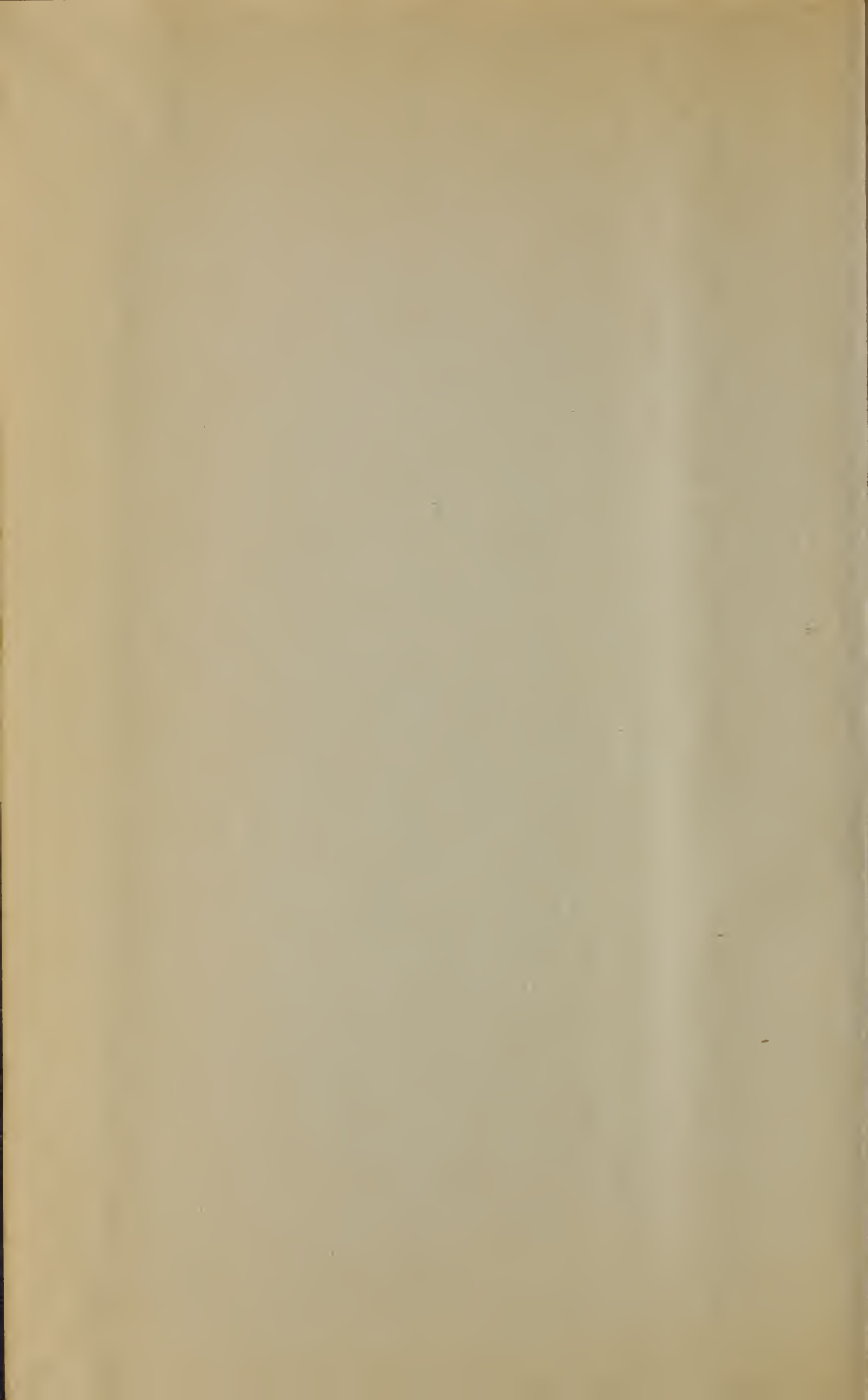




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Twenty-Fifth Annual Report

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

For the Year 1919



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE
FEBRUARY 12, 1920

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STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

FEBRUARY 12, 1920.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY, *January 31, 1920.*

TO THE HON. HARRY C. WALKER, *President of the Senate:*

SIR:—By direction of the Commission I transmit to the Legislature, herewith, the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the State Commission of Prisons.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

President.

COMMISSIONERS

HENRY SOLOMON ----- New York
JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- Brooklyn
SARAH L. DAVENPORT ----- Bath
ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY ----- Buffalo
MIAL H. PIERCE ----- Gouverneur
LEON C. WEINSTOCK ----- New York
GEORGE W. DAVIDS ----- Poughkeepsie

OFFICERS

HENRY SOLOMON ----- President
JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- Vice-President
JOHN F. TREMAIN ----- Secretary

REPORT

TO THE LEGISLATURE:—

The State Commission of Prisons herewith submits its Twenty-fifth Annual Report as required by section 43 of the Prison Law.

There was but one change in the personnel of the Commission during the year, Leon C. Weinstock of New York succeeding Commissioner Frank E. Wade of Buffalo whose term expired June 21, 1919.

The attendance during the year was as follows:

January 7. At the Commission's Office, 227 State street, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Holloway, Kennedy and Pierce.

February 4. At the Commission's Office, 227 State street, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Kennedy, Pierce and Davids.

March 4. At the Commission's Office, 227 State street, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Holloway, Kennedy, Pierce and Davids.

April 1. At the Commission's Office, 227 State street, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Holloway, Kennedy and Davids.

May 6. At the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo. Present: Commissioners Wade, Davenport, Holloway, Kennedy and Pierce.

June 3. At the Office of Commissioner Kennedy, 15 Dey street, New York City. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Kennedy, Pierce and Davids.

June 10. At Supreme Court Chambers, Poughkeepsie. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Wade, Davenport, Holloway, Kennedy, Pierce and Davids.

July 1. At Sing Sing Prison. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Davenport, Holloway, Kennedy, Pierce and Davids.

August 5. At the Office of Commissioner Kennedy, 15 Dey

street, New York City. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Davenport, Kennedy, Pierce and Davids.

August 26. At the Commission's Office, 23 Washington avenue, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Kennedy, Holloway, Pierce, Davids and Weinstock.

September 6. At the New York State Reformatory, Elmira. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Davenport, Kennedy, Holloway and Pierce.

October 7. At the Commission's Office, 23 Washington avenue, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Kennedy, Davenport, Holloway, Davids and Weinstock.

November 11. At the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Kennedy, Davenport, Holloway, Pierce and Weinstock.

December 2. At the Commission's Office, 23 Washington avenue, Albany. Present: Commissioners Solomon, Kennedy, Davenport, Holloway, Pierce and Weinstock.

A YEAR IN CORRECTIONAL WORK

The State Commission of Prisons is charged with the visitation and inspection of all institutions in which sane adults charged with or convicted of crime are confined. These include the state prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, New York City penal institutions and police stations, county jails, city jails, and town and village lockups,—in all, about 600. Through these institutions 100,000 unfortunates, more or less, pass annually, the periods of their detention ranging from a few hours to life, while a few pay the extreme penalty in the electric chair at Sing Sing.

The number of persons in many of these institutions, particularly in county jails and penitentiaries, has continued to decrease during the past year, and with prohibition in effect a still further reduction may be expected. However, in the event of a period of industrial depression with its accompanying lack of employment, it is to be expected that the population will increase, as statistics show this to have been the experience of the past.

The problem of the mentally defective delinquent is one of the most important with which those in charge of penal institutions have to deal. In its report of last year the Commission presented a comprehensive report of a state-wide inquiry on the subject and recommended legislation to provide for the commitment or transfer of mentally defective delinquents to custodial institutions where they would receive special treatment and care and be discharged only when it is deemed safe to permit

them to return to society rather than send them to penal and correctional institutions to serve a definite sentence and be released in the same, or possibly worse, condition than when they were received. The report also called attention to the necessity for the development and extension of psychiatric clinics for institutions and courts. The Commission renews these recommendations.

In the reconstruction of Sing Sing Prison now under way, provision will be made for testing and classifying those committed to our state prisons—a place where the mental and physical defectives will be sifted from those for whom there is a chance to return to society as useful members.

New York City has about completed the remodeling of a wing of the old Workhouse on Blackwell's Island into a reception and classification hospital for women, and plans have been approved for reconstructing the former industrial building at the Penitentiary into a similar hospital for men.

The New York State Reformatory at Elmira has been doing splendid work in psychiatry for several years, as has Dr. Frank L. Heacox, physician at Auburn Prison.

At a conference on Mental Clinics and Social Work held at Ward's Island, October 23, 1919, a committee on Joint Clinics was appointed, consisting of representatives of the State Hospital Commission, State Commission for Mental Defectives, State Department of Health, State Department of Education, State Board of Charities, State Commission of Prisons, and State Probation Commission. The various departments are co-operating in holding clinics for mental and nervous cases in the principal cities of the State with a view to broadening their scope and helpfulness.

Early in the year Charles F. Rattigan, Superintendent of State Prisons, appointed a committee headed by Adolph Lewisohn of New York City to make a survey of conditions in the various state prisons and report to the Legislature. The Commission is represented on this committee by Commissioner John S. Kennedy. The Committee has been at work throughout the year and expects to submit a comprehensive report of its findings and recommendations.

The decline in prison population has had the effect of reducing farm work, particularly among prisoners in county jails. In some counties there have been so few sentenced prisoners as to make it impossible to cultivate available land. Nevertheless the Commission has continued to urge, as it did during the war, that the services of every available able-bodied prisoner sentenced to hard labor be utilized at farm work.

Apart from the construction of the new prison at Wingdale, Dutchess county and the reconstruction work under way at Sing Sing, there has been comparatively little structural

work done at the state prisons. In fact, there has been little prison construction work done, due to the high cost of material and labor. Minor repairs and improvements have been made, however, in a number of institutions. Work on the new institution for women, which the city of New York is erecting at Grey-court, Orange county, has progressed and it is expected it will be ready for occupancy some time next year.

The industries in the four state prisons report sales amounting to \$1,247,493.39 and earnings of \$240,238.51 for the fiscal year ending June 30th. A fire in November at Sing Sing Prison caused a loss estimated at \$60,000 to the cart and wagon building and the blacksmith and machine shop.

A new and important industry, known as the "sign and number industry," has been assigned to Auburn Prison by the Commission, the Legislature of 1919 having appropriated \$75,000 for the establishment of a plant to manufacture automobile license plates and highway signs. The Commission believes the earnings of the industries should be applied more liberally to the purchase and installation of modern machinery and equipment to replace that which is old and obsolete, and that the inmates should work eight hours. At present about six hours constitute the average day's work.

The State Farm for Women, established near Valatie as a place of detention for women misdemeanants more than thirty years of age with records of frequent offenses, was discontinued by the Legislature of 1919 as such and the Superintendent of State Prisons directed to operate it as a part of one of the state prisons pending the further direction of the Legislature. The institution, which was opened in 1914, and designed originally to accommodate 500 inmates, was never completed, and with facilities for but 70 or 80 proved a costly undertaking. It has been suggested that it could be utilized to advantage as a branch of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills for the segregation of the feeble-minded.

The Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse, which was leased by the county to the Federal Government for hospital purposes during the war, was reopened as a penitentiary on September 19th.

A new and important phase of municipal work in connection with the prison problem was undertaken by the city of Buffalo during the year. A Prison Division of the Bureau of Public Welfare of the Department of Public Affairs has been established, representatives of which meet Buffalo men and women upon their return to the city from state, county or private penal and correctional institutions, secure proper employment for them, and look after the general welfare of each individual. Many employers of labor of the city have agreed to cooperate with the Department and superintendents and fore-

men have promised not to reveal the past history of any individual who accepts employment from him. So far as possible, the work of the Bureau is entirely separate from that of the Police Department. In addition to finding positions for unfortunates, many of the prisoners are visited prior to their release so that when they return to the city they may be greeted and immediately cared for. Assistance also is given in bringing about a reconciliation with the prisoner's family and he is encouraged to make of himself a respected member of society. The Commission believes this to be a worthwhile and commendable effort on the part of the city to assist in the rehabilitation of the prisoner and an undertaking which could well be emulated by other municipalities.

During the year three new lockups were completed and twenty-two closed—ten by local boards and twelve by order of the Commission. Two city jails were ordered closed. Inspections of the various institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission to the number of 442 were made, reports of which were sent to the responsible authorities. Many of the recommendations contained in these reports have been complied with. The reports together with statistical information received by the Commission are made a part of this report and will be found annexed hereto.

PRISON POPULATION

The population of the state prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, county jails and New York City institutions at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1919 was 11,016, a decrease of 1,252 as compared with the number on June 30, 1918. This is the lowest prison population since 1903 when it was 10,987. On September 30, 1915 it was 17,171.

The comparative population of the various groups of institutions during the last two fiscal years was as follows:

INSTITUTIONS	Population June 30, 1918	Population June 30, 1919
State Prisons -----	4,274	3,967
State Farm for Women -----	30	----
Reformatories (males) -----	902	1,008
Reformatories (females) -----	530	518
Penitentiaries -----	793	794
County Jails -----	1,184	1,029
New York City Institutions -----	4,482	3,700
 Total -----	 12,195	 11,016

This continued decrease is attributed largely to abundant opportunity for employment at high wages, probation and pro-

hibition, although they do not cover the period since July 1st. All of these groups show a decrease except the reformatories for males at Elmira and Napanoch and the penitentiaries, the latter increase being but 1.

The number of actual commitments on charges to the various institutions during the past fiscal year was 85,175 a decrease of 4,207 as compared with the preceding year.

The number of women admitted to these institutions was 16,748 an increase of 1,222. At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,183 women in custody as compared with 1,409 the preceding year, a decrease of 226.

PROBATION AND PAROLE

Under the provisions of the State Boards and Commissions Law the State Commission of Prisons annually designates one of its members to serve as a member of the State Probation Commission. Commissioner Frank E. Wade so served from June, 1910, until his retirement from both Commissions in June, 1919. For the last two years Mr. Wade was President of the Probation Commission. Commissioner Allan I. Holloway was designated to represent the Prison Commission on the Probation Commission as Mr. Wade's successor.

The State Commission of Prisons has cooperated with the Probation Commission in urging the extension and development of efficient probation service throughout the State. The effective work of the Probation Commission has been a large factor in the development and success of the system. The Commission reports continued growth in the use of probation and better results from its application. It reports that during the year ending June 30, 1919, a total of 22,846 persons of all ages were placed on probation by the courts of the State. This was an increase of 608 over the number granted probation during the previous year, and greater than in any other year since the enactment of the probation law. The number on probation at the close of the year was 15,685, an increase of 7.7 per cent. over the number on probation in the State one year before. In view of the marked decrease which has occurred during the past few years in the population of the correctional institutions and the reported decrease in arrests and court arraignments due principally to the war, it is a remarkable fact that the use of the probation system has continued to increase. It means that more courts are using probation and also that the system is being used in a greater percentage of cases coming before the courts.

The Probation Commission has been urging for years that salaried probation officers be employed to serve all courts. Its experience has shown that the suspension of sentence in criminal cases, placing the defendant under the nominal supervision of volunteers, such as attorneys for the defendant, deputy sheriffs, police officers, or interested citizens, whether they are formally commissioned as volunteer probation officers or not, is unproductive of the results sought. Probation supervision to be ef-

fective must be a real system of discipline. Its principal features are regular reports in person to the probation officer, usually required once a week, and visits to the home, place of employment and elsewhere, in order to secure true information as to the conduct of the probationer. In addition the probation officer must really help the probationer by guiding his employment, amusements, companionship, and helping him in his home life. This work requires both time and skill. In other words, it requires a salaried probation officer.

Under the leadership of the State Probation Commission the volunteer probation work which predominated at one time throughout this State has been gradually replaced by a paid system. The Commission reports throughout the State the employment of 217 salaried probation officers. The number has increased each year. Last year four new offices were established in the counties of Chautauqua, Nassau, Tompkins and Delaware, and an additional assistant probation officer was appointed in Niagara County.

The question is frequently asked,—“Does the probation method succeed in reforming delinquents and keeping them from again appearing in the courts?” Statistics collected by the Probation Commission regarding the results of probation in the 21,728 cases discharged during the past year show that 79.6 per cent. completed their probation terms successfully and were honorably discharged; 9.8 per cent. were rearrested and committed during the year and only 4.5 per cent. absconded or were lost from oversight during their probation terms.

The probationers under supervision at any one time last year were made up of about one-third or 4,000 children under sixteen, and two-thirds or 11,000 adults. Among the children the principal causes for probation are petty larceny, being ungovernable or disorderly and improper guardianship. Among adults the greatest causes for probation are non-support and desertion. It is shown that these cases involving the domestic relation require the same careful investigation and intensive probationary supervision that the cases of children require. A great factor in these cases is to require the men to work and pay through the probation department the money ordered by the court for the support of his family. Last year probation officers actually collected and paid over to wives and other dependents a total of \$228,750 in this State. In New York City there was collected by the Department of Charities from men on probation under the general supervision of probation officers \$344,976.

Large sums of money are annually collected by the probation officers for fines paid in installments. Last year \$37,630 was so collected. Restitution orders as a condition of probation and paid over to aggrieved complainants was collected by probation officers in the sum of \$69,040.

It is the testimony of superintendents of correctional institutions in this State that the normal and more reclaimable delinquents have been of late years weeded out from the reformatories and prisons of the State, leaving in large measure the defective and less reformable or entirely unreformable offender. Among the factors which have contributed to this change in the prison population none has been so potent as the extension of the probation system. Through this system first offenders and reformable offenders generally are being given another chance to redeem themselves in society, and a large majority of them take advantage of this chance. In so doing they are greatly assisted by the tactful and skillful help of the probation officers of this State. The system should be still further extended and developed.

PAROLE

There has been no change of importance in regard to the parole work of the State and city institutions during the past year. The paroling and subsequent supervision of defendants from the New York City Workhouses, the Penitentiary and Reformatory is carried on with efficiency and success by the New York City Parole Commission. This work has become an increasingly important factor in the treatment of delinquents in the city and has generally approved itself to the courts and to the people. The Commission employs an adequate staff of parole officers who give persons released on parole helpful and close supervision very similar to that afforded by the probation officers in the courts.

The parole work of the State institutions, on the other hand, is handicapped by the inadequate number of parole officers employed and the size of the territory to be covered. Only 29 parole officers are employed by all the State institutions for delinquents. There is no coordination between the work of the various institutions. There is no effective parole work carried on for the State prisons, only three parole agents being employed for the entire State. The various institutions must largely depend upon volunteer assistance from chiefs of police, social workers, and increasingly from probation officers.

Both the State Probation Commission and this Commission have recommended that probation officers be used increasingly to assist in the supervision of the persons paroled from State institutions. The probation officers are on the ground, are familiar with local conditions and are usually willing to undertake this service. The probation law authorizes them to do so at the request of any institution. Several hundred persons paroled from State institutions were required to report to pro-

bation officers who visited them and cared for them the same as for their probationers last year. This plan should be extended.

The Commission has recommended for several years that there be worked out a closer coordination between the work of probation and parole officers throughout the State. To this end it has recommended and still recommends that the State Probation Commission which has developed and supervised the growing probation work of the State be also authorized to supervise and report upon the work of the parole officers of the State. to the end that parole work may be further developed and coordinated with probation work.

STATE PRISONS

The average daily population of the four State prisons, Auburn, Clinton, Great Meadow and Sing Sing—was lower during the last fiscal year than it has been at any time since 1908. In that year it was 3,967; during the past year it was 4,065. Curiously enough the population at the close of the fiscal year in 1908 was 3,967 the same as it was at the close of the fiscal year 1919.

The following table shows the comparative population of these prisons during the fiscal years ending in 1918 and 1919:

PRISON	Population at Close of Year		Average Daily Population		Cell Capacity
	1918	1919	1918	1919	
Auburn -----	1,269	1,152	1,151	1,131	1,282
Auburn, women ---	72	72	74	63	128
Clinton -----	1,311	1,169	1,270	1,195	1,200
Great Meadow ----	522	421	644	491	1,168
Sing Sing -----	1,100	1,153	1,203	1,185	* 882
Totals -----	4,274	3,967	4,989	4,065	4,660

*Sing Sing has an additional dormitory capacity of about 200.

There were 34 deaths in the prisons from natural causes as compared with 29 the preceding year and 3 committed suicide. There were 6 electrocutions at Sing Sing, 1 less than the year before. Forty-six were transferred to State Hospitals for the Criminal Insane, 6 more than during the preceding year. Escapes were fewer, 16 as compared with 18 the preceding year.

Although the average daily population was approximately 18 per cent. less than the preceding year the cost of maintenance increased from \$1,293,310.72 to \$1,389,235.29 and the average per capita per year from \$331.70 to \$398.32 as shown by the following table:

PRISON	Expenditures		Per Capita 1917-1918	Expenditures 1918-1919
	1917-1918	1918-1919		
Auburn -----	\$323,869.09	\$351,474.28	\$281.38	\$310.76
Auburn, women --	34,235.10	34,682.08	456.48	550.51
Clinton -----	350,629.79	392,746.22	279.09	329.48
Great Meadow ----	207,829.03	215,186.82	335.01	438.26
Sing Sing -----	334,253.03	395,145.89	306.59	362.61
Totals -----	\$1,293,310.72	\$1,389,235.29	*\$331.70	*\$398.32

*Average.

The construction of the new prison at Wingdale in Dutchess county and the reconstruction of Sing Sing Prison is being carried forward under the supervision of the Superintendent of State Prisons. The Commission on New Prisons which had this work in charge was legislated out of office by chapter 524 of the Laws of 1919 which authorized and directed the Superintendent of State Prisons to proceed with the construction of the new farm and industrial prison at Wingdale and the construction of the new buildings at Sing Sing, plans for which had been approved by the Commission on New Prisons. So far as practical the Superintendent was authorized to employ prison labor in this work, and to transfer to the Wingdale site, men from any prison. For prisoners employed on the construction of the new buildings at Sing Sing a charge not exceeding ten cents per day per man for additional maintenance was authorized. The law became effective on May 9th.

It is the expectation of those in charge of the work at Wingdale to so far progress it as to make it possible to care for at least 200 inmates sometime during the summer of 1920. The power house has been completed and three other buildings are under way. The cell block building has been roofed in and about fifty per cent. of the partition work completed. The brick walls of the mess hall are up and the interlocking building is above the first story.

Between 70 and 100 prisoners from Sing Sing Prison were employed at Wingdale during the year in the preliminary construction work, the quarry and cultivating the farm site.

Inmates of Sing Sing Prison are doing much of the preliminary grading and construction work for the new buildings to be erected there. Contracts have been let for a new clinic and hospital building, interlocking building and mess hall and kitchen. The clinic building is ready for the superstructure, the foundations for the interlocking building have been completed and the excavation for the mess hall and kitchen is under way. About 300 of the cells in the old cell block have been torn down and the space is to be devoted to storage purposes.

On November 21st the old cart and wagon building and the building occupied by the blacksmith and machine shop were destroyed by fire. The loss including contents is estimated at about \$60,000.

Sing Sing was erected originally by convicts from Auburn Prison in charge of Captain Elam Lynds, a former Auburn warden under authorization of an act of Legislature of 1824, to take the place of the State prison in New York City known as Newgate. Captain Lynds took 100 convicts with keepers, guard, baggage and provision from Auburn arriving at the site of the present prison on May 14, 1825 "without a place to receive or a wall to enclose them," according to a report of the government

and discipline of the prison, submitted to the Senate in March 1834. Sing Sing at that time was known as Mount Pleasant Prison.

Describing the erection of the prison this report says:

"On the same day a temporary barrack was erected to receive the convicts at night; they were then set at work building the prison, making of each one a carpenter, mason, &c., and having no means to keep them in obedience, but the rigid enforcement of discipline, and the firmness and energy exhibited by Capt. Lynds. During several years the convicts whose numbers were gradually increased, were engaged in building their own prison, which was completed in 1829, and contained 800 cells. In consequence of the increase of convicts, owing to the addition to this prison district of several counties which were taken from Auburn, for the purpose of relieving that prison from too great a press of convicts, the Legislature, by an act passed April 20, 1830, authorized the addition of two hundred cells to the original plan. This was accordingly accomplished, by raising the building another story, and finally completed in 1831. In May, 1828, there having been a sufficient number of cells completed, the convicts in the old prison at New York, were removed to Sing Sing, and that prison was abandoned."

Captain Lynds' exploit was referred to in a report to the Legislature in 1831 as "the bold, daring, and difficult enterprise of constructing the prison on a marble quarry, in an open field, with the labor of convicts, unshackled and almost unguarded."

As will be noted from the foregoing, Auburn Prison is older than Sing Sing and its cell block is about on a par with the one now being demolished. Its cells are small tomb-like apertures in the solid masonry and are without modern sanitary facilities. The conversion of two cells into one by tearing out the intervening partitions has been suggested and as an illustration of such improvement two cells have been made into one. Auburn has a cell capacity of 1,282 in the men's prison and the average daily population during the last fiscal year was 1,131. To carry out the proposed improvement would reduce the number of cells by half and as more than 700 of the inmates are employed in the industries some plan for additional housing facilities would have to be worked out. The Commission has recommended that eventually the prison be removed to a site outside the city. If there is no immediate prospect of such a plan being carried out modern cell facilities and a central heating plant should be provided.

The removal of the women's prison from Auburn and the

conversion of the building now occupied by the women into quarters for men has been advocated in former reports of this Commission. Because of its small population, which averaged only 63 during the past year, its per capita cost is high and the suggestion has been made by women interested in the institution that the prison be abolished and legislation enacted to permit the transfer of the inmates to the reformatories for women at Bedford and Albion.

Clinton Prison, like Auburn, is old and lacks modern cell facilities. These should be provided. There was a so-called "strike" among the inmates of the institution on June 16th when several hundred of them who were exercising in the yard after dinner refused to return to their work at the customary time. They remained in the yard until the whistle blew in the evening when they returned to their cells. Two hundred and fifteen of the participants were locked in cells in the south hall which was unoccupied at the time where they were confined until they indicated a willingness to return to work. The last of the "strikers" were released on November 10th.

Although Great Meadow Prison at Comstock is a comparatively modern institution, having been first occupied in 1911, the plant has been permitted to deteriorate and it will require the expenditure of several thousands of dollars to put it in good condition. William J. Homer, agent and warden of the institution, died suddenly October 4th and William Hunt, formerly commissioner of charities and correction of Erie County, has been appointed as his successor.

William H. Moyer, agent and warden at Sing Sing Prison, was succeeded on April 15th by Edward V. Bronhy, who served until December 15th when Daniel J. Grant was named as acting warden. Subsequently Lewis E. Lawes, superintendent of the New York City Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton, was appointed warden, effective January 1, 1920.

PRISON INDUSTRIES

While there are industries in all four of the State prisons there is little industrial work carried on at Great Meadow, where the chief occupation is agriculture. About 500 of the 1,100 acres comprising the site of this institution are under cultivation in addition to 200 acres which are leased. In the summer tree planting, road and quarry and institutional work furnish ample employment but an industrial building is needed to provide employment during the winter months. An appropriation of \$25,000 for such a building has been available since 1916 but its construction has been delayed. At present there is a mat shop in operation in the basement of one of the cell blocks where a

few men are employed. An industrial building would make it possible for the Commission to assign more industries to this prison. During the year ice making and the manufacture of socks were assigned as additional industries, but only a few men are employed in each.

Until the present year Great Meadow was not classed as an industrial prison so that its inmates received no compensation for their work. During the year, however, a sum was set aside by the State Comptroller as the institution's share of the capital fund, which is made up of earnings from the various industries and the men now receive the small pay allotted to those in the other prisons.

The principal industries at Auburn Prison are wood working and cloth making, the products being cloth, blankets, furniture and school desks. There is a foundry, broom, basket and weave shop and a bed and brass industry. Some new machinery has been installed during the year and efforts are being made to increase the output.

The Legislature of 1919 appropriated \$75,000 for the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of automobile number plates and it is hoped to have it installed in time to turn out the plates for 1920. This should develop into a profitable industry. The Commission has been actively interested in the establishment of this industry and it was largely through its efforts that its establishment was brought about.

The industries at Clinton Prison turn out clothing, yarn, shirts, lumber, tinware, galvanized iron products and wheelbarrows. A large number of the inmates also are employed at institutional work, farming, road building and reforestation.

The men at Sing Sing Prison make underwear, socks, stockings, bath robes, pajamas, wrappers, sheets and pillow cases, shoes, brooms and brushes, cans, can carriers, sash and doors and mattresses. There is also a print shop where some state printing is done.

The sales of the industries for the fiscal year ending June 30th amounted to \$1,247,493.39 and the earnings were \$240,238.51 as shown by the following:

Prison	Sales	Earnings
Auburn -----	\$410,712.64	\$20,931.93
Clinton -----	382,239.86	114,906.89
Great Meadow -----	27,035.30	4,081.92
Sing Sing -----	427,505.59	100,317.77
Totals -----	\$1,247,493.39	\$240,238.51

These figures include the earnings of the farms at Auburn, Great Meadow and Sing Sing Prisons as well as the Women's Prison at Auburn.

The so-called capital fund was established many years ago

by the Legislature which appropriated \$500,000 as a revolving fund with which to conduct the industries. To it is added annually the earnings of the various prisons. When in the judgment of the State Comptroller the amount on hand is more than is required, he transfers the excess to the State Treasury. As has been pointed out in previous reports, much of the machinery in the prisons is old, worn out or of an obsolete type. This should be replaced with modern, up-to-date machinery. Such replacement would make it possible to turn out better products in greater quantities. There has always been more or less objection to the use of prison made goods because many of those required to use them claim they are not as good as are obtainable in the open market. New and modern machinery would aid in bettering the quality of the goods turned out and with modern facilities the prisons ought to be able to fill many orders which are now released by this Commission because of inability to furnish them in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.

The Commission believes that the earnings of the industries should be used so far as necessary to provide modern machinery and equipment and that this is more important than that the reports of the several prisons should show large profit balances. Modern equipment would give the inmate an opportunity of learning to operate machines similar to those in use in progressive plants outside the prison. During the past year some new machinery has been installed, but more is needed and should be provided as rapidly as possible.

The operation of prison industries is subject to various handicaps. While the laborer in free life works eight hours a day, the inmates of our prisons as a whole do not work more than six. The schools, which are conducted during the day, take many men from their work. Other interruptions are caused by bathing, barbering, band practice, sick calls, visits, etc. During the summer months men are taken from the shop for road work at various camps and transfers from one institution to another affect the industrial organization.

The Commission believes that so far as possible the men should be compelled to put in a full day at their tasks. They are given opportunities for recreation and entertainment and are allowed various privileges. In return for this they should not be permitted to shirk their work. The man who shirks can be penalized by withholding his time off as compensation for willing and efficient service.

Although school work as now conducted tends to interfere with the industries, the Commission believes every encouragement should be given to inmates to acquire at least an elementary education. The illiterate in particular should be compelled to learn to read and write the English language before his release

and this should be one of the factors to be considered by the Parole Board in releasing him on parole.

The Commission suggests that it would be advantageous if it were authorized to employ an Industrial Agent. Officials in charge of local institutions and of municipalities are constantly changing and notwithstanding the fact that the Commission annually calls the attention of the various state departments, institutions and political subdivisions of the State to the fact that the Prison Law requires that goods of a kind manufactured in the prisons must be purchased of the prisons unless a release is issued by this Commission, new officials in many cases claim to be ignorant of the law and make purchases in the open market without the knowledge of either this Commission or the Superintendent of State Prisons. An energetic Industrial Agent, we believe, would largely increase the use of prison made goods by bringing to the attention of the proper authorities their obligation to purchase supplies of the prisons. It often happens that payment for prison goods received is held up, sometimes through negligence or because of some controversy in relation to them between the Superintendent of State Prisons and the purchaser. A tactful industrial agent would be useful in assisting in smoothing out these controversies and could render valuable service in securing prompt payment.

STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

What to do with the State Farm for Women is a problem which remains to be solved. Designed originally as a place of detention for women of thirty years of age or more who had been convicted of a misdemeanor five times within a period of two years, it was opened for the reception of such inmates on October 1, 1914, in charge of a warden under the administration of the Superintendent of State Prisons. It comprises a tract of about 300 acres near Valatie, Columbia county and was intended to accommodate 500 inmates, but only two cottages were completed. A few inmates from Great Meadow Prison were assigned to the institution to do the heavy work and later they were succeeded by inmates from Auburn. However, much of the farm work was done by the women.

Early in December, 1918, the institution was turned over to the State Department of Health to be used for the treatment of women with venereal diseases and the inmates were all paroled. This experiment did not prove a success as no women were sent for treatment as contemplated and the Legislature of 1919 discontinued the institution for the purpose for which it was established pending final disposition, and directed that the farm with its stock and equipment be considered as part of one of the state prisons. An appropriation of \$6,000 was provided. This became effective July 1st and the institution has since that time been conducted by a superintendent appointed by the Superintendent of State Prisons and has been cultivated by inmates from Auburn Prison.

The institution was originally established largely through the efforts of the Women's Prison Association of New York City. They maintained that outdoor work, healthful surroundings, and sympathetic encouragement would do much to reclaim the class of women who are continually being resentenced to penal institutions for minor offences. During the period in which it was conducted as an institution for this class it was filled to its capacity most of the time. The Legislature, however, declined to make appropriations for additional cottages and buildings as contemplated in the original plans and with but 70 or 80 inmates it proved an expensive undertaking.

The utilization of the farm as a possible site for the State

Prison for Women at Auburn has been recommended by the Commission in former reports. Such a change contemplated the administration of the State Farm for Women and the State Prison for Women under the same management. The decision of the Legislature to discontinue the use of the State Farm as originally contemplated, however, might make it more advisable to turn it over to some other institution for use as an annex or to utilize it as a place for the care of the feeble-minded.

It has been suggested that it could be used to advantage in the proposed reconstruction of the women's reformatory system as a place for the segregation and care of mentally defective inmates of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills.

STATE REFORMATORIES

Four reformatories, two for males and two for females, are maintained by the State. The New York State Reformatory at Elmira and the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch, to which male felons between the ages of 16 and 30 are sent, are under the same board of managers, while the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills and the Western House of Refuge at Albion are administered by separate boards.

The population of these institutions at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918 and June 30, 1919, was as follows:

	1918	1919
New York State Reformatory -----	679	775
Eastern New York Reformatory -----	223	233
State Reformatory for Women -----	329	348
Western House of Refuge for Women -----	201	170
Totals -----	1,432	1,526

Comprehensive reports of inspection of the Elmira and Napanoch institutions will be found annexed to this report. The reformatories for women receive offenders sixteen years of age and older convicted of felonies or lesser crime and are subject to the joint inspection of the State Board of Charities and the State Commission of Prisons. The institution at Albion has been the subject of an investigation by a Legislative Committee during the past year. The Committee has not yet made its report.

At the request of the Governor an investigation of the disciplinary methods in vogue at the Bedford Hills reformatory is being made by Commissioner John S. Kennedy but has not been completed. In a report of inspection of this institution, made by Commissioner Kennedy under date of December 14, 1918, attention was called to the methods of discipline at that time and the Commission recommended to the Board of Managers that it proceed to an immediate study of the situation and submit a plan for maintaining discipline along humane and scientific lines. Subsequent developments at a trial of one of the inmates charged with assaulting a matron resulted in the investigation now under way.

The average daily population at Elmira during the past fiscal year was 706, somewhat less than the preceding year which

was 726. At Napanoch the average during the past year was 186 as compared with 205 the preceding year. An increase in the population of both these institutions, however, is shown in the comparative statement of the number of inmates at the close of the fiscal years 1918 and 1919.

Their management continues along much the same lines. The inmates are kept well employed and are given military training, educational, vocational and physical training. Farm work constitutes an important part of the activities of both these institutions and a considerable number are employed at institutional work.

A few at Elmira are employed making clothing, stationery and blank books and roasting coffee. The sales of these industries during the past fiscal year amounted to \$16,209.19 as compared with \$15,983.12 the preceding year. The earnings were \$2,387.93 as compared with \$2,775.28. The sales during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918 and 1919, were as follows:

	1918	1919
Stationery and blank books -----	\$2,874.60	\$2,692.52
Clothing -----	1,319.35	288.15
Coffee -----	11,740.32	13,228.52
Miscellaneous -----	48.85	-----
Total -----	\$15,983.12	\$16,209.19

The Commission again calls attention to the necessity for a State Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants. The City of New York years ago established an institution for training its young misdemeanants which is gradually being developed along modern lines at New Hampton, Orange county. Here young men are given educational, vocational, agricultural and military training, while the State permits its youthful offenders to be sent to county jails and penitentiaries where instead of being trained along useful lines they are more likely to be schooled in crime. A State Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants was established by act of the Legislature of 1912, but the appropriation for the purchase of a site and the beginning of the institution was permitted to lapse by those having the proposed institution in charge and it has never materialized. We recommend that the matter be given your earnest consideration.

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

The Department of Correction of the City of New York administers the affairs of the penal institutions of the city and is in charge of Commissioner James A. Hamilton. These institutions include the Penitentiary and Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, the Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island, the Municipal Farm on Riker's Island, the Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton, Orange county, three city prisons in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens respectively, eight district prisons, a traffic detention prison, and a House of Detention for witnesses.

In February, 1919, Commissioner Hamilton sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a three-year program of improvements in the institutions in the Department, the cost of which was estimated at \$4,256,000 and which it was proposed to finance by corporate stock issues from 1919 to 1921 as follows:

1919

New York City Reformatory, New Hampton	\$677,000	
New York City Women's Farm Colony, Greycourt -----	260,000	
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island -----	200,000	
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island -----	250,000	
Alterations to Industrial Building, Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island --	20,000	407,000
		<hr/>

1920

New York City Reformatory, New Hampton	\$272,000	
New York City Women's Farm Colony, Greycourt -----	155,000	
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island -----	525,000	
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island -----	325,000	1,277,000
		<hr/>

1921

New York City Reformatory, New Hampton	\$377,000	
New York City Women's Farm Colony, Greycourt -----	175,000	
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island -----	570,000	
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island -----	450,000	1,572,000
		<hr/>

\$4,256,000

In his report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment Commissioner Hamilton pointed out that for many years the correctional institutions of the city have existed in a condition which has made impossible the carrying out of a humane and enlightened policy in the care and betterment of those committed to them. "The buildings are," he said, "in most instances, non-fireproof and insanitary, and having been built many years ago are, in general, not adapted to furnish the classification and segregation now considered highly essential in the care of the offender.

"Under present conditions too large a percentage of male inmates are confined in open segregated dormitories, which type of housing for the adult is considered objectionable.

"This Department has been receiving and endeavoring to care for those committed to its institutions in buildings which do not possess adequate means for making the necessary mental and physical examinations and which are without proper facilities for classification and segregation. The lack of modernization in this respect makes the city of New York compare unfavorably with many communities."

The Commissioner stated that in order that the modernization which was commenced by the transfer of the New York City Reformatory from Hart's Island to New Hampton, Orange county, and the purchase of a farm at Greycourt to be used as a women's farm colony, may be continued, funds should be provided for the proper equipment of these institutions which are so located as to make their retention desirable.

Additional funds are also needed to provide clearing houses for both the male and female offenders where they may be first received after conviction, classified, segregated, and given hospital treatment if necessary and then be transferred to the institution suitable for their care. The south wing of the Workhouse is being remodeled for a clearing house for females, and alterations are contemplated to the industrial building of the penitentiary to provide similar facilities for the males. In 1916 an appropriation of \$60,000 was made to reconstruct the industrial building, but the amount appropriated proved inadequate and an additional appropriation of \$20,000 was asked by the Commissioner to complete this work. Provision for such building was made mandatory by the Legislature and the industries have been removed to Hart's Island. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, however, failed to authorize the funds in question for the new construction in 1919, but additional funds have since been allowed for the completion of the remodeling of this building as planned.

The principal new work recommended by the Commissioner as a part of the general improvement is the complete reconstruction of the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island and the Mu-

nicipal Farm at Riker's Island, so that they may conform to the requirements of modern institutions, the first requisite being the construction of suitable housing accommodations for the inmates.

The New York City Reformatory at New Hampton is designed to care for young male misdemeanants, and when completed will provide for the care of the total population of 1,000. The receiving, classification and administration building has been practically completed and it is proposed to erect a power house, storage building, laundry building and institutional bath house, industrial building, kitchen, bakery, mess hall and assembly hall, garage and shops, houses for attendants, keeper, etc., cow barn, silo and farm building, school buildings, and chapel.

There is now under construction at the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt an administration and housing building which includes laundry, kitchen, mess hall, boiler room, infirmary, dormitory, accommodations for 72 inmates in separate rooms, and a dormitory with accommodations for about 50. A storage building is also in course of construction and the appropriations recommended by the Commissioner are for the purpose of constructing two additional wings to the administrative housing building, school building and auditorium, housing building for attendants, farm buildings, detached housing buildings for 150 inmates, a chapel, and for roads and outside work.

As has been pointed out in reports of this Commission, the present buildings at the Municipal Farm on Riker's Island, with the exception of the so-called disciplinary building, are unsuitable for housing purposes. They consist of open dormitories of frame construction, built so close to one another that in the event of a fire the results might be disastrous. The building program recommended would provide for housing facilities with separate rooms for 300 inmates, kitchen and mess hall, laundry, auditorium, storehouse, shops, and power house and equipment.

Most of the buildings at the Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island are old, inadequate, and unsuitable for use, and the Commissioner recommends a modern housing building containing cells for about 200 and additional buildings from year to year on a comprehensive plan so that ultimately the use of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island may be discontinued as contemplated, the Legislature having provided that no new buildings for the Department of Correction shall be located there.

The report further recommends that the southern point of Hart's Island, comprising about four acres of privately owned land, be purchased. The Commissioner points out that the property is at present used for general boat repairs and affords means for the introduction of liquor, drugs, and other prison contraband, and that the small boats beached there offer a constant temptation to inmates to escape.

Notwithstanding the failure to appropriate the necessary funds for carrying out the program recommended, progress toward the ends in view has been made during the past year. Work on the administration and storage buildings at Greycourt has continued as has the general work of constructing the Reformatory at New Hampton.

The male prisoners in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island were transferred on June 28th to the Penitentiary, the west wing of that institution having been designated by the Commissioner of Correction for that purpose. The low population at the Penitentiary made this change possible.

On June 12th the women serving penitentiary sentences in the City Prison, Queens, were transferred to the Workhouse. Mrs. Mary M. Lily was appointed superintendent of the institution and Warden Frank W. Fox, who had been in charge for many years, was transferred to the City Prison, Queens. The south wing of the workhouse, vacated by the men, is being remodeled into a clearing house and hospital for women. It is expected that it will be ready for occupancy early in the spring. As soon as the institution at Greycourt is prepared to receive prisoners, women serving sentences, particularly those who have been given hospital treatment at the Workhouse, will be transferred to Greycourt so they may be built up physically at the farm. During the past summer women at the Workhouse have been employed out of doors for the first time at gardening and other work.

Under the scheme of reorganization planned by former Commissioner Burdette G. Lewis, the Municipal Farm at Riker's Island was intended as an institution for the unskilled and those requiring work in the open as a part of the treatment to rehabilitate them. During the past year, however, there has been a change in the functions of the institution which is now used solely for the detention of drug addicts of which there were 306 on December 31, 1919.

The Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island is the industrial institution of the department. Here brooms, brushes, beds, shoes and clothing are manufactured and a print shop does printing for the Departments of Correction and Charities. Ice is also made for these two departments. The institution has a new hospital which cares for inmates with tuberculosis. A few boys are transferred to this prison and old crippled and infirm men are also cared for in a separate building. The institution had 627 inmates when last inspected on November 17th.

At the Reformatory for Male Misdemeanants at New Hampton young men are given educational, vocational, agricultural and military training. Major Sidney Brewster, Assistant Superintendent, has been placed in charge temporarily. Lewis E. Lawes, who had been superintendent of the institution since

its removal from Hart's Island, was appointed warden of Sing Sing, effective January 1, 1920.

The City Prison, Manhattan, known as "The Tombs," the City Prison, Brooklyn, and the City Prison, Queens, are the institutions to which those awaiting action by the courts are committed. Minor offenders sentenced to a few days' imprisonment are also sent to these prisons. Persons prior to conviction cannot be compelled to work and it is necessary to assign prisoners serving sentences at the Workhouse or Penitentiary to do the institutional work at these prisons.

The eight district prisons and traffic detention prison are in charge of a warden who resides in quarters in the Fourth District Prison and are used for the temporary detention of those held to await the action of the magistrates' courts. Short term prisoners are also sent to some of these prisons.

The warden in charge of the district prisons also has charge of the witnesses detained in the House of Detention for Male Witnesses at 125-131 Worth street. This institution occupies two upper floors of a building otherwise occupied by offices. Plans for this place of detention were approved by the Commission during the war with the understanding that it was a temporary expedient and that more suitable quarters would be provided when conditions became normal. It was first occupied December 20, 1919. Prior to that time it was necessary to detain male witnesses in the district prisons. The female witnesses are held in the Fifth District Prison.

The population of the various institutions in the Department at the close of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1918 and June 30, 1919, was as follows:

	1918	1919
Penitentiary -----	559	537
Workhouse -----	1,002	544
Reformatory Prison -----	665	676
Municipal Farm -----	438	346
New York City Reformatory -----	497	458
City Prison, Manhattan -----	684	595
City Prison, Brooklyn -----	320	289
City Prison, Queens -----	151	65
Second District Prison -----	79	65
Fourth District Prison -----	26	26
Fifth District Prison -----	28	59
Seventh District Prison -----	25	27
Detention Prison for Witnesses -----	8	13
Total -----	4,482	3,700

Of the 3,700 inmates in custody at the close of the fiscal year, 3,267 were males and 433 females of whom 467 males and 31

females were awaiting trial, 2,785 males and 402 females were serving sentences, and 15 males were detained as witnesses.

The Penitentiary having been designated as a receiving and classifying institution, most of these prisoners are sent there and redistributed to the other institutions. Those sentenced for an indeterminate period are released by the Parole Commission of the City. Only a comparatively few are given determinate sentences.

Thousands of unfortunates pass through these institutions annually. Ordinarily, more persons are admitted to New York City's penal institutions than through all the state prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries and county jails. Reports show that during the past fiscal year 48,702 males and 10,595 females, a total of 59,297, were admitted to the institutions in the Department of Correction, 1,719 less than the preceding year.

Detailed reports of inspection of these institutions will be found annexed to this report.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

There are eighty-four precinct police stations in New York City, thirty in the borough of Manhattan, ten in the Bronx, four in Richmond, thirty-one in Brooklyn, and nine in Queens. With the exception of the 77th precinct at Prospect Park, these station houses and jails are in charge of the Police Commissioner. On October 1st the 99th precinct with station house and jail at 132 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was abolished and its work divided between the 96th, 97th and 98th precincts.

Not all of the jails in connection with the station houses are in use. No prisoners are detained in the 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 17th, 21st, 22nd, 29th, 33rd, 35th, 38th and 42nd precincts in Manhattan, the 45th in the Bronx, the 60th, 63rd and 66th in Richmond, the 73rd, 80th, 90th and 91st in Brooklyn, and the 116th in Queens.

Appropriations have been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for new station houses and jails in the 26th precinct, Manhattan, the 66th Richmond, and the 92nd and 105th in Brooklyn, plans for which are being prepared. The station house in the 26th precinct at 345 West 47th street is old and the precinct is one of the busiest in the city. With an appropriation of \$200,000 available, a site has been selected for the new building which will be of modern construction with jail accommodations for males and females.

The jail in the 66th precinct at Stapleton was closed by the Commission in 1918 because it was found to be inadequate and insanitary. The 65th at West Brighton is the only precinct in the borough of Richmond where prisoners are detained. The other station houses are at New Dorp and Tottenville. The new station house and jail in the 66th precinct will care for both males and females and an appropriation of \$175,000 for its construction has been made available.

The station house and jail in the 92nd precinct at 318 Adams street, Brooklyn, is inadequate and unfit for detention purposes. An appropriation of \$250,000 has been made for a general headquarters and jail in this precinct. Meanwhile, upon recommendation of the Commission, female prisoners arrested in the precinct are being sent to the jail in the 93rd precinct at 74 Poplar street which has well equipped quarters for their detention.

The 105th precinct station and jail at 145 Greenpoint avenue has been described as one of the worst in the borough of Brooklyn. The sum of \$175,000 has been appropriated for a site and new building to meet the requirements of the precinct. The department contemplates sending persons under arrest to the 101st precinct, and it is possible that no jail will be provided in the new building.

The Police Department requested approximately \$1,750,000 for construction and repairs in the various precincts for 1920 and was allowed \$1,135,500 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

During the past year 67 inspections of jails and police stations were made and reports sent to the Police Commissioner with recommendations for improvements. So far as funds were available, many of these recommendations have been carried out and the Commission has been assured that more improvements will be made during the coming year. Many of the jails are in need of paint and the plumbing in several of them is of an obsolete type. The reports show that most of the jails are well kept by those in charge.

Attention has been called in some of these reports, as well as reports of inspection of detention quarters in connection with magistrates' courts, to failure to provide food for prisoners detained for any considerable length of time. A conference was held in September between representatives of the Magistrates' Courts, the Department of Correction, Police Department, and the Commission, at which time it was agreed that the responsibility for feeding prisoners in the Magistrates' Courts would be assumed by the Board of City Magistrates. A request was made for an appropriation of \$1,000 for this purpose which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment declined to allow. Subsequently, the Commission took up the matter with the Mayor and was informed that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had appropriated \$150 for the use of the Police Department for feeding prisoners and that the Board deemed this sum ample.

Detailed reports of inspection of the various station houses and jails will be found elsewhere in this report.

PENITENTIARIES

The counties of Albany, Erie, Monroe, Onondaga and Westchester continue to maintain penitentiaries to which are committed prisoners from these counties and from such others as may contract for the care of their offenders. The Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island which is conducted by the city of New York is not included in the penitentiary group in this report.

The Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse, which was leased to the Federal Government for hospital purposes during the war, has been reopened as a penitentiary. The institution was officially closed on October 10, 1918, and the official reopening was September 19, 1919.

It is a rather curious fact that the number of prisoners in custody in penitentiaries on June 30, 1919, was 794, one more than on June 30, 1918, and that the number received during the year was 8,541, or one less than the number discharged.

The population of the various penitentiaries at the close of the fiscal year was as follows:

	Males	Females	Total
Albany -----	81	3	84
Erie -----	348	60	408
Monroe -----	122	9	131
Onondaga -----	159	12	171
Westchester -----	--	--	--
Total -----	710	84	794

The average daily population during the year was 905; the highest, 1,229; and the lowest, 618. There were 8,542 received and 8,541 discharged. Seventeen died and 12 were transferred to State Hospitals for the Insane. The total cell capacity of the five penitentiaries is 2,232.

The counties which contributed to the population of the penitentiaries were as follows:

Albany County Penitentiary: Albany 106, Clinton 8, Columbia 6, Delaware 5, Dutchess 68, Essex 2, Greene 6, Montgomery 35, Oneida 2, Onondaga 1, Otsego 4, Rensselaer 2, Saratoga 96, Schoharie 2, Ulster 7, Warren 6, Washington 41; Total 397.

Erie County Penitentiary: Allegany 8, Cattaraugus 44, Chautauqua 69, Erie 6,344, Niagara 41; Total 6,506.

Monroe County Penitentiary: Chemung 9, Genesee 22, Livingston 16, Monroe 598, Ontario 2, Orleans 26, Seneca 14, Tompkins 4, Wayne 46, Wyoming 8, Yates 6, United States prisoner 1; Total 752.

Onondaga County Penitentiary: Broome 14, Cayuga 9,

Chenango 4, Cortland 7, Franklin 2, Fulton 8, Herkimer 27, Jefferson 2, Lewis 2, Madison 8, Oneida 2, Onondaga 688, Oswego 3, Seneca 3, Tioga 3; Total 782.

Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse: Putnam 2, Westchester 103; Total 105.

The expense of conducting these institutions is paid largely by the counties which maintain them and in part by the Federal and State government and the counties with which they have contracts. The rate paid by the Federal Government for the maintenance of prisoners committed to the penitentiaries varies. Albany County receives \$3.50 per week, Erie \$2.80, Monroe and Onondaga \$3.15, and Westchester \$3.75. The rate paid by the State for the maintenance of tramps convicted under section 2370 of the penal law and for felons who receive penitentiary sentences is fixed by statute at 60 cents per day or \$4.20 per week.

The Commission believes the Federal Government should pay a uniform rate for the maintenance of its prisoners in penitentiaries. With the present high cost of food and clothing some of the counties would appear to be caring for United States prisoners at a loss.

The rates per week paid by counties having contracts with penitentiaries are as follows: Albany \$5.00; Erie \$4.50; Monroe \$4.00; Onondaga \$4.00; Westchester \$3.99.

The amounts received by the five penitentiaries for the maintenance of Federal, State and County prisoners during the past fiscal year were as follows:

	Federal	State	County
Albany -----	\$3,197.34	\$9,758.12	\$8,765.14
Erie -----	1,752.42	9,003.10	10,116.20
Monroe -----	-----	6,059.57	17,926.95
Onondaga -----	816.75	7,029.77	4,642.65
Westchester -----	-----	1,170.45	102.20
Total -----	\$5,166.51	\$33,019.01	\$41,553.14

It cost the five counties \$457,843.09 to maintain their penitentiaries, and the receipts, not including the amounts contributed by the five counties, were \$138,601.34. These receipts and expenditures were as follows:

	Receipts	Expenditures
Albany -----	\$22,363.05	\$61,460.56
Erie -----	40,470.89	187,135.68
Monroe -----	48,863.34	79,347.81
Onondaga -----	25,631.41	99,142.42
Westchester -----	*1,272.65	30,756.62
Total -----	\$138,601.34	\$457,843.09

*This amount does not include the value of farm products and construction work estimated at \$52,845.52.

The Commission has recommended in previous reports that the State take over these penitentiaries and conduct them as State workhouses. Although the State contributes large amounts annually to their maintenance, it has no part in their management other than the power of visitation and inspection by this Commission. The Commission has not changed its belief with respect to taking over these institutions, but in view of the unsettled conditions and the present heavy financial burdens it does not recommend such an undertaking at this time.

HEALTH

Many of the inmates received at penitentiaries are old, decrepit or diseased, and if able to work at all, can be utilized only for light tasks. Many of them are so-called "rounders" who are sentenced to these institutions again and again. For instance, one man in the Albany County Penitentiary was reported to have been committed more than forty times. The continued expense to the counties because of the arrests, trial and commitment of this class of recidivists must necessarily be great. Commenting on this situation, Commissioner Kennedy in a report of inspection of the Albany County Penitentiary says:

"From the studies made by the Commission, it seems apparent that a number of these recidivists are of the feeble-minded type, who should be disposed of by the proper authorities upon the termination of their present sentence. It is recommended that an examination of a number of these recidivists be made by a competent psychiatrist, and, as the county has an authority on this subject, it would not be a difficult proposition to have this examination undertaken and it would seem well worth having. The result might be that a number of men who are constantly being returned at great expense to the penitentiary might be disposed of in another way and the repeated arrests ended."

At the Onondaga County Penitentiary inmates upon admission are given a physical examination. While the mental examination is not as thorough as that given in some other institutions, it nevertheless is said to be an aid to the penitentiary authorities in the assignment of the prisoner to his or her task, and is to be commended.

In the Erie County Penitentiary not all of the prisoners admitted are examined physically. The physician says it has never been practical to examine them all because the great majority are committed for minor offenses for a term of five or ten days. The report of the superintendent of that institution for the past fiscal year, however, shows that of 5,506 inmates admitted, 255 were sentenced for not exceeding ten days,

while 486 were sentenced for thirty days, 177 for sixty days, and many for longer terms.

The Commission believes that every inmate committed to a penal institution should be examined to determine whether or not he or she is diseased, so that if found to have a contagious or infectious disease they may be properly segregated.

EDUCATION

The Commission has also recommended that the inmates of penitentiaries should be given educational advantages. While it is true that many of those admitted are old and incapable of learning, there is a considerable number of young and more promising inmates who should be given at least the rudiments of an education.

Of the 8,542 prisoners received during the fiscal year, 3,079 were foreign born and 393 illiterate. The necessity for teaching the foreign born and illiterates is becoming more and more apparent in these times of unrest and the penitentiaries would appear to present a fertile field along these lines.

EMPLOYMENT

With the reduced population the problem of keeping all the inmates employed is no longer acute. All of the penitentiaries have farms on which many are employed during the summer season. Albany cultivates a small acreage, but the authorities contemplate the eventual abandonment of the penitentiary and the construction of a county jail on a farm site near the city. The Commission has urged the county authorities to procure a site as soon as conditions permit, so that, even if the new jail is not built in the near future, the land will be available for cultivation by prison labor.

Erie County has a jail farm of 746 acres in the town of Alden, a few miles from Buffalo, which is being developed and improved by inmate labor. It is planned eventually to remove the penitentiary from the city to this farm, and the Commission has urged that the project be consummated at an early date. In addition to farm work the inmates are employed at road building when weather conditions permit, but there is necessarily considerable idleness during the winter months among the inmates of the penitentiary in Buffalo.

In Monroe county farming constitutes the chief employment. About 450 acres were under cultivation the past year. In his report to the Board of Supervisors the superintendent states that the cash receipts for the year ending September 30, 1919, were \$97,536.55, and the total expenditures for the year \$85,191.34, showing receipts in excess of expenditures of \$12,345.21, which did not include \$5,000 due from insurance. "During the year," says the report, "one of the large buildings used

for storage purposes was damaged by fire which, together with its contents, amounted to \$5,000. The building has been repaired and its contents replaced, the amount for which is included in the disbursements."

This is a splendid showing.

Onondaga has a farm of about 100 acres, but more land could be cultivated to advantage. The institution has a stone quarry, a stone crushing plant which affords employment throughout the year. Owing to the low population during the past year no road work was done.

Westchester has a 600 acre site which affords varied employment. As the institution did not reopen until September there were no farming operations by prisoners during the past year.

It takes quite a number of inmates to care for these institutions, apart from the other activities in which they are engaged. There is some idleness in winter, but on the whole with the low population the inmates have been fairly well employed.

OPINIONS AFFECTING PENITENTIARIES

In reply to an inquiry from the superintendent of the Westchester County Penitentiary the Attorney-General in an opinion holds that for the purpose of imprisonment of misdemeanants in the county of Westchester that institution is constituted a county jail; that for the reception and detention of prisoners sent to it from other counties under sentence for periods of less than six months it is likewise, a county jail; that it is within the meaning of section 250 of the Prison Law so far as it affects the right of convicts sentenced to imprisonment therein by any court or magistrate in Westchester; and that they are entitled to compensation provided in said section as are prisoners sent from other counties for periods of less than six months.

The Attorney-General points out that while a penitentiary is not a "county jail or a county farm," as defined by lexicographers, he believes for certain and definite prescribed purposes, such as the detention of prisoners sentenced to it for less than six months, it is performing the functions of a county jail. Copies of this opinion were sent by the Commission to the authorities in charge of the other penitentiaries.

In another opinion the Attorney-General holds that section 2193 of the Penal Law as amended by chapter 410 of the Laws of 1919, which provides that the time spent in jail before conviction shall be allowed in addition to time allowed for good conduct and earned as compensation under article 9 of the Prison Law, applies to persons sentenced to a state prison or penitentiary only and does not apply to persons confined or sentenced to imprisonment in a county jail or jail farm.

COUNTY JAILS

No new county jails have been constructed during the past year, but improvements have been made in sanitary and other conditions in several, including those in the counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Erie, Ontario, Orleans, Otsego, Rockland, Saratoga, Schoharie, Steuben, Sullivan and Washington. Painting and minor repairs have been made in several others. There are 68 county jails in the State used as places of detention for those serving sentences, awaiting trial or examination, witnesses, and debtors. Oneida County has two jails, one at Rome and another at Utica, and maintains a jail farm near Rome. Orange County has two, at Goshen and Newburgh. Seneca has a jail at Waterloo which is modern and adequate for the needs of the county, while the one at Ovid is old and should be abandoned. At present the Ovid jail is said to be used only during court week and for an occasional local prisoner. Washington County has a jail at Salem and maintains a court house jail at Hudson Falls. In Albany and Onondaga counties the principal jails are located in the penitentiary buildings and in addition court house jails are maintained where prisoners are detained temporarily during sessions of court.

Proceedings are now pending before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, to compel the Board of Supervisors of Nassau county to provide a jail with sufficient accommodations to permit the sheriff to classify the prisoners in accordance with the requirements of the Prison Law. The matter was referred to Hon. William B. Dickey, as official-referee, who has reported in favor of enlarging the jail but not to the extent recommended by the Commission. The report has not as yet been affirmed.

Plans for improving the Clinton County Jail have been approved by the Commission and the Board of Supervisors agreed to make necessary repairs and improvements but have failed to do so. At the request of the Commission the Attorney-General has instituted an action in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Third Department, to compel the Board to provide an adequate and sanitary jail and the proceedings are pending.

The Dutchess County Jail is located on the top floor of the court house at Poughkeepsie. A committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to investigate the proposed removal of the

jail to a farm site, has had plans for a new jail prepared at an estimated cost of \$60,000 and an option on a farm has been secured. There has been such a falling off in the number of prisoners in the jail during the past year, however, that the Board is waiting to determine, if possible, what the future needs of the county will be. The average daily population of the jail during the past fiscal year was 20.

Boards of supervisors in Columbia, Cortland, Herkimer, Niagara, Rockland and Schuyler counties have been notified to show cause why jail conditions in their respective counties should not be improved, and these proceedings are still pending. In Columbia county the jail was reported as not being sufficiently heated and the Board has taken steps to remedy conditions.

Cortland county contemplates the erection of new court house and jail buildings on the site of the State normal school, the school having been destroyed by fire during the year. It will require action by the Legislature to secure the site. The present jail is old and inadequate.

In Herkimer county the Commission has recommended sanitary plumbing in the cells and has asked the Board not to accept local police prisoners in the jail.

Plans and specifications for remodeling an almshouse building on the Niagara County Jail farm have been approved which, when completed, will provide housing facilities for prisoners employed on the farm. This should have the effect of reducing the population in the jail at Lockport so as to permit a legal classification of prisoners.

The Rockland county Board of Supervisors plans to make improvements to the jail in that county so as to provide legal classification of prisoners as soon as funds are available.

The Schuyler County Jail is old and unfit for use. Very few prisoners are detained, however, and part of the time the jail is unoccupied. The Board has promised to make some improvements so as to make it more habitable.

EMPLOYMENT

In previous reports the Commission has emphasized the importance of keeping every able-bodied sentenced prisoner employed. Farm work has been advocated for the reason that the exercise in the open tends to improve the men physically and mentally and the products of the farm furnish wholesome food for the inmates and the cost of maintenance is thereby reduced. The decrease in the number of prisoners in many of the jails has had the effect of lessening production, but good reports have been received from a number of counties.

Jail farms are operated by prison labor in Cattaraugus, Chenango, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Madison, Nassau, Niagara, Oneida, Orange, Oswego, Rensselaer and St. Lawrence counties.

In Broome, Fulton, Genesee, Ontario, Orleans, Otsego, Steuben and Suffolk counties prisoners have aided in cultivationg county farms. Gardening in a small way was done in Allegany, Chautauqua, Lewis, Livingston, Saratoga and Warren counties.

In addition to farming, prisoners in Oneida county cut and sawed 250 cords of wood, filled the ice house at the county hospital, and did other work. The jail farm at Rome showed a profit for the year, according to the sheriff's report, of \$3,355.22. Before the farm was purchased a few years ago the prisoners were permitted to idle away their time in their cells.

The Madison County Jail farm showed a profit of \$1,675.25, and Franklin county's net gain from its farm was \$1,010.52. Jefferson and other counties report satisfactory results.

The Attorney-General, in an opinion recently rendered, holds that farm products from county jails or county farms may be disposed of as will best serve the interests of the county. Under this ruling counties will be permitted to sell surplus products in the open market.

In some of the jails where the population has been low the inmates have been fully employed in doing the institutional work. At times during the past fiscal year there were no prisoners in the jails in Allegany, Cortland, Greene, Lewis, Orleans, Putnam, Schoharie, Schuyler, Tompkins, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates counties.

DETENTION OF THE INSANE

The question having arisen as to whether the detention of an alleged insane or insane person in a county jail constitutes a violation of section 87 of the Insanity Law, an opinion was requested of the Attorney-General. The section in question reads in part as follows:

"In no case shall any insane person be confined in any other place than a state hospital or duly licensed institution for the insane, for a period longer than ten days, nor shall such person be committed as a disorderly person to any prison, jail or lockup for criminals."

The Attorney-General holds that "an insane or alleged insane person should not be temporarily incarcerated in a jail or lockup pending a determination as to his or her insanity."

"Insane people are mentally ill," says the opinion, "and are not primarily in need of attention such as an ordinary jail and its staff might be able to render. Especially is this true in an emergency case. Under section 87 of the Insanity Law alleged insane persons who are confined in jails awaiting a determination as to their insanity are not accused of any crime. Incarceration in any jail which in any manner leaves with such insane person an impression that he is confined in an institution with and for criminals adds to the belief of persecution on the part of the

insane, which illusion is one of the basic ideas which permeates the mind of the insane person."

The Attorney-General points out that the intended place of confinement under the statute is one where the insane person shall be "cared for in a place suitable for the comfortable, safe and humane confinement of such person" pending a determination as to his sanity and that it is the duty of the health officer to select some suitable person to act as attendant.

He further states that pursuant to chapter 307 of the laws of 1914 any health officer in the State can, upon what is known as an emergency certificate, secure immediate admission for the insane either to a private licensed institution for the insane or to a state hospital for the insane, and his examination and commitment thereafter to take place within ten days from the date of admission.

Copies of the opinion were sent by the Commission to sheriffs and police officers throughout the State.

Some question having arisen as to whether the five days' commutation per month, as provided by section 250 of the Prison Law, as amended by chapter 193 of the laws of 1919, are to be computed only for the months subsequent to the sentence of a prisoner or also for the time he or she spends in a jail prior to sentence, the Commission requested an opinion from the Attorney-General, whose reply holds that the law relates only to persons who are confined in a county jail or farm for a definite term and is intended to apply only to persons confined after and under judgment of conviction.

NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

Reports of alleged lax conditions in the management of the Nassau County Jail were investigated by a special committee of the Commission during the summer, the investigation being directed particularly to circumstances surrounding the suicide of a prisoner who had been convicted of murder. The Commission's conclusions in the matter were as follows:

"The Commission, having received reports of a majority and a minority of the committee appointed to investigate into the alleged lax conditions of the management of the Nassau County Jail, and having ordered them spread upon the minutes, determines:

"After the careful investigation made by the committee, occupying four days, in which the committee was assisted by counsel, it was unable to determine the manner in which Dr. Walter K. Wilkins secured the rope with which he accomplished his suicide on June 29th.

"The investigation developed that there was laxity in the management of the jail and lack of understand-

ing and observance of the rules promulgated by the former sheriff and continued by the present sheriff. The Commission found that due diligence was not exercised in the custody and supervision of Dr. Wilkins after the time of his conviction in court. The Commission has directed that the sheriff immediately proceed to the formulation of new rules, which will provide for proper assignment and complete understanding of duties of each employee of the jail, and for the maintenance of discipline and lawful custody of the prisoners committed to this jail.

"The investigation developed that the law was violated in the improper segregation of prisoners. The Commission has for several years called the attention of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Nassau to the fact that the County Law was being violated in that the jail does not provide adequate facilities for the separation and classification of prisoners, as required by this law, and court proceedings to remedy these illegal conditions now pending.

"The Commission believes that much of the trouble and cause for complaint which has existed in the Nassau County Jail is due to the lack of adequate facilities to provide for the legal classification of prisoners.

"The matter of alleged lax conditions in the management of the Nassau County Jail is now formally before the Governor on charges preferred by the Nassau County Association. The Commission, having in mind that the power of hearing and removal lies entirely in the hands of the Governor, refrains from expressing any recommendation as to whether or not the conditions which were testified to before the committee are sufficient to warrant the removal of the sheriff."

The sheriff was subsequently removed from office by the Governor.

POPULATION AND COST

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th there were 953 males and 76 females in custody in the various county jails as compared with 1,089 males and 106 females on the same date the preceding year. There were admitted to the jails during the year 26,078 males and 2,440 females as compared with 29,061 males and 2,256 females the preceding year. Of those in custody, 432 males and 39 females were held for trial, 483 males and 31 females were convicted of crime, 21 males and 6 females were detained as witnesses, and 17 males as debtors. Nineteen males and 2 females died during the year, and 109 males and 9 females were sent to state hospitals for the insane.

The mounting cost of foodstuffs is reflected in the reports of sheriffs of the cost of boarding prisoners. Accurate information is not available from all the counties, as some of them furnish maintenance to the sheriff and family and a separate account of the cost of prisoners' food is not kept. Of the 54 counties which reported this information, however, the average cost of prisoners' board was \$3.24 as compared with \$2.98 reported by 50 counties the preceding year. Those reporting a rate under \$2.00 per week were: Genesee \$1.60; Ontario \$1.63; St. Lawrence \$1.69; Oneida \$1.97; Oswego \$1.97. It is interesting to note that of these five counties St. Lawrence, Oneida and Oswego conduct jail farms and Genesee and Ontario employ their prisoners on the county farm.

The highest rate reported was \$10.50 in Hamilton county where but one prisoner was admitted during the year. Others reporting costs of \$5.00 or more were: Schoharie \$5.00; Delaware \$5.01; Queens \$5.25; Richmond \$5.60; and Yates \$5.87.

In our inspection of county jails we occasionally find that juveniles, particularly young girls, are detained for considerable periods awaiting the disposition of their cases or transfer to other institutions. We recommend amendments to the Penal and State Charities laws to prevent this practice.

CITY JAILS AND TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS

There were 82 city jails and 348 town and village lockups on the Commission's records, outside of the city of New York, on December 31, 1919. During the year 248 inspections were made, reports of which with recommendations for improvements were sent to the authorities in charge. Many of these recommendations have been complied with, as will be seen by reference to notes at the end of the various reports. In some of the towns and villages the local authorities decided to close the lockups rather than make improvements or build new ones, because they were seldom used. Town lockups at Depauville, Farmingdale, Pittsford and Randolph, and village lockups at Adams, Brookfield, Cherry Valley, Clayville, Clinton and Limestone were closed by their respective town and village boards. In other places where the local authorities declined to make necessary repairs or improvements to provide sanitary and adequate places of detention, the lockups were closed by the Commission. Those ordered closed included village lockups at Bronxville, Kenmore, Marathon, Millerton, Painted Post and Wellsburg, town lockups at Croton-on-Hudson, Highland Falls, Natural Bridge, Norfolk, Patterson and Red Hook, and the town and village lockup at Lewiston. The operation of the order closing the lockup at Kenmore was extended to March 10, 1920, the town authorities having made an appropriation to construct a new one to take the place of the one in the village.

The city jails at Lockport and Renesslaer were ordered closed by the Commission. The Lockport order becomes effective January 19, 1920, and the Rensselaer order February 3, 1920. The jail at Johnstown, which was ordered closed, was improved and the closing order set aside. The jail at Port Jervis was also improved and the show cause proceedings which had been instituted were discontinued. The city jail at Auburn has been improved and the closing order which becomes effective January 15, 1920, probably will be set aside.

Show cause proceedings in the matter of the first and seventh precinct station house jails at Buffalo and city jails at Elmira and Schenectady are pending. The Commission approved specifications for improvements in the Buffalo jails but in the case of the first precinct, police headquarters and the jail were

destroyed by fire on December 11th before the work was undertaken. The improvements in the seventh precinct will be made! The jail at Elmira is being improved and plans have been approved for new plumbing in the cells.

The city jails at Salamanca and Gloversville have been improved and plans for improving the one at Ogdensburg have been approved. The cities of Sherrill and White Plains have no city jails.

New lockups have been constructed at Babylon, Southampton and Washingtonville. Those at Canastota, Carthage, Kinderhook and Massena have been remodeled, and various improvements have been made in the lockups at Alden, Bellmore, Canaseraga, Cattaraugus, Fillmore, Franklinville, Friendship, Hicksville, Johnson City, Portageville, Port Washington, South Nyack, Westfield, Whitesville and Williamsville.

Where lockups are non-fireproof the Commission has insisted that they be given proper supervision when occupied. The village lockup at Afton was damaged by fire during the year and at last reports was not in use.

The action taken by the Commission during the year in citing the authorities of cities, towns and villages to show cause why their respective jails and lockups should not be closed under the provisions of chapter 379 of the laws of 1914 was as follows:

CITY JAILS

Auburn. Authorities cited for March 5, 1918; jail ordered closed in effect June 7, 1918; operation of order extended to January 15, 1920, pending improvements.

Buffalo, First Precinct Jail. Authorities cited for October 7, 1919; police headquarters and jail subsequently destroyed by fire; proceedings pending.

Buffalo, Seventh Precinct Jail. Authorities cited for October 7, 1919; specifications for improvements approved; proceedings pending.

Elmira. Authorities cited for September 6, 1919; jail being improved; proceedings pending.

Johnstown. Authorities cited for April 2, 1918; jail ordered closed in effect December 10, 1918; operation of order extended to March 10, 1919, pending improvements; jail improved, closing order set aside and proceedings discontinued March 4, 1919.

Lockport. Authorities cited for September 7, 1918; proceedings adjourned to October 7, 1919; jail ordered closed in effect January 19, 1920.

New York, 92nd Precinct Jail. Authorities cited for October 7, 1919; agreement reached to send female prisoners to 93rd precinct for detention; proceedings discontinued October 7, 1919.

Niagara Falls. Authorities cited for May 4, 1915; jail ordered closed in effect January 18, 1917; certiorari proceedings instituted; operation of closing order extended to February 7, 1919, pending construction of new jail; closing order set aside and proceedings discontinued February 4, 1919.

Port Jervis. Authorities cited for June 4, 1918; jail improved; proceedings discontinued February 4, 1919.

Rensselaer. Authorities cited for April 1, 1919; jail ordered closed in effect December 12, 1919; operation of closing order extended to February 3, 1920.

Schenectady. Authorities cited for October 7, 1919; proceedings pending.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS

Haverstraw. Authorities cited for July 1, 1919; lockup improved; proceedings pending.

Lewiston. Authorities cited for October 7, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect January 9, 1920.

VILLAGE LOCKUPS

Bronxville. Authorities cited for June 10, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect September 15, 1919; operation of order extended to November 15, 1919.

Carthage. Authorities cited for August 7, 1917; lockup ordered closed in effect March 18, 1919; operation of order extended to May 18, 1919, pending improvements; closing order set aside and proceedings discontinued May 6, 1919.

Goshen. Authorities cited for July 1, 1919; authorities announce they will discontinue use of lockup January 6, 1920; proceedings pending.

Kenmore. Authorities cited for September 6, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect December 10, 1919; operation of order extended to March 10, 1920, pending erection of new lockup.

Marathon. Authorities cited for February 4, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect June 4, 1919.

Millerton. Authorities cited for June 10, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect September 17, 1919.

Painted Post. Authorities cited for September 6, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect December 15, 1919.

Warwick. Authorities cited for July 1, 1919; lockup improved; proceedings pending.

Wellsburg. Authorities cited for February 4, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect May 9, 1919.

TOWN LOCKUPS

Camden. Authorities cited for April 1, 1919; proceedings discontinued April 1, 1919, on condition that a suitable lockup

be provided within two years.

Croton-on-Hudson. Authorities cited for June 10, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect September 17, 1919.

Highland Falls. Authorities cited for July 1, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect October 1, 1919.

Massena. Authorities cited for March 4, 1919; lockup improved; proceedings discontinued December 2, 1919.

Natural Bridge. Authorities cited for October 7, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect January 8, 1920.

Norfolk. Authorities cited for August 5, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect January 8, 1920.

Oyster Bay. Authorities cited for July 1, 1919; lockup improved; proceedings pending.

Patterson. Authorities cited for June 10, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect September 15, 1919.

Red Hook. Authorities cited for June 10, 1919; lockup ordered closed in effect September 15, 1919.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Briefly summarized, the Commission's recommendations are as follows:

(1) Provide for the proper segregation and care of mentally defective delinquents.

(2) Make appropriations, if necessary, for replacing old and obsolete machinery in the industries of the state prisons with modern equipment properly safeguarded to prevent accidents.

(3) Increase food production by making appropriations for the purchase of additional land for cultivation by inmates of Auburn and Clinton prisons and the reformatories at Elmira and Napanoch.

(4) Make an appropriation for the acquisition of a site and to begin the construction of a reformatory for male misdemeanants established by the Legislature of 1912.

(5) Provide for the eventual removal of the State Prison at Auburn to a farm site.

(6) That consideration be given to the abandonment of the State Prison for Women at Auburn and the placing of the small population in another location.

(7) That every encouragement be given to the extension of educational facilities of state penal institutions to the end that men and women leaving prison may be better qualified to return to society.

(8) Authorize the State Probation Commission to supervise both probation and parole for more effectual cooperation of parole and probation officers, eventually leading to the combination of the two systems.

(9) Amend the State Charities and Penal laws so as to prevent the practice of temporarily detaining children in county jails.

(10) Enact a full indeterminate sentence law.

(11) Permit any court of record having jurisdiction to try a defendant charged with a misdemeanor to accept a plea of "guilty" with the consent of the district attorney and pronounce sentence without the intervention of a grand jury.

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

President.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

SPECIAL REPORTS

A special committee of the Commission was appointed July 1, 1919 to investigate reports of alleged lax conditions of the management of the Nassau County Jail, with particular reference to the death of Dr. Walter K. Wilkins, an inmate of said jail. Majority and minority reports were presented by the Committee as follows:

IN THE MATTER OF INQUIRY BY THE STATE COMMISSION
OF PRISONS into Alleged Lax Conditions in the Manage-
ment of the NASSAU COUNTY JAIL. }

*(Findings of a majority of the Committee appointed by the State
Commission of Prisons.)*

Commissioners Solomon and Weinstock, prior to the appointment of the committee, on June 30, 1919, started an investigation into the alleged lax conditions of the Nassau County Jail. Subsequently the committee took additional testimony and received in evidence certain exhibits, including the testimony taken before Walter R. Jones, Justice of the Peace in the Town of Hempstead, acting as Coroner. All of the testimony and exhibits, and the testimony taken before the Coroner, have been carefully considered, prior to the recommendation, and submission of the findings hereinafter set fourth.

From the testimony taken on June 30, 1919, and the subsequent testimony taken by the full committee, on the various dates on which hearings were held, and from the exhibits and the testimony taken before the Coroner, the following conditions are respectfully submitted, based upon the testimony and the law applicable thereto.

It is an elementary principle of law, and likewise a matter of common knowledge, that a person must be held accountable for the natural consequences of his conduct—or, rather, misconduct.

A sheriff may not unlock the doors of the jail and leave the persons escape, and then acquit himself with the answer that he did not expect that they would be so low as to take advantage of his good nature. He could no more do this than one could wilfully become intoxicated to a degree where he could not appreciate the nature of his act, commit murder, and seek to interplead John Barlycorn as a defendant in his stead. One cannot read this record and escape the conclusion that the Nassau County Jail has been conducted with a looseness and laxity which is without parallel. Indeed, it is difficult to retain the fact that it is a jail. The superintendent of an institution for the blind or a home for aged and infirm exercises more care and supervision. It is no answer to point to other suicides—to other escapes. This is not a case where the sheriff was outwitted or his subordinates overpowered. Here we have no spectacular fight for freedom, nor race for life; not even craft nor graft could have been necessarily employed. The rope which was Dr. Wilkins' undoing could have been given him by the warden, the keepers, the trustees, his fellow-prisoners, his counsel, his visitors, or he could have brought it along with him.

FINDINGS

The following charges are amply supported by the testimony and become the conclusions and recommendations of a majority of this Committee.

1.

The sheriff omitted to promulgate any rules, nor even to see to it that the rules of his predecessor in office were enforced.

II.

By promulgating a new set of rules, after this Committee had started an investigation, is of itself an admission of his ignorance of duty, and his obligation to, at the inception of his taking office, formulate reasonable rules and regulations for the care and custody of the inmates.

III.

He omitted to arrange the time when the keepers were to be on watch, and permitted the change of watch from one keeper to another without insisting on the keepers first obtaining permission from him.

IV.

He permitted visitors to be admitted to the jail without a pass and after five o'clock in the afternoon. He permitted packages to come in and go out without being examined by the keepers. He permitted visitors to remain over thirty minutes without requiring them to obtain his permission. He permitted a prisoner to act as gate keeper for the admission of vehicles into the jail yard and their departure. He omitted to give instructions or to see to it that visitors should be searched.

V.

He maintained no system whatever which was calculated to carry out the purposes of the law which bound him to "safely keep" every person lawfully committed to his custody.

VI.

The lax and indifferent attitude of the warden and keepers is attributable to the sheriff who is responsible for the men whom he appoints to office. The majority of the Committee does not approve of shifting the responsibility upon a subordinate, with the hope of shielding the official who should be responsible for the enforcement of law and order, viz., the sheriff.

VII.

The omission of the sheriff, which is borne out by the testimony, forces us to reach the conclusion that he has been guilty of mismanagement, negligence and carelessness in the conduct of the jail.

VIII.

The negligence and carelessness in the management of the Nassau County Jail, if permitted to continue, and the one responsible therefor not punished, will invite just criticism on the part of the public and force the public to the conclusion that an institution for the punishment of violators of the law is a place for comfort and repose rather than a jail.

IX.

From the testimony taken it would appear that there have been violations of the County Law, which, in our opinion, sustain the findings and conclusions herein set forth.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dated Albany, August 25, 1919.

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,
Of the Committee.

By MYRON SULZBERGER,
Counsel.

MINORITY REPORT

IN THE MATTER OF INQUIRY BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF }
THE STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS into the Alleged }
Lax conditions in the Management of the NASSAU }
COUNTY JAIL.

This investigation was the outcome of an inquiry begun by President Henry Solomon and Commissioner Leon C. Weinstock into the suicide of Dr. Walter K. Wilkins on June 29, 1919, and subsequently, at its meeting on July 1, 1919, the State Commission of Prisons appointed a committee of three, consisting of Commissioners Solomon, Weinstock and Davids, to investigate reports of alleged lax conditions of management in the Nassau County Jail, with particular reference to the death of Dr. Wilkins, an inmate of said jail, and report to the Commission.

At a preliminary inquiry made by Commissioners Solomon and Weinstock on June 30th, with Myron Sulzberger acting as counsel, the testimony of Sheriff Phineas A. Seaman and Keepers John T. Mills and William H. Hendrickson was taken.

Subsequent hearings were conducted by the committee on July 8, 14 and 15, 1919, at the Nassau County Court House.

An examination of the evidence fails to show any wilful acts of fraud or corruption on the part of any of the officials of the jail which made it possible for Dr. Wilkins to procure the rope with which he committed suicide. There was not a particle of evidence submitted to show or even intimate how the rope was procured. Visitors came and went and were allowed to see prisoners, as is the custom throughout the State. They were not searched, and there is no law which says they must be searched before visiting jail inmates. The only visitors Dr. Wilkins had were his counsel and spiritual advisors. They were not searched and were trusted by the jail officials, being privileged visitors under the law. The evidence does not show omissions of the sheriff which would justify your committee in making a report finding him guilty of mismanagement. There probably were errors of judgment on the part of the sheriff and lax conditions in the conduct of the jail, but the testimony fails to show that any carelessness on the part of the sheriff or his officials contributed to the death of Dr. Wilkins, or which would warrant drastic action on the part of this Commission.

It is possible that the suicide of Dr. Wilkins might not have happened if the Nassau County Jail were so constructed as to allow legal classification of prisoners. This Commission has for several years called the attention of the Board of Supervisors of Nassau to the fact that the County Law is being violated in that the jail does not provide adequate facilities for the separation and classification of prisoners as required by this law. Court proceedings to remedy these illegal conditions are now pending. It is a matter of record that these recommendations have often been made to the supervisors, and the fact that conditions have not been remedied has brought about conditions for which the sheriff and his assistants should not be blamed.

The evidence conclusively shows that when Dr. Wilkins' cell door was open the door of the corridor was locked; and when the corridor door was open the cell door of Dr. Wilkins was locked. The conditions at the jail, due to lack of facilities for classification, caused the sheriff to place Dr. Wilkins in the corridor with the trustees, and whether he was aided by any of these trustees in procuring the rope with which he committed suicide is mere conjecture. Faulty construction of the bath room made it impossible for any keeper, even had he been present, to see what was going on inside. The door to this room should have open space, both above and below, in order that a keeper may at all times observe what is going on inside.

The sheriff has the reputation of being a humane official, and in following the trend of the treatment of prisoners in these times he has

shown uniform kindness and consideration for those in his charge. Possibly he has erred in showing too much kindness and consideration, and treated the prisoners as human beings.

In this instance, however, the sheriff, when he came into office, retained in his employ the warden, who has had fifteen years' experience, and jailers of five years' experience and upwards, thereby availing himself of the experience of these men. In addition, rules had been adopted by the preceding sheriff, and were in no way altered or changed by Sheriff Seaman.

Under the Constitution, a sheriff cannot be elected to succeed himself. In view of the fact that men having little or no previous experience are often elected to this office, I recommend that the State Commission of Prisons revise its present rules relative to the management of jails so as to aid those in charge of jails in the just, humane and economic performance of their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE W. DAVIDS,
Of the Committee.

The Commission being unable to agree with either the majority or minority report of the committee, adopted the following. Commissioners Kennedy, Pierce, Holloway and Davids voting in the affirmative and Commissioners Solomon and Weinstock in the negative:

"The Commission, having received the reports of a majority and a minority of the committee appointed to investigate into the alleged lax conditions of the management of the Nassau County Jail, and having ordered them spread upon the minutes, determines:

"After careful investigation made by the committee, occupying four days, in which the committee was assisted by counsel, it was unable to determine the manner in which Dr. Walter K. Wilkins secured the rope with which he accomplished his suicide on June 29th.

"The investigation developed that there was laxity in the management of the jail and lack of understanding and observance of the rules promulgated by the former sheriff and continued by the present sheriff. The Commission found that due diligence was not exercised in the custody and supervision of Dr. Wilkins after the time of his conviction in court. The Commission has directed that the sheriff immediately proceed to the formulation of new rules, which will provide for proper assignment and complete understanding of duties of each employee of the jail, and for the maintenance of discipline and lawful custody of prisoners committed to this jail.

"The investigation developed that the law was violated in the improper segregation of prisoners. The Commission has for several years called the attention of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Nassau to the fact that the County Law was being violated in that the jail does not provide adequate facilities for the separation and classification of prisoners, as required by this law, and court proceedings to remedy these illegal conditions are now pending.

"The Commission believes that much of the trouble and cause for complaint which has existed in the Nassau County Jail is due to the lack of adequate facilities to provide for the legal classification of prisoners.

"The matter of alleged lax conditions in the management of the Nassau County Jail is now formally before the Governor on charges preferred by the Nassau County Association. The Commission, having in mind that the power of hearing and removal lies entirely in the hands of the Governor, refrains from expressing any recommendation as to whether or not the conditions which were testified to before the committee are sufficient to warrant the removal of the sheriff."

REPORTS OF INSPECTIONS

State Prisons

AUBURN PRISON AUBURN

Inspected December 16-17, 1919. E. S. Jennings, agent and warden.

Auburn prison has a cell capacity of 1,282, exclusive of the prison for women. On December 16th there were 1,172 inmates. The highest number of prisoners during the fiscal year ending June 30th was 1,302, the lowest 1,049, and the average daily population 1,131.

Of the 1,172 inmates on the day of inspection, 330 were assigned to maintenance as the institutional work is known, 731 to the industries, 30 to construction, 12 to road work and 69 to non-productive group as follows: School, 13; Mutual Welfare League, 11; sick in hospital, 12; idle on doctor's orders, 33; at court, 1.

The assignments in the maintenance group were as follows:

Kitchen -----	32	Warden's premises -----	3
Bakery -----	7	Outside men -----	3
Mess Hall -----	20	Barn men -----	9
Laundry -----	26	Clerks -----	21
Halls and galleries -----	62	Medical department -----	29
Power House -----	1	Library -----	5
Engineer and firemen -----	12	Barbers -----	11
State shop -----	20	Messengers -----	12
Tailor shop -----	44	Printers and bookbinders -----	4
Yard men -----	9		

The following were assigned to industries:

Bed and brass -----	39	Lumber yard -----	5
Broom, basket and weave ----	79	Stock room and shipping ----	19
Cloth -----	203	Power House -----	2
Woodworking -----	223	Engineers and firemen -----	18
Foundry -----	39	Yard men -----	15
Farm (Auburn) -----	20	State shop -----	31
Farm (Valatie) -----	5	Barbers -----	11
Office men and messengers ----	22		

Of those assigned to construction 25 were employed at general repair work and 5 to woodworking.

The total cost of maintenance for the last fiscal year was \$351,474.28 and the average cost per capita \$310.96.

THE PRISON PLANT

Auburn prison is more than one hundred years old, its original cell block having been completed in 1817. Since the completion of the prison the city of Auburn has grown up around it, making an increase of its size practically impossible. The cells are narrow, tomb-like apertures in the stone masonry, without modern sanitary facilities, poorly lighted and ventilated. The chapel is not well ventilated and a fire hazard. The

kitchen equipment is old and worn out. From time to time additional boilers and engines were scattered about the institution until at one time there were fourteen such installations. This number has been reduced to seven, but the necessity for a central lighting and heating plant is evident and has been recommended for years by successive wardens of the institution and by the State Commission of Prisons. Much of the machinery in the shops is old and out of date and should be replaced with modern equipment. To make Auburn a modern institution it should have new cells suitably equipped with sanitary facilities, a new central heating and lighting plant, new machinery for the industries, new kitchen equipment, a remodeled chapel; in fact much of it would have to be rebuilt and even then the prison will be old.

We reiterate the recommendation made in previous reports of the State Commission of Prisons—that a large site be purchased outside the city and that a modern prison be constructed gradually, mainly by prison labor, to take the place of the present institution.

Demonstrating what could be done with the present cells, a partition between two cells has been removed making a cell about 8 feet 6 inches deep, 8 feet wide, and 7 feet 10 inches high. Each cell under this arrangement would have two doors, or a door and a window, which would materially improve the ventilation and light. The work of enlarging the cells could be done by inmate labor at a comparatively small expense, and while the result would not be a modern cell, the improvement would be marked. Such an improvement, however, would materially reduce the cell capacity of the prison.

The installation of a central power plant undoubtedly would result in a considerable saving of fuel and labor. At the present time Niagara power is used, supplemented by electricity generated by water power from the Owasco river by a plant owned by the Prison Department. The generation of power by this plant is variable and not dependable, owing to the manipulation of the water flow by commercial plants on the stream above the prison. As a precaution against the failure of the water power, steam is kept up in one of the boilers so as to operate dynamos in a short time should an emergency arise.

The chapel is used for religious services and for entertainments. It has a wooden floor and but one entrance. The ceiling is low and the room is not well ventilated. We visited the chapel in the evening when a moving picture was being shown. The room was filled with inmates in charge of officers of the Mutual Welfare League. The men were quiet and orderly. In the event of a fire, however, the several hundred men in attendance would have had but two exits—one the main entrance, and the other through the fire escape into the yard. It was stated that an officer is stationed outside the exit to the fire escape whenever the chapel is occupied, to open the door in case of emergency. The warden in his annual report has recommended that the floor be raised and ventilating equipment installed. This recommendation is endorsed. The installation of a concrete floor for the present one of wood would lessen the fire hazard. We believe additional exits should be provided. Should a fire break out under present conditions the possibilities of a panic with resultant loss of life are apparent.

The kitchen equipment is old and worn out and a new floor is needed. Other improvements recommended by the warden include a new refrigerating plant and a new greenhouse.

About a month ago the Warden inaugurated a weekly inspection of the plant. Every Saturday afternoon officers are assigned to go through the shops and other places to inspect sanitary conditions and machinery, look for leaks, etc. They report to the warden who orders the faulty conditions remedied. The following week other officers are assigned to go over the prison and report as to whether the repairs have been made. In this way the warden endeavors to keep in touch with the immediate

needs of the institution. We deem this a very important departure on the part of Warden Jennings and would suggest that the system so established be considered at the next meeting of the wardens of the various prisons with a view to adopting such a plan in the other prisons.

HEALTH

The report of the physician, Dr. Frank L. Heacox, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, states that but four inmates died during the year and that the death rate was the lowest in the history of the institution. The report further states that pulmonary tuberculosis has been practically eliminated from the prison population and that cases of venereal diseases are segregated and given intensive treatment. During the epidemic of influenza last year there were about 40 cases but no deaths. Eleven were transferred to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Dannemora.

The prison is fortunate in having a physician who devotes practically his whole time to his work. With an assistant, Dr. Lawrence B. Sisson, he cares not only for the inmates of the men's prison, but for the women's as well. In addition to a thorough physical examination of each man admitted to the institution, Dr. Heacox has continued to make mental examinations which he has been doing since 1913. The results of these examinations have been carefully noted. A summary of the tests made since 1913, given in the annual report of Dr. Heacox, show 55.5 per cent. of those examined to have had a mental age of less than 12 years and 44.5 per cent. more than 12. The inmates are classified as competent, deviates, defectives, psychopaths, drug addicts and unclassified. The doctor states that many of those already in prison when the work was undertaken, degage of from 9 to 11 years.

Dr. Heacox states that the result of the mental tests are not taken into to take the test. A large number of those tested showed a mental inclined to consideration in the original or first assignment of prisoners to work at this time. The first assignment is made by the principal keeper before the mental test is made. Such assignments are always subject to the approval of the physician who may or may not approve them, or he may make recommendations to the principal keeper.

"It is not my opinion," says Dr. Heacox, "that it would be to advantage to attempt to make use of the tests as a routine procedure until we could originate a method on a rational basis, and this would mean a reception company, a classification of the various shops in the industries, and the vocational diagnosis of each individual case. This is a rather comprehensive program but we expect this department to be ready with its part about or soon after the beginning of the next fiscal year, July 1st."

This is an important and commendable work and should be encouraged.

The employment of a civilian cook has been recommended for several years and the recommendation is renewed. Modern kitchen equipment would make it possible to prepare the food in a more appetizing way. Vegetables and supplies have been available from the farm. Part of the inmates are seated at tables in small groups and we believe this plan could be extended advantageously to include the whole mess hall instead of the long tables now in use.

INDUSTRIES

The principal industries at Auburn are the cloth and woodworking departments. The output includes cloth, blankets and furniture. The sales of school furniture have been small during the past year, but there has been little or no difficulty in disposing of the other products; in fact the orders for cabinet work are greater than the supply. A much larger output in the cloth department could be sold. The other commodities manufactured at the prison include beds, brooms, baskets and castings. The net sales for the last fiscal year were \$410,712.64 as compared with \$321,015.02 the preceding year.

In 1916, at the request of the State Commission of Prisons the State Industrial Commission made a survey of the industries in the prisons and reported as to what new machinery and equipment in the judgment of its inspectors was necessary to modernize the plants. The report also included suggestions for guarding the machinery in use so as to prevent accidents to inmates employed. A copy of the report was sent to the then Superintendent of State Prisons who was urged to comply with the recommendations so far as possible.

Since that time the various branches of the woodworking department at Auburn Prison have been consolidated, some of the machinery either scrapped or its use discontinued, and considerable new machinery installed. Modern machinery in most instances has proper safeguards but many of the recommendations for guarding machinery still in use have not been complied with.

In general, however, there is a marked improvement in plant conditions. The foundry could be much improved in plant and marketing conditions with a little intensive study and use. We urge the warden to give his attention to this matter.

A fire curtain should be provided for the arch between the old lower cabinet shop and the school furniture department.

Carrying out the recommendation of the State Commission of Prisons the Legislature at its last session appropriated \$75,000 for the establishment of an industry for the manufacture of license number plates for automobiles and the Commission has assigned the manufacture of such plates as a prison industry. The Superintendent of State Prisons has decided to establish the plant at Auburn Prison and has awarded the contract for its installation. The machinery has not arrived. Bids have been received for the steel and other materials necessary to make the plates. It is expected that the plant will be installed in time to manufacture the license plates for 1921 and the Superintendent of State Prisons is making every effort to do so. This should prove an important industry, as the demand for plates will increase from year to year.

During our inspection of the industries our attention was attracted in a marked degree to the number of prisoners apparently doing nothing except in the cloth department. Upon inquiry we found there was not sufficient business in some of the departments to keep things going to full capacity. We deem this one of the most serious defects in the industrial system established at Auburn. In this age of efficiency and teaching of efficiency we feel that a prisoner when assigned to a particular shop for work should be impressed with the fact that he is there for the purpose of producing something while there and during every minute of the time he is there. We feel such an atmosphere could be brought about by a more careful assignment of prisoners to shops having in mind the need of production to meet orders in that particular shop at the time of assignment, or a lessening of hours of work in any particular shop to meet productive needs. We feel it is far better for the ultimate good of the man himself and for society in general to create in the mind of the man the idea that when he works he should WORK, instead of the idea that the shop is a welcome change from the irksomeness of cell life. We strongly urge the immediate consideration of this problem on the part of Warden Jennings.

Farming and road work afford additional employment. The institution leases a tract of 220 acres which is being operated at a profit and affords healthful work in the open. Several road gangs were out during the season. Although efforts were made to select men for this work who could be trusted, there was an unusual number of escapes during the year. The warden states that an experienced farmer is needed. The assignment of men to road and farm work at times interferes with the conduct of the industries. Twenty men were at the farm at the time of inspection. Their food is sent from the prison. Five men from this institution were employed at the State Farm for Women at Valatie.

SCHOOLS

During the past fiscal year the school at Auburn had an average daily attendance of 343 and an average monthly enrollment of 425. Eight standards are taught in addition to classes in language. The head teacher in his report to the Superintendent of State Prisons says that more than half the men in the school are aliens and that "broadly stated, the aim in view in the teaching of English to aliens is the Americanization of the immigrant."

We regard the school as a very important factor in prison work and believe that every effort should be made to increase the scope of school work and to encourage attendance at its classes. Opinions differ as to whether better results could be obtained by holding classes at night. Such a change probably would necessitate calling upon the officers to serve longer hours, or an increase in the official force. We believe a man's progress in school, with due regard for his ability to learn, should be emphasized as one of the conditions of his parole and that a man should be able to read and write before being paroled.

The institution has a library of 7,000 volumes fairly well utilized, a catalogue of which, the Warden stated, is to be printed.

Religious services are conducted weekly by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen.

DISCIPLINE AND RECREATION

The Mutual Welfare League has been continued and minor violations of rules are dealt with by the League, violators being deprived of their privileges for a certain period dependent upon the offense. In the more serious cases the offender is sent to "jail" as the punishment cells are known. Others are "square chalked" in their cells. The institution has a modern isolation building similar to the one at Clinton Prison, with good sized cells and connecting yards, but it was stated they had not been used for several months.

In a report of inspection by Commissioners Kennedy and Wade, under date of November 2, 1918, attention was called to complaints of duplication of punishments, it being alleged that prisoners were punished in three or four different ways for the same offense. The Warden states that this duplication is a result of the old prison system and conflicting laws and customs which will require the co-operation of the Legislature to entirely overcome. However, he states that through the support of the Superintendent of State Prisons he has changed a few of the seemingly unnecessary punishments; that he has aimed to give the men greater privileges, reduce the punishments and, at the same time, have stricter discipline. The discipline, he states, is unquestionably better than it was six months ago; punishment reports have been reduced and the additional privileges have produced greater contentment among the men.

The following is a comparative statement of punishment records for 1918 and 1919:

	1918	1919
Punished for minor offenses -----	226	151
Punished for serious offenses -----	2	--
Punished for violation of parole -----	24	28
Punished for escaping or attempting to escape -----	16	16
Total -----	268	195

During 1918, 195 men were confined in the punishment cells as compared with 116 in 1919. No inmate is punished by being "square-chalked" in his cell without exercise, except upon order of the physician for health or observation. The isolation cells are not used except by order of the physician. Inmates who violate the rules of the institution or refuse to work are not sent to the punishment cells until they have had an op-

portunity to appear before the principal keeper or the judiciary committee of the League, which action is taken immediately upon the commission of the offense, the offender being placed in the detention cells until the arrival of the principal keeper.

When weather conditions are favorable the inmates are permitted recreation hours in the yard daily and there are moving picture exhibitions in the chapel which those in good standing in the League are permitted to attend in the evening. The men are in charge of League officers.

We are of the opinion that more care should be exercised in the selection of the pictures shown; that those of the "vamp" type should be excluded and more films of an instructive and educational nature secured if possible. The pictures are donated by various concerns.

An entertainment to which the public was admitted and for which an admission fee was charged, was given recently, the proceeds of which were devoted to League purposes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Legislature be urged to consider the removal of the Prison to a farm site.

That in the event it is determined not to make such a change, a central heating and lighting plant be provided, cell conditions improved, a new floor and ventilating apparatus installed in the chapel and other necessary repairs and improvements made.

That the work of installing the plant for the manufacture of automobile license plates be expedited.

That the industries be modernized by the installation of new machinery where required and that machinery now in use be properly guarded to prevent injury to inmates.

That the school work be encouraged and extended.

That more small tables be provided in the mess hall.

That a civilian cook be employed.

That the Attorney-General be asked for an opinion as to the legality of the action of the users of water of the Owasco river above Auburn Prison in impounding water of the river at their plants without allowing sufficient to pass to operate the State's plant at Auburn Prison continuously.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN

AUBURN

Inspected December 17, 1919. E. S. Jennings, agent and warden; Mrs. Margaret Daley, matron.

There were 65 inmates and 2 infants in this institution on the day of inspection. The average daily population for the last fiscal year was 63, the highest, 72, and the lowest, 56. The cost of maintenance for the year was \$34,682.08 and the average cost per capita \$550.51. The institution has a capacity of 128, each inmate having a separate room, well lighted and ventilated.

The women are employed in various capacities. On the day of inspection 25 were assigned to the shop, 11 to the laundry, 9 to the kitchen, 9 to the wards, 1 to the matron's department, 4 to the hospital and 6 to so-called "farm" work which consists of caring for the chickens, greenhouse, shoveling paths and other institutional work.

The women in the shop finish blankets, pillows and mattresses, make bedding and night shirts for the men's hospital and shirts for men. They are taught to make dresses and to do mending, darning, fancy work, etc. A considerable amount of work is done for the Red Cross, the material being furnished. During the summer a garden of about four acres is cultivated.

The recreational features include entertainments furnished by residents of Auburn, dancing parties, games in the yards and wards, reading, sewing, etc. Twice a week a singing class is conducted.

There have been few changes in the institution during the past year. The hospital has been painted and some of the wards are in need of paint.

Offenders against the rules are punished by loss of privileges and in case of serious offense, by imprisonment in the so-called jail, where they receive regular meals and sleep on a mattress. Imprisonment in the jail usually amounts to solitary confinement as there is usually not more than one occupant at a time, although there are three cells. There was no one in jail on the day of inspection.

Religious services are held weekly by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen.

Many of the inmates attend school. The average daily attendance during the last fiscal year was 34 of whom 26 were illiterate upon entering. Some of the inmates make splendid progress. There is a library of about 2,000 volumes.

The institution was clean and orderly throughout.

In previous reports the removal of the women's prison to some other part of the state has been recommended and like recommendations have been made by the warden of the institution. A study of the problem of what to do with the inmates, whether to recommend legislation to permit them to be sent to other institutions for women or to remove them to the State Farm for Women at Valatie, as has been considered, is being made by the special committee appointed by the Superintendent of Prisons to make a general survey of the prisons.

The women's prison could be used to advantage in almost any plan which contemplated the remodeling of the men's prison. With so small a population as at present the per capita cost of maintenance is high. We recommend that the Commission give the question of removal careful consideration with a view to determining what is the best course to pursue.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CLINTON PRISON

DANNEMORA

Inspected December 10, 1919. John B. Trombly, warden.

Clinton Prison has a cell capacity of 1,200. On the day of inspection there were 1,085 inmates. Quite a number sleep in what is known as "the flats," a corridor in one of the wings; these men are required to arise earlier than the general population because of the nature of their employment and are not locked in cells. The south hall, containing 232 cells, was vacant, but is available should an increase in population make its use necessary.

The greatest number of inmates in custody at any one time during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, was 1,311, the lowest 1,126, and the average daily population 1,195.

The weekly labor report shows that of the 1,085 men on the day of inspection 245 were assigned to maintenance, as institutional work is known, 552 to industries, 23 to construction, and 265 to the "non-productive" group which included 182 sick in either the tuberculosis or general hospital, 17 idle on doctor's orders, 11 employed in school, 20 musicians, 24 segregated in the isolation building, and 10 at court or out on escape.

Those in the maintenance department were assigned as follows:

Kitchen -----	21	State Shop -----	8
Bakery -----	12	Yard men 40 per cent. -----	15
Mess Hall -----	21	Warden's premises -----	3
Laundry -----	23	Outside men -----	4
Halls and galleries -----	50	Barn men -----	17
Power house—40 per cent. ----	7	Clerks -----	8
Engineers and firemen 40% --	7	Medical department -----	24
Jobbing shop—40 per cent. ----	10	Library -----	5
		Barbers—40 per cent. -----	10

The assignments to the industries were as follows:

Shirts and clothing -----	87	Machinists and repair shop ---	31
Wood and lumber -----	35	Blacksmiths -----	2
Tinware -----	31	Stock room and shipping ----	4
Dye -----	14	Power house—60 per cent. ----	10
Weaving -----	136	Engineers and firemen—40% --	10
Cotton -----	117	Yard men—60 per cent. -----	23
Farm -----	12	Jobbing shop—60 per cent. ----	16
Office men -----	12	Barbers—50 per cent. -----	10
Printing and bookbinding ----	2		

Of those assigned to construction, 6 were employed in remodeling the general hospital, 6 in remodeling the library, and 11 on the new piggery.

THE PLANT

Like Auburn and Sing Sing prisons, the cells in this institution are small, poorly lighted and ventilated, and without modern sanitary facilities. They should be replaced with larger cells of concrete or steel, equipped with modern toilets and lavatories.

Since the last inspection the laundry building, which was damaged by fire, has been rebuilt and now contains a modern laundry and bath house, a state shop, and school quarters. A new concrete floor has been laid in the cotton shop and improvements have been made in the engine and boiler rooms. A new Corliss engine, purchased originally for the prison which was to have been erected at Bear Mountain, has been installed and the old Corliss, which has not been run for six years, has been overhauled and put in condition for use. The steam turbines have been repaired and the wiring behind the switch-board in the engine room has been rearranged. Four of the six boilers have been repaired and are in use, the other two being out of commission. The steam lines have been covered, the boiler feed pumps repaired, and a tank in which water is heated before it goes to the boilers has been installed. Exhaust steam is being used in many places for heating. These improvements are commendable and should result in a considerable saving of fuel. The institution was said to have an ample coal supply.

The new chapel has been completed and is large enough to seat all those who are able to attend services or entertainments. The old chapel and the quarters formerly occupied by cells for the condemned men and the execution chamber are being rebuilt for general hospital quarters.

Work was progressing on a new piggery.

About 100 feet of the north wall have been completed and work will be resumed in the spring when weather conditions permit. For several years a portion of the back yard has been enclosed by a wooden stockade.

The warden renews his recommendation that provision be made for increasing the water supply which at times is inadequate, making it necessary to use water from an abandoned iron mine nearby.

Attention is also called by the warden to the necessity for a new meat cooler, a new elevator in the hospital, and a new roof for the boiler house.

The mess hall has been repainted and decorated in an attractive manner and two new aluminum kettles were soon to be installed in the kitchen. Three meals are served daily; the ration appeared to be ample and the quality wholesome.

HEALTH

Because of its location in the Adirondacks and exceptional hospital facilities, tuberculous inmates of other prisons are transferred to Dannemora. The new tuberculosis hospital which has been occupied since January, 1918, has accommodations for 150 patients. Under the direction of Dr. J. B. Ransom, prison physician, the patients are given skilled treatment and a large percentage of them leave the institution apparently cured or with the disease arrested. Except in the advanced cases, practically all under treatment show improvement and the number of deaths is comparatively few. Twelve died from tuberculosis during the past fiscal year.

The tuberculosis hospital is being conducted as a separate unit and the warden in his annual report calls attention to the need for additional guards, the present number being inadequate.

During the epidemic of influenza in the fall of 1918, there were 225 cases in the prison, 29 of whom developed pneumonia, resulting in 9 deaths. There were 450 cases of the disease in the village of Dannemora.

Inmates suffering with venereal diseases are segregated. Patients in the general hospital and others in ill health who are unable to exercise in the open are allowed to do so in a yard in the rear of the prison.

Twenty-six inmates were transferred to the Dannemora State Hospital during the last fiscal year.

EMPLOYMENT

The principal industries at Clinton Prison are the manufacture of yarn and cloth, clothing, tinware, and wood and lumber. The total sales for the fiscal year ending June 30th amounted to \$389,871.86.

In 1916 at the request of the State Commission of Prisons the State Industrial Commission made a survey of the institution with a view to recommending the installation of modern machinery where needed and to indicate protective measures which should be taken to guard inmates from injury. These reports were submitted to the then Superintendent of State Prisons with the request that insofar as possible the recommendations be complied with. Since that time some new machinery has been installed, but little has been done to guard the old machinery in use.

A large number of inmates are employed at institutional work, farming, road building, and reforestation. Only a small proportion of the land comprising the prison site is tillable. Land in the vicinity of the institution is particularly adapted to raising potatoes, and the recommendation has been made for several years that additional farm land be purchased for cultivation by prisoners. We believe that such an investment would prove profitable to the State and would provide additional healthful employment. A large quantity of milk is used in the tuberculosis and general hospitals which is supplied by the institution's dairy. The warden's report for the past fiscal year states that the farm produced milk, meat and garden products valued at \$10,927.

The road from Dannemora to Cadyville has been practically completed by prison labor and considerable progress was made during the year on the Loon Lake-Duane road.

All State lands within a radius of ten miles of the prison are known as prison lands and are being reforested by inmates of the prison. Reforesting of other tracts under the supervision of the State Conservation Commission has been done. This is an important work and should be continued.

SCHOOLS

The completion of the new quarters for the school affords opportunity for increased activities along educational lines. The enrollment on the day of inspection was 247. Six standards are taught as well as classes in book-keeping, stenography, mechanical drawing, shop mathematics, and French. A student must have completed the English course satisfactorily before he is permitted to study French. We believe every effort should be made to improve and extend the school work, not only in Clinton but in the other prisons, and that a man's progress in school should be an important factor in considering his application for parole. Certainly no man should be paroled from prison unless he can read, write and speak the English language.

DISCIPLINE

Discipline at this prison is strict but not severe. The fact that men who are unable to get along satisfactorily in other prisons are sent here for disciplinary purposes makes strict discipline necessary. Those who obey the rules and endeavor to "make good" seldom have cause for complaint. Punishment consists in loss of good time or imprisonment in the "cooler" as the screen cells are known. These are ordinary cells with screen doors where inmates are isolated for comparatively short periods. At the time of inspection these cells were without occupants.

In exceptional cases incorrigibles are sent to the "isolation prison," a separate building in the prison yard. Here they are confined in a good sized cell equipped with toilet and lavatory. Each cell opens into a small yard where the inmates may exercise in the open. They bathe in a shower at one end of the building. In some instances men are sent to "isolation" to protect them from injury by other inmates. The building was full, having 24 occupants on the day of inspection.

On June 16th several hundred of the inmates who were exercising in the yard after dinner refused to return to their respective assignments at the customary time. They remained in the yard until the evening whistle blew when they returned to their cells. Of those who participated in the so-called "strike" 215 were locked up in the South Hall, which was vacant at the time, and were kept there until the warden had an opportunity to interview each man. When they indicated a willingness to return to work they were permitted to do so. Some of the obstinate ones held out and it was not until November 10th that the South Hall was finally cleared of the strikers.

It developed that agitators among the population had planned a demonstration about the Fourth of July, but it was staged on the day Principal Keeper Thomas F. Coultry retired after a period of long service and was succeeded by E. D. Burby.

RECREATION

During the months when weather conditions permit the men are given an hour for exercise in the yard and a half day on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. When the stone wall around the yard in the rear of the prison is completed, it is expected that this yard will be used instead of the one in front of the south wing.

The institution has a band.

There is a library of several thousand volumes available to the inmates. Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew services are held in the chapel. The institution appeared clean and orderly throughout.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That new cells with modern sanitary equipment be provided.

That additional land for farming purposes be acquired.

That the industries be modernized and improved by the installation of new machinery where required, and that so far as possible machines now in use be equipped with guards to prevent injury to inmates.

That the school work be extended.

That provision be made for an adequate water supply.

That a new meat cooler be installed.

That a new elevator be provided for the hospital.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

GREAT MEADOW PRISON

COMSTOCK

Inspected December 3, 1919. James L. Long, deputy superintendent of state prisons, acting warden in charge.

William J. Homer, who had been warden of this institution since 1911, died October 5th and since his death James L. Long, deputy superintendent of state prisons, has been temporarily in charge. The appointment of William Hunt, commissioner of charities and correction of Erie county, as Warden Homer's successor has been announced but he had not assumed office at the time of inspection.

Great Meadow Prison, which was opened for the reception of prisoners in 1911, has 1,168 modern cells, each equipped with toilet, lavatory and cot bed. On the day of inspection there were 460 inmates. At no time has the prison been fully occupied. The institution is known as a prison without walls. No commitments are made directly to it, its population being made up of men transferred from Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons. Its activities are chiefly along agricultural and institutional lines, and because many of its inmates are employed here and there over its 1,100 acres they must necessarily be men who can be trusted. This has made it difficult to select a sufficient number of those who would readily and safely adapt themselves to the environment. The State Commission of Prisons has recommended in previous reports that every effort be made to utilize this modern prison to its capacity rather than keep men imprisoned in the small, poorly ventilated cells in the old state prisons, but the cells have never been even approximately filled. Indeed, it has been said by those familiar with prison conditions that Great Meadow will never be filled until it has more industries and a wall around it. Other prisons must necessarily have their quota of trusties to do farm, road and other work, and this reduces the number available for transfer to Great Meadow. However, those in charge assert that every effort is being made to transfer as many as possible to this institution.

THE PRISON PLANT

Although a comparatively new institution, not yet completed, the present plant is beginning to show signs of deterioration. There are leaks in the gutters of the cell block, in the roof of the mess hall, and in the passageway leading from the mess hall to the cell block. The hot water heating plant is badly in need of repairs and it is necessary to keep a

force of men constantly at work to maintain it. Some of the radiators in the cell block held in place by wooden supports are beginning to give way and a few in other parts of the institution are out of commission. The enameled iron toilets in many of the cells are beginning to chip and rust, presenting an unsightly appearance and making it difficult to keep them clean and in sanitary condition. Eventually these toilets will have to be discarded and modern ones of vitreous ware installed. The woven wire springs in many of the cot beds in the cells are rusted and many of the beds are in need of paint.

The sewage disposal plant has been condemned by the State Department of Health and the construction of a new one will be undertaken when funds are made available by the Legislature.

The boiler which heats the greenhouse cracked while we were at the institution and a temporary one was being installed. Repairs and improvements are needed at the power house, some of which are under way. A survey has been made by the State Architect to determine the necessary repairs and it is estimated that it will cost at least \$30,000 to do this work which will be undertaken in the spring if funds are forthcoming.

Meanwhile, some improvements have been undertaken by the acting warden. The print shop on the first floor of the administration building has been transferred to a room formerly occupied by the store room on the second floor. The state shop is to be moved to the band room and the band has been assigned a place in the bath room for practice. The rooms vacated by the print and state shops are to be made into offices for the warden, clerk and comptroller's clerk, and the present warden's office will be used as a visiting room. At the present time inmates receive visitors in the chapel, there being no visitors' room. The state shop is being changed and enlarged.

The ceiling of the corridors on the first floor of the administration building were being painted and broken glass in the barn, cell block and other buildings was being replaced. The district school and new cow barn, both of which have been in course of construction for some time, have not been completed.

The tables in the mess hall are being painted white and the chairs black. The floor and interior of the power house have been painted and a screen is to be placed around the switchboard so as to protect inmates from possible injury. A telephone system is to be installed throughout the institution, connecting with the warden's residence and office.

There is a small recreation yard between the administration building and the north cell block where inmates are permitted to play ball and other games. A large yard is to be constructed south of the passageway leading from the cell block to the mess hall. Some grading already has been done.

EMPLOYMENT

As previously stated, Great Meadow is primarily an agricultural prison. About 500 of the 1,100 acres are under cultivation and the crops were said to have been somewhat better this season than last. An additional farm tract of 200 acres is leased. The principal crops during 1919 were 175 tons of hay, sufficient to winter the stock, 1,000 bushels of oats, 116 bushels of beans, 290 tons of ensilage, and quantities of cabbage, beans, potatoes, carrots, turnips and tomatoes. The institution has a large tractor, but it has proved to be too heavy for the quality of the soil and it is proposed to ship it to Auburn Prison and purchase a lighter one. The livestock on the day of inspection included 21 horses, 2 mules, 87 head of cattle, 268 hogs, and 44 chickens.

In addition to the farm work a tree nursery is conducted for the State Conservation Commission. When this was started about seven years ago it comprised twelve acres. In the spring of 1919 a new tract of about six acres was started on the hill, at which time a part of the original

nursery area was released for farm use. At the present time there are about ten acres under nursery cultivation. The Conservation Commission assigns an expert to oversee the work, furnishes the materials and such supplies as are necessary, and the prison furnishes the labor. The Prison Department receives as compensation for the labor such portion of the value of the stock sold to private land owners as represents the cost of civilian labor before the war in other nurseries conducted by the Conservation Commission. The Conservation Commission makes no charge for trees which are planted on state owned land, therefore if trees are shipped from this nursery for such purpose no pay is received by the prison. The amount requested in the budget for the next fiscal year, representing the work of the calendar year of 1919, is \$4,410.12.

Under an opinion of the Attorney-General who held such sales legal, trees may be sold in the open market, the prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$5 a thousand, according to the kind and age, the purchaser agreeing that the trees are to be used for reforesting land within the State of New York. Not less than 1,000 of any species are sold and only for reforesting purposes.

The nursery has not been satisfactory to the Conservation Commission, particularly in the last two or three years, the reasons assigned are as follows:

First. The soil is a heavy clay and not well drained and therefore cannot be worked to advantage early in the spring when necessary. The wet soil causes a cold place for prisoners to work. A sandy soil produces better trees and can be worked to far better advantage.

Second. The labor is largely from the cities and by the time prisoners become experienced they are released.

Third. At times there has been a scarcity of labor which has not permitted utilization of trees and therefore a loss has resulted. The seeds are planted in seed beds and after two years' growth are transplanted to rows where they remain for a year or two more before being shipped. In certain instances trees had to be left in seed beds and not transplanted.

The records of the Conservation Department show that approximately the following number of trees were transplanted in the years indicated:

1913	-----	1,463,000
1914	-----	2,142,000
1915	-----	2,976,000
1916	-----	2,043,000
1917	-----	1,500,000
1918	-----	437,000
1919	-----	150,000

It will be noted from the foregoing that during the last two years the number transplanted has been materially reduced. This is attributed to the lack of labor. The work of transplanting from the seed beds begins in April and requires 300 or 400 men to take care of it properly. This number is gradually reduced as the season advances until fall when little or no work is done.

During the spring of 1919 the Conservation Commission wanted to transplant 1,000,000 trees, but only 150,000 were transplanted. It is stated that ten civilians could have transplanted 150,000 in one week. Prisoners dislike to work on cold clay soil or during wet weather on the "conservation tract." They are unskilled in the work and many of them are said to exercise little care with respect to destroying growing trees. The hours of labor are short, in fact statistics prepared by the Conservation Commission show that the inmates of this prison accomplish about 25 per cent. as compared with civilians employed in other nurseries, while in a nursery operated in connection with the Rome Custodial Asylum the percentage is about 50.

In 1917 a temporary nursery was established at Goldsmith's, about

twenty miles from Clinton Prison. During 1917-18 prisoners from Clinton Prison transplanted about 1,500,000 trees which were shipped from Comstock Prison. Their efficiency as compared with civilian labor was rated at 90 per cent.

We believe that every effort should be made to co-operate with the Conservation Commission in the production of trees. Reforestation is an important work and every available man should be assigned to this industry in the spring when the work must necessarily be done.

Until the present year Great Meadow was not classed as an industrial prison. It had no capital fund and its inmates did not receive compensation for their work as in the other prisons, which caused dissatisfaction among some of the men. During the past year a sum was set aside by the Comptroller as the institution's share of the capital fund and inmates are now receiving compensation as in the other prisons.

One of the prison's greatest needs is an industrial building where industries can be established to keep the men employed when farm, conservation, road and other work cannot be carried on. During the summer there is no difficulty in keeping all the able-bodied inmates busy on the farm, in the nursery, in road gangs, in the quarry and stone crushing operations, construction, grading, and other outdoor employment. At the time of inspection one of the road gangs was still out but was expected to return to the institution within a few days. In winter, however, much of this work is necessarily curtailed and more shop work is needed. At the present time the institution manufactures its own clothes, shoes, and socks. There is a mat industry in the basement where a comparatively small number are employed throughout the year.

An appropriation of \$25,000 for the construction of a shop building has been available since 1916, this amount having been reappropriated in 1918. Plans have been prepared but the work has not been undertaken. We are informed that it is the intention of the present administration to push the construction of this shop as rapidly as possible, but it will be necessary for the Legislature of 1920 to again reappropriate the fund to permit construction in the spring. When the shop is completed it will be possible to assign added industries to this prison and thereby aid in keeping all the men employed throughout the year.

The institution has an ice plant with a daily capacity of four and one-half tons. In July the Superintendent of State Prisons requested the State Commission of Prisons to assign ice-making as an industry because the health authorities of Hudson Falls stated that a serious condition existed in that village, due to lack of ice. The industry was assigned by the Commission but it was stated that no ice was furnished. However, should an ice famine threaten nearby villages in the future, it will be possible for the institution to supply ice in an emergency.

There are a few obsolete machines for manufacturing socks which the acting warden said were practically of little value and should be junked. Since the inspection the Superintendent of State Prisons has requested that the manufacturing of socks be assigned as an industry, and it is proposed to purchase new machines to carry on this work.

The assignment of inmates on the day of inspection was as follows:

Warden's house -----	4	Office -----	19
Warden's premises -----	2	Porters -----	24
Cow barn -----	6	Hospital -----	4
Horse barn -----	8	State shop -----	54
Quarry -----	3	Band -----	4
Conservation -----	2	Mat shop -----	37
Carpenters -----	10	Mess hall -----	15
Utility -----	7	Kitchen -----	26
Farm -----	7	Bake shop -----	10
Road -----	24	Cell Hall -----	38.

Cement -----	18	Correspondence -----	3
Grading -----	53	Barbers -----	6
School -----	5	Painters -----	4
Engineers and machinists -----	15	Pass men -----	17
Shoe shop -----	10	Blacksmiths -----	3
Total -----	460		

SCHOOL WORK

The head teacher reports that during the past fiscal year the school had the smallest enrollment since 1913. On the day of inspection there were but 69 out of 460 inmates enrolled, or about 15 per cent. of the total population. While the low population has served to keep down the enrollment, and while we appreciate that there are various handicaps to school work, nevertheless we believe more inmates should be in school, particularly the young and more promising. If a man's progress in school to the extent of his ability were emphasized more as one of the conditions of his parole, we believe it would prove an incentive to better school work. Certainly no man, unless incapable of learning, should be paroled from prison who cannot read, write and speak the English language. Of those entering this institution during the last fiscal year, 47 were illiterate and 75 were unable to read and write English. We urge that every encouragement be given the school work in this institution, believing that education is a vital factor in bettering the inmate.

The school work comprises five standards taught by the head teacher and two inmate teachers. There is a class in stenography, but the inmate teacher who has charge of this class is soon to be released. The automobile vocational class has been discontinued.

There is a library of about 2,500 volumes and a number of magazines are available. Technical and educational books are furnished by the State Library. The books are not catalogued. It would be helpful to the inmates in selecting books if catalogues were available. They could be printed in the institution at comparatively small cost.

DISCIPLINE AND RECREATION

The discipline in the institution is not severe. The men are permitted to talk at their work and during their meals. In summer they engage in games and sports in the yard and on Saturday afternoons attend a ball game. During the winter moving pictures are shown, usually on Tuesday and Friday evenings. The picture machine, however, is reported to be in bad condition and films are not always available.

Inmates are locked in their cells occasionally for short periods for misconduct and incorrigibles are transferred to Dannemora. The cases requiring disciplinary treatment, however, are comparatively few.

The institution has a modern, well equipped hospital. There was but one patient at the time of inspection. The active outdoor employment is an aid in keeping the men in good health.

Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew and Christian Science services are held weekly.

Three meals a day are served in the large mess hall which is well lighted and ventilated. The kitchen equipment is modern and the food wholesome.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the construction of a shop building be expedited.

That the Legislature be urged to provide sufficient funds to keep the institution in proper repair and to build a new sewage disposal plant.

That conservation work be encouraged and every available inmate be assigned to this work when required.

That school work be encouraged and extended and a man's progress

in school work be emphasized as one of the conditions of parole.

That a catalogue of the books in the library be printed.

That every effort be made to transfer as many inmates to Great Meadow from the other prisons as safety and prudence will permit.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

SING SING PRISON

OSSINING

Inspected December 5, 1919. Edward V. Brophy, warden; Martin J. Deely, principal keeper; John P. Joyce, superintendent of industries.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 1,097, distributed as follows: At Wingdale 86; in the hospital 49; in the dormitory 206; in the cell block 725; in the condemned cells 26; new arrivals unassigned 5.

The work of demolishing the cell block in the old cell house continued until 300 cells at one end were removed. This work was then suspended, a board partition put up at the end of the remaining cells, and a temporary floor put in the section where the cells had been removed. It is used for storage purposes. The remaining 900 cells are occupied by prisoners as formerly. Why any of these cells were removed before any new quarters were provided does not appear, but the discontinuance of the work of removing the old cells until a new cell block is provided is certainly wise and to be approved.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Contracts have recently been let for the construction of a portion of the new building on the hill. These included what the State Architect calls the clinical unit and classification prison. The general construction of these buildings was let to P. J. Carlin Co. for \$965,089.10, and the heating, sanitary and electric construction and the installation of new boilers has been let to other firms, making a total amount of work under contract \$1,186,709.66.

The work of installing the concrete foundations has been commenced by the contractor. As this work has been let to contractors, only a few of the prisoners are employed at new construction, and these were finishing up some jobs of grading and excavating.

SCHOOL WORK

On December 3rd the number registered in the school was 204, of whom four were absent, leaving an actual attendance on that date of 200. The school work has continued practically as described in the inspection report of July 10, 1918. The number in attendance has been somewhat less, as at the time of that report 290 were attending the school. The attendance of illiterates is compulsory and these include all who cannot read and write the English language. The school record of prisoners applying for parole is furnished the Parole Board together with their general record. Just what consideration is given the school record by the Parole Board we were unable to learn. We, however, believe it should be the settled policy of the State not to parole a prisoner at least until he has learned to read, speak and understand the English language, and that every prisoner ignorant of the English language should be so advised on his reception in the prison.

No prisoners are sentenced to Sing Sing for less than a year, and very few are sentenced for one year only. During the year ending June 30, 1919,

there were only 15 prisoners sentenced to Sing Sing for one year on determinate sentence and only 24 with minimum sentence of one year. As the total number of convicts received during that year was 1,073, the number eligible to parole who have not been in the institution for one year is practically negligible, and it can hardly be doubted that if prisoners were informed upon their arrival at the prison that they must become familiar with the English language in order to be eligible to parole or to commutation, they would apply themselves to the study of English with such energy as to become reasonably proficient without shortening the term of their stay in the institution. We were advised by some of the prison officials that more attention has been given to this matter than formerly, as it is now no longer necessary to have interpreters present at a meeting of the Parole Board.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

This school continues practically as described in the report of last year. It is a voluntary school maintained by the prisoners. The recommendation in the report referred to—that it should be a prominent part of the school work in the prison and maintained out of the prison funds and should be to a greater extent put under prison management—has not been complied with. The number registered in each class was as follows: Automobile class, 63; barber class, 9; show card and commercial drawing, 16; telegraphing, 6; cloth cutting and designing, 5. The automobile class was in session at the time of our visit and the prisoners seemed very much interested. This class teaches the mechanical construction and repair of automobiles. As the use of automobiles in this country is rapidly increasing, there is no doubt that instruction in this class will help a prisoner to find profitable employment on his discharge from prison. We were, however, advised by some prominent officials connected with the administration of criminal law of New York City that maintenance of this school was inadvisable. The claim is made that the automobile is now almost universally used by bandits and hold-up men in their attacks on banks, stores and individuals, and that it is unwise to give these criminals while at Sing Sing instruction in mechanical construction of automobiles when such knowledge aids them in their criminal transactions. After a person has become familiar with the mechanical construction of an automobile and knows what is the matter with it when it balks and how to repair it, it does not take him long to become an efficient chauffeur. In addition to the above criminal transactions the stealing of automobiles has become a very common practice and it is suggested that such instruction helps a criminal to make such a theft. We do not at this time recommend the abolition of this school, but do recommend that this suggestion be investigated.

An editor of a conservative New York Magazine recently stated that in 16 cities of this State 22,273 cars had been stolen, worth at a low estimate \$22,273,000. He estimated that the value of cars stolen annually in the United States must run into hundreds of millions, and remarked that the stealing of motor cars has increased to the status of a leading industry. During the first 8 months of 1919 there were 846 people killed by automobile accidents in New York State alone. This is at the rate of 1,269 for the entire year. This must mean that in the whole country between 10,000 and 15,000 are killed annually. It is questionable if a chauffeur's license should be given to a man with a bad criminal record. This whole question needs careful consideration.

THE RECENT FIRE

On November 21, 1919, the prison plant suffered severe loss by fire. Two buildings—the old cart and wagon building and the blacksmith and machine shop building—were destroyed. The former was a two-story brick building, 20x146 ft. in size, erected about fifteen years ago at a cost

of \$8,000. At the present time it would cost about \$25,000. We were informed at the time of the fire it was used for storing materials for the various industries. The other building was a one-story brick, 35x146 ft. in size, and was erected about five years ago at a cost of \$3,000. It would cost about \$9,000 to rebuild it at the present time, we were advised. It was used for a blacksmith shop and machine repair work for the industries.

The knitting department suffered a loss of about \$25,000 worth of yarn, and the brush and mattress department a loss of about \$12,000 worth of ticking and hair used in the manufacture of mattresses and blocks and fibre used in making brushes. There was practically no salvage from any of these losses.

There will be considerable salvage of machinery and equipment in the sheet metal loss and blacksmith shop. It has not yet been determined how much, but a rough estimate places the total loss at not more than \$5,000. The total loss of the fire is estimated at about \$60,000.

MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE AND RECREATION

The work of this League and the recreation allowed have continued during the past year as described in the report of July 10, 1919.

PRISON STORES

There are two stores in the institution, one known as the League Store where candy, clothing, tobacco and cigarettes are sold, but no fruit or edibles. It is operated by a card system. A prisoner is allowed to purchase not exceeding \$3.00 worth a month.

The other store is known as the grocery store and sells dry groceries, fruit, and practically all supplies usually kept in a grocery store. Prisoners are allowed to purchase not to exceed \$6.00 worth a month at this store, which has been in operation a long time. Just how it is financed we did not learn. After it was started it was supposed to be self-sustaining. The Superintendent of Prisons does not favor stores in prison. He says he will not consent to establishing them in the other prisons and is seriously considering closing those in Sing Sing.

HEALTH AND HOSPITAL WORK

The general health of the inmates has been good during the year. On November 29th there were 33 sick in the hospital and 7 idle on doctor's orders. There was an epidemic of diphtheria in February with 77 cases, but no deaths. There are no cases at present. Dr. Amos D. Squires has continued to instruct a class of inmate nurses and again emphasizes the need of a civilian head nurse and X-ray apparatus. He urges a special appropriation for hospital equipment and drugs. Drug addicts and venereal complaints have been successfully treated in the medical department.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Religious instruction and library work and the kitchen and mess hall arrangements have been continued as described in the former report. On the day of inspection there were 27 in the department for condemned men. Nine guards watch over them, three on duty at all times. There was only one man in the isolation cells. The concreting of the exercise court for the condemned men has been completed. Each man is daily given exercise in this open court.

FARMING

Farming this year on the small five-acre farm on the hill at the prison was very successful. Some of the products were as follows: String beans, 58 bu.; turnips, 40 bu.; cabbage, 12,288 heads; tomatoes, 145 bu.; potatoes, 405 bu.; carrots, 340 bu.; beets, 280 bu.; parsnips, 135 bu.; onions, 125 bu.; and large quantities of green corn, lettuce, celery, green onions,

and other garden products of an estimated value of \$3,800. All the products were used in the prison.

INDUSTRIES

The same industries are continued. The Shoe Shop employs about 70 men and has an average output of about 200 pairs a day. The superintendent said the machinery of this shop is modern—that recently an expert from the United Shoe Co. pronounced it an up-to-date plant.

The Knitting and Hosiery Shop employs from 140 to 160 men and makes underwear, socks, stockings, bath robes, pajamas, wrappers, night gowns, sheets, pillow cases, and other articles. The machinery of this shop is claimed by the superintendent to be first class. Among the new machines were a hem folder, a tucking machine, and a milling machine. The last named is used for repair work in keeping the machines in order and even making new parts when needed, saving long delays and large expense.

About \$25,000 worth of material of this shop was lost in the fire in one of the buildings destroyed. There was a 10-day supply in the shop and new supplies were quickly obtained, so there was no interruption of the industry.

The Brush and Mattress Shop employs 40 to 50 men and has an average output of 43 dozen a day. It makes all kinds of brushes, including hand street brooms. The work is mostly hand work, not much machinery being used. There is a new machine for making scrub brushes, not set up yet. This industry lost about \$11,000 of material in the fire, but did not stop work.

The Sheet Metal Industry employs about 20 men. It makes can carriers, refuse cans, steel street scrapers and park benches, and does work for the other industries. In the carpenter shop annex it makes doors and sash. The machinery of this shop was mostly in the fire, but it is expected that about 70 per cent. can be salvaged. The loss of machinery and stock is estimated at \$9,000. As the brick walls stood up in the fire a section in a corner of the shop has been temporarily enclosed and the work continued. A temporary blacksmith shop also has been constructed.

The Printing Industry employs from 20 to 25 men. There is no civilian foreman and the shop is run by prisoners. There is a linotype, the property of the League, which is loaned to the prison when not in use for the League's work. The plant is inadequate. The filling of orders for printing drags interminably. The industry lacks competent printers and is more of a vocational training school than a printing shop. It should be reorganized on an efficient basis and a civilian foreman employed. The State should buy and own a linotype which could be operated on State work without delay or hindrance by League work. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, 12 men were received at Sing Sing whose previous occupation had been printing, and 5 at the other prisons. At the close of the next year ending June 30, 1918, 23 printers were in custody at Sing Sing and 14 at the other prisons; and during the year ending June 30, 1919, 14 were received at Sing Sing and 10 at the other prisons. If all these men were assigned to the printing shop and a sufficient number of young men as apprentices, who had been sentenced for terms long enough to become somewhat proficient as printers, this shop could be thoroughly manned at all times, so that orders could be promptly filled, and when there were no orders, kept running as a wide-awake vocational training shop.

During the past fiscal year 232 boys 21 years of age and under were sentenced to Sing Sing Prison. It would be well worth while for the State to teach a considerable number of these boys the printing trade, even if it did not pay the State financially. A large sum is spent annually at the State Reformatory at Elmira in giving boys trade school instruction. Sing Sing should do as well for the boys sent to this institution. Printing is a good trade for boys to learn.

The net sales for the industries for the year ending June 30, 1919, were \$457,279.13, and the net profits or earnings were \$113,689.02 as compared with the net sales of the previous year which were \$434,094.69, and the net earnings \$116,846.02. The net sales for the first four months of the present year (July 1st to October 31st) were \$151,429.74, and the net earnings \$49,209.62, or about 32 per cent. of sales. This is a very creditable showing as compared with previous years, yet it is apparent that if the prison had to pay the men employed any wages comparable to those paid in commercial shops, the industries would be bankrupt in a year. To pay 300 men for 300 days, even \$2.00 a day, would cost \$180,000. This is about half of what men are paid in outside shops, and yet these prison shops are exempt from rent and interest on capital and insurance.

The superintendent of industries stated that the average output per man is about one-third of that in the outside shop. This is explained, in part, for the following reasons:

1. All the shops are to a considerable extent vocational training schools, as they are constantly taking on green men who know nothing of the business. This cannot be wholly avoided but might be reduced by more considerate and careful assignments.

2. Prisoners only work about six hours a day as compared with eight hours in outside shops. As honest, law-abiding men in commercial shops have to work eight hours a day to support their families, there is no good reason why prisoners should not work an equal number of hours. This condition is caused in part by school work, but it could be minimized by assigning to the shops the men who do not need to attend school.

3. There are no prison officers in the shops to speed up the work and make note of the slackers. Probably better results would be obtained if there were a tactful, wide-awake and energetic prison officer in each shop. This is a suggestion worthy of consideration by the prison authorities.

4. A prisoner assigned to a shop, if he develops any aptitude for the work of that shop, should remain there until discharged from prison. He should not be put in any draft for transfer to another prison, there to start in again on some other work or trade. When a prisoner is entitled to parole or commutation or his term expires, he must of course be released, however expert he may be. Less than one-third of the population of the prison work in the shops. As Sing Sing Prison receives about 100 new men each month, large transfers to the other prisons are necessary, but these can, and should be, from new arrivals, from yard men, common laborers, and other than the men who have acquired some experience and efficiency in the shops. The only exception would be if a shop man's health broke down or he became insubordinate. The law gives the power of transfer to the Superintendent of State Prisons and he should give definite instruction to his officers to comply with this suggestion.

GENERAL REMARKS

We do not express an opinion as to the condition of the machinery or the quality of the product. We are not experts, and we are advised that the Commission appointed by the Superintendent of State Prisons to make a survey of the prisons has had experts visit the prisons and will soon report on these matters.

We noted with approval the construction of new toilet facilities in the shops, as recommended in the last report.

We saw some evidences that smoking is permitted in the shops. This should not be allowed; it is a fruitful source of fires of which there recently have been three in Sing Sing, one very destructive.

The State Commission of Prisons is of necessity identified with the prison industries. It was created by the constitutional convention which abolished contract labor and created the present prison labor plan, largely because of that change. It selects and assigns industries to the prisons. It procures estimates of supplies from the public officers and institutions

of the State of the kind which can be furnished by the prisoners. It receives and distributes requisitions for such supplies. It is one of the Board fixing the price of prison-made goods, and it is expected to be active in the enforcement of the law requiring public officers and institutions to purchase prison-made goods. It gives releases to such officers and institutions when the prisons cannot furnish such supplies.

In public esteem the Commission is to a large extent held responsible for the quality and prices of prison-made goods, for failure to make prompt deliveries, and is generally in the public mind, and even in the decisions of the courts considered to be closely associated with prison industries. From all these circumstances it would seem to be the duty of the Commission to give special attention to this phase of prison management and keep in close touch with its progress and lend every possible assistance to its success. There are some other things, not discussed in this report, which we did not go into. For instance, at Elmira and Napanoch all new buildings are, and for years have been, erected and equipped by prison labor, whereas, prison buildings are uniformly constructed by contract, prisoners only doing some preliminary excavating and grading.

Another matter is the wisdom or unwisdom of dormitories in State prisons for felons, and other matters which might well receive the attention of the Commission of Prisons.

We submit the following recommendations:

1. Carefully consider the wisdom of continuing the automobile school.
2. Permit no man to be paroled or allowed commutation until he has acquired a reasonable knowledge of the English language.
3. Prohibit smoking in the shops.
4. Do not transfer men who have become even partly efficient in the shops to any other prison.
5. Man and equip the printing shop so it can fill orders promptly without hindrance from League work; put it in charge of a civilian foreman and make it a vocational training school when there are no orders.
6. Consider the matter of requiring prisoners to work eight hours a day.
7. Use enough of the prison capital fund to keep the machinery of the shops modern and up-to-date.
8. Consider the advisability of having one or more prison officers in each shop.
9. Provide a civilian head nurse for the hospital, also an X-ray apparatus and a fuller drug supply.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,
Commissioner.

GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

STATE FARM FOR WOMEN

VALATIE

Inspected October 9, 1919. Stephen J. Bergin, superintendent; Harry J. King, prison guard.

This institution continued under the State Department of Health, as explained in the last report of inspection of December 17, 1918, until April 1, 1919. Most of the time there were only one or two patients. A guard and a few prisoners from Auburn Prison continued in charge of the farm work during the winter. On April 1st the Health Department vacated and the custody of the farm and buildings reverted to the Superintendent of State Prisons. It was not reopened for the custody of women prisoners, but has been closed since that date. It has been in charge of a farm superintendent, a prison guard, and several prisoners from Auburn Prison. In April there were 4 prisoners, in May, 6, and since May, 8. The superintendent and family occupy the warden's residence and the guard and prisoners the Emerson cottage. The other cottage has been kept closed.

The buildings and appurtenances are all in good condition except that the water supply of the Armstrong cottage is defective and insufficient.

The stock on the farm consists of 1 work team and 1 single horse, 5 cows, 2 yearling heifers, 4 brood sows, 1 boar, and 37 young pigs; a few will be large enough to butcher late this fall.

The crops have all been gathered, 30 acres of rye sown for next year, and a start made in raising alfalfa. There is practically no land on this farm that can be persuaded to produce timothy hay; this makes the raising of alfalfa for hay an important matter for this farm. Without considerable stock and fodder for it this farm is sure to deteriorate rapidly. The State should set an example in keeping its farm in a high state of cultivation; to do this, land must be kept well fertilized. The crops produced the present season were as follows: Potatoes 950 bushels, rye 244 bushels, oats, 674 bushels, buckwheat 5 bushels, beets 35 bushels, tomatoes 20 bushels, beans (white) 24 bushels, hay about 9 tons, oat straw 12 tons, rye straw 12 tons, ensilage 90 tons, buckwheat straw 3 tons, and corn fodder 8 tons.

There is a good apple orchard. The trees were properly sprayed and a bountiful crop of excellent apples produced. The 151 barrels of picked apples were sold to an evaporating company at Valatie for \$3.50 a barrel. There was also a considerable quantity of windfalls sold for \$1.50 a barrel.

This whole section is favorable for fruit growing, especially apples and pears. Additional land on this farm might well be devoted to this use.

This farm was established for the custodial care and reformation of middle-age and elderly women addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor or drugs, and were being repeatedly arrested and convicted and sent to workhouses and jails for short terms and when discharged were again arrested and for the most part of the time were in custody on a short sentence in some institution. This practice consumed much time of the courts and police, was expensive, and of no benefit to the women. Here they were held in custody until cured of their uncontrollable appetite, their physical condition reinvigorated by healthful outdoor work, and then released on parole, in positions so far as possible free from old environments.

During the year of its operation it was congested until war conditions somewhat depleted its population as they did most other correctional institutions. It would have had many more inmates if there had been room for them. The original plan was to build for 500 inmates, and there have been for years many women of this class in custody somewhere in the State. It is really cheaper to keep them on a farm under the old endless chain system of arrest and rearrest.

This institution has never seemed to fit well into the State Prison system. It might be well to give it a board of managers like the institutions at Albion, Bedford and Hudson. It fills a real need in the State and should be enlarged and developed and not lightly abandoned. These weak, broken down unfortunate women are entitled to humane consideration. The Women's Prison Association was the sponsor for this farm and worked weary years with patience and faith for its establishment. The members of the Association may well be consulted and consideration given to their recommendations in determining its future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

REFORMATORIES

EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY

NAPANOCH

Inspected December 30, 1919. George Deyo, assistant suprintendent in charge.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 222, an increase of 68 since the last inspection made November 30, 1918. The highest number at any time the past year was 225, the lowest 147. the average last year ending June 30, 186.

Only the south cell wing has been in use the past year, and the guard force has been kept down to 20. The south wing is now fully occupied and if there is any further increase the north wing will have to be opened and some additional guards employed. Of those in custody on the day of inspection 139 were in the first grade, 82 in the second, and 1 in the third.

Conditions have continued the past year practically as described in the report of November 30, 1918. The population, both here and at Elmira, has been increasing.

IMPROVEMENTS

The work of installing toilets and lavatories in the cells of the north wing has made considerable progress, especially in the preliminary work of piping, etc., and it is expected that the work will be completed at an early date.

A section of the new hospital has been enclosed and the workmen were finishing the interior.

The work on the main building was delayed on account of not being able to secure an instructor in masonry. The wagon and tool shed in the rear of the horse barn has been completed. Sanitary sewers and water service have been provided for these buildings; this involved the laying of about 500 feet of 8-inch sewer pipe and 400 feet of 3-inch galvanized iron water pipe.

During the winter when outside work was shut down a large amount of inside work was done. This included the making of sixteen new tables for the mess hall, each to seat ten persons, also individual seats for them. A large amount of both interior and exterior painting was done. During the year considerable grading was done, some of it around the new hospital building and some in other sections of the yard.

FARMING

While the State owns about 300 acres of land at the site of this institution, only about 57 acres are tillable; the rest is rough mountain land and furnishes the gravity water supply of the institution. Much more land could be cultivated with profit and the State should add three or four hundred acres of tillable farm land to the institution. This would provide healthful employment for the young men sent here and pay to the State a large dividend on the investment, at the same time adding substantially to the food products of the State.

The garden products the present year were of the estimated value of \$1,283.98. These included 130 bushels of onions, 51 1-2 bushels of beans, 26,358 lbs. of cabbage, and large quantities of parsnips, beets, carrots, turnips, tomatoes, celery, lettuce, and many other garden products.

The field crops were 155 bushels of corn, 18,890 lbs. of hay, 4,575 lbs. of straw, 38½ bushels of rye, 20 bushels of buckwheat, 822 bushels of potatoes, the value of all \$1,912.67. Owing to blight the yield of potatoes, which was the principal crop, was comparatively small.

In addition to the foregoing there were 32 bushels of apples and 5 of pears, value \$8.75. There were 2,987 lbs. of pork products of the value of \$896.10. There were 17 pigs killed during the year and 48 on hand December 1. The poultry products were 536 doz. eggs and 358 lbs. dressed fowls, of the value of \$395.71. There were 130 on hand December 1.

Summary of Farm income

Garden products -----	\$1,283.98
Field products -----	1,912.67
Fruit products -----	8.75
Swine products -----	896.10
Poultry products -----	395.71
Total -----	<u>\$4,497.21</u>

This is a model institution, well managed, clean throughout, and doing a work worthy of appreciation and approval.

RECOMMENDATION

That the State add three or four hundred acres of good farm land to the plant.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

ELMIRA

Inspected October 18, 1919. Frank L. Christian, M. D., superintendent.

The Elmira Reformatory, known to students of criminal problems all over the world, is in its forty-fourth year, with a long record of constructive achievements, a commendable present plan and a comprehensive forward plan for the future.

The old cell blocks built over forty years ago, and the very latest, a small block built fifteen years ago, still continue in use despite the efforts of successive managements and this Commission to have them replaced by a modern plant. The Governor, in a recent public address, said that he was shocked to find here, in a reformatory, cells of the same type as found in state prisons. With the Governor's approval, the Board of Managers is to ask the Legislature for \$100,000 to enable them to build a modern housing plant with rooms for inmates which will be located outside the walls and be occupied by prisoners who, studies develop, can be trusted.

Here, too, in the shops are found out-of-date machinery and appliances which should be replaced by the most modern outfit, so that young men taught trades may be able to enter up-to-date factories and workshops upon discharge with a knowledge of the use of the machinery and appliances to be found in the industrial world. The management is asking for an appropriation of \$5,000 this year as a start in overcoming this very bad situation.

POPULATION

Notwithstanding the general opinion of prison authorities that there

would be a great increase in the prison population after the war, this has not materialized here.

With a cell capacity of 1,440, the population on the day of inspection was but 803. On July 1, 1918, the population was 679, while in 1915 it ran as high as 1,279. The continued industrial activity and the extended use of the suspended sentence are unquestionably important factors in reducing the number of young men sent to the reformatory.

The present population includes 29 honorably discharged and 5 dishonorably discharged and 5 *A. W. O. L. former soldiers from the Army and 12 honorably discharged, 3 dishonorably discharged, and *6 A. W. O. L. former sailors from the Navy.

NOTE—* Absent Without Official Leave.

The census for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, is as follows:

At the beginning of the fiscal year, the inmates numbered	679
During the period there were received	854

Total prisoners in custody for the year	1,533
Of the total enumeration, the following shows how disposed of:	
By parole	547
By discharge at the expiration of their sentences	14
By discharge while "Out on Writ"	1
By discharge on "Court Order"	2
By transfer to Dannemora State Hospital for the Criminal Insane	6
By transfer to Eastern New York Reformatory at Naponoch	181
Remaining "Out on Writ" ending of fiscal year	2
Sentence commuted	1
Died	4

758

The above noted changes left at the close of the fiscal

year an inmate population of 775

The average of admission was 19.60 years and the average period of detention for those paroled for the first time was one year, one month and twenty-six days, the maximum period one year and fourteen days, and the maximum two years and twenty days. Thirty five per cent. or 196 inmates, were paroled in the minimum time permitted.

At the close of the year only one was in the third grade, 505 were in the second, and 269 in the first. During the period there were 3 reductions from the first to the second grade and 44 from the second to the third.

Of 750 persons committed, 254 were from New York county, 102 Erie, 57 Kings, 35 Onondaga, 26 Monroe, 27 Westchester, 23 Bronx, 21 Queens, and 19 Albany.

Fortunately, the number of drug addicts sent here is small, but 18 being received during the year; but the best information obtainable showed 404 out of 750 classed as intemperate, with nearly all of the balance using liquor to some extent.

The cost to the State for the maintenance of the institution was \$298,050.25, and the daily cost of maintaining each prisoner was \$1.155.

PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

The parade ground pavement, commenced last year, is completed. Its dimensions are 480 by 150 feet. It is a fine piece of concrete work, performed entirely by the inmates' labor, and adds greatly to the appearance of the institution.

Progress has been made upon Shop Building No. 4. The building is enclosed, the roof in place, and the glazing of the windows completed.

Upon the recently acquired garden land a 40 by 60 foot barn has been completed. The ground floor is of concrete, the siding of wood, and the roof is of slate. The lower floor will be utilized as a storage room for garden tools and apparatus; a second floor will serve as a drying room for vegetables.

The exterior of the walls of buildings fronting the enclosure have been painted.

The work of replacing old steam radiators in the institutional corridors with wall coils has been completed.

FARM WORK

As in previous years, the management has rented about one hundred acres of farm land which has been cultivated in addition to the institutional farm of about 300 acres. The acreage of crops was as follows:

Hay 65 acres	Potatoes 22 acres
Ensilage corn 20 acres	Beans 4 acres
Hard corn 5 acres	Wheat 5 acres
Sweet corn 4 acres	Oats 20 acres
Rye 15 acres	

Ten acres were devoted to garden products, which included with the usual vegetables, 3 acres of tomatoes for canning, which is done with institutional farm of about 300 acres. The acreage of crops was as follows:

The dairy comprises about 40 cows. The yield of milk has been good.

The agricultural equipment has been increased by a large farm tractor, formerly utilized in the State's agricultural operations but no longer needed for this purpose.

EXAMINATION AND STUDIES OF INMATES

The physical examinations of the inmates are made about two days after they are received in the reformatory. When a draft arrives from New York City, for instance, they are met in the store room by the assistant physician, who takes cultures from throats and looks them over for any evidence of infectious or contagious disease. They are then sent to the hospital and usually within a day or two are subjected to a routine physical examination. This includes a Wasserman blood test for syphilis and a Von Pirquet test for tuberculosis. The active tuberculosis, syphilitic and gonorrheal cases are properly segregated and treated.

The mental examinations begin while the inmates are still in the hospital and consist of a preliminary interview with the psychiatrist. After the sociological study has been completed a psychological examination is made, using both the methods devised by Binet and Healy. The information thus obtained is used by the psychiatrist in the writing of a final resume of the case and this incorporated into a report known in the institution as a psychogram. This information is available for all officers who for any reason may desire it.

The department of psychiatry and sociology seeks information from every possible outside source in an endeavor to secure a full history of the inmate. A series of ten blank forms covering every conceivable phase of an inmate's life is used in these investigations. A set of the blanks is attached to this report as an office file.

A table of 1,000 studies made by Dr. John R. Harding shows on the mental diagnosis 5 per cent. good, 15 per cent. fair, 21 per cent. poor, 49 per cent. sub-normal, 15 per cent. being of the type that should be segregated and placed in a custodial institution indefinitely. The classification shows 11 per cent. accidental offenders, 29 per cent. responsible offenders, 24 per cent. psychopathic, 19 per cent. epileptic, and 17 per cent. defective delinquents. The physical condition examination showed 15 per cent. good, 42 per cent. fair and 43 per cent. poor.

The complete treatment of every inmate is based upon the examination and studies made of him.

It is greatly to the credit of the management that these studies, which were begun in a crude way nineteen years ago, have been continued without interruption during all these years and now meet the standards established by modern thought in this direction. The Elmira Reformatory is today the only institution in the State doing a complete job along these lines.

ASSIGNMENT TO TRADE SCHOOLS

In planning work for the inmates, they are sent to the office of the trade school director who, having the necessary information available, conducts an inquiry into the boy's industrial history, taking into consideration his early training, race, color, educational advantages, intellectual capacity and other facts which may be of value in determining what trade is best suited to the individual. The boy's own wishes are of course consulted, but acquiescence in such wishes is not permitted if, in the judgment of the director, he would not make a success in the trade which he desires to learn, for reasons which would be perfectly obvious—usually mental and physical reasons.

DISCIPLINE

The discipline is in charge of an officer whose duties are wholly of a disciplinary character. Each prisoner is furnished with a rule book and a few days after his reception he is taken into the disciplinarian's office where the rules are explained in detail to him.

Two kinds of reports are issued, known as Major Offense and Minor Offense Reports; copies of these are attached as office files.

Major Offense reports usually result in an inmate being sent to the guardhouse during the time that his report is being investigated. He has an opportunity to call his witnesses before the disciplinarian and if, as a result of his investigation he is fined one dollar or more, thirty days are added to the time of his parole. But the fact that he receives a report does not necessarily indicate that it stands. Investigation by the disciplinarian may result in cancellations and frequently in reductions in the amount of the fine. Many Major Offense reports are reduced after investigation to Minor Offense reports. If the inmate is not satisfied with the adjustment of his case by the disciplinarian he may appeal to the superintendent for a review of same, and this is granted him. In many instances a re-investigation of the case is ordered where there seem to be circumstances warranting it; in other instances a reduction of cancellation may be decided upon; or, the judgment of the disciplinarian may be sustained. If the inmate is still not satisfied with the disposition of his case he may appeal to the Board of Managers, for a hearing before them about the report he has received. The Board will ask for the evidence and give him a hearing. The Board also uses its discretion in cancelling or reducing the report or in sustaining the judgment of the officials.

At the last meeting of the Board for this purpose there were ninety-five men who appeared for various reasons—not all of them complaints, many being requests for favors of various kinds. There was not a single complaint made by any of these inmates against any officer of the reformatory.

The rules call for a reduction in grade if an inmate loses two months in succession for fines exceeding one dollar. This procedure is rarely followed. The superintendent has discretion in the making of reductions and defers them if in his judgment it is warranted. Most cases that come up for reduction in grade actually are deferred. As a matter of fact, in the year 1917-1918 but thirty men were reduced to the third grade, and in 1918-1919 fifty men were reduced. Eighteen years ago it was not uncommon to have from 20 to 40 per cent. of the population in the third grade. Reductions to the third grade are sometimes made for serious assaults, for malicious disturbances, for attempts to escape, or for licentiousness. In many instances an inmate who should be reduced, according to the rule, is instead sent into the special training class for defectives.

The Minor Offense reports represent twenty-five cents in fines, each, and an inmate would have to receive four of them in a month in order to lose the month or suffer a fine of thirty days' additional time. Ordinarily, these minor offense reports are not investigated unless especially requested by the inmate upon which the disciplinarian grants the petition. An inmate who has lost a month by receiving four of these minor offense reports can almost always secure a cancellation of one of them, provided his record warrants it.

The guardhouse is a cell block from which the furniture has been removed and an inmate who has violated the regulations to a sufficient degree to warrant his being sent there is kept there in confinement until the disciplinarian settles his case. This cell block contains the largest rooms in the institution. They are 8x10 feet in dimensions and each has a window as well as a barred door. A stool is furnished the boy to sit on and at night he has a mattress and blankets on which to sleep. There are no screen doors on the rooms.

The same food that is furnished the inmates in the regular dining room is sent to the guardhouse; there is plenty of water furnished. The inmate is also taken from his room one hour each day and permitted to go into the yard, where he walks about; and he is also given "setting-up" exercises, according to army drill work. He may also be removed from his room by the officer in charge of the guardhouse, to do work necessary to be done about the cell block.

They are never placed on short diet, but get full rations. No inmates are ever handcuffed. The old dungeon has not been used for punishment for something like ten years, and as a matter of fact is used at the present time as a storage place for cement and tools.

The number of men who are sent to the guardhouse varies considerably. In the nine months of this year, 1,422 inmates were confined there, the highest number being in August when 174 were so confined, and the lowest number in February, 141. The longest time an inmate was kept in the guardhouse was nine days, and the next longest was four days. Of 160 men who were sent there, and whose records are consecutive, the average period of detention in the guardhouse was 1-31-100 days (actually less than two days).

The guardhouse record runs as follows: January 142, February 141, March 167, April 154, May 167, June 150, July 167, August 174, September 160.

The actual guardhouse population varies from 3 or 4 to 18 or 20. At times not one prisoner has been confined here.

The important point about the discipline is the fact the disciplinarian constantly uses the department of psychiatry in determining the degree of responsibility of the offenders. Many cases that are sent to the guardhouse are immediately referred to the psychiatrist. Some of these are placed in observation in the hospital so that a close study of them can be made; others are sent to the special training division; and many reports issued are canceled on the recommendation of the psychiatrist, or reduced upon his suggestion.

The superintendent urges that there is an intimate relationship between mental disorders and disciplinary infractions. Every incorrigible inmate is considered sub-normal mentally, or a mental deviate. A great many cases of concealed epilepsy are found, which requires the most careful handling by the disciplinarian. The history of these inmates is always to be had in the department of psychiatry, and proper adjustment can be made for these unstable individuals. Discipline here seems clearly reasonable and along humane and scientific lines.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM

An inmates is paroled after he has made twelve perfect months in the institution, so that the minimum time of parole is made possible in twelve months and twenty days. About 37 per cent. of the population succeed in making a parole in the minimum time; others are obliged to stay longer before being granted this privilege. Those who succeed in making their parole must have made a record of satisfactory conduct, obedience to the rules, and also must have made progress in trades school and in school of letters. While it is possible to hold a man a considerable period of time for bad conduct, failures in school do not retard parole more than thirty days in each grade, so that even though a man failed continuously he would not be detained more than sixty days by reason of such failures. As a matter of actual application, men who do persistently fail are re-

ferred to the psychiatrist for report, and if in his judgment they cannot make progress, proper allowance is made for them.

Men who are paroled are required to have a bona fide job before they are released, and this job is certified to by the parole officers of the institution or by the police officials. Paroled men are not permitted to change their employment or leave the positions to which they are sent, without permission. Those who have served time in other correctional institutions, or have a long and unsatisfactory police record, are required to remain on parole for two years; others having more satisfactory previous records are permitted final release after one year of satisfactory conduct.

Prior to July 20, of this year the requirement of monthly reports was for a period of only six months after release, but this was raised to at least twelve months before eligibility for final release, experience indicating that the additional six months' reporting period would tend to stabilize the man's habits and, by exercising a restraining influence upon his actions for a longer period before permitting him to pass from the board's control, would be of material advantage in effecting his permanent reformation.

A generally accepted opinion seems to exist that the boys and young men sent here for felonies are all first offenders, and there has been some criticism in quoted articles in the public press that those sent for the more serious crimes, such as manslaughter and highway robbery, should be kept much longer than those sent for petty offenses. As a matter of fact, an investigation shows that a great many of those sent here for petty offenses (burglary, larceny, etc.), have long histories of juvenile delinquency and have served time in an eleemosynary or correctional institution, and were real chronic delinquents before being sent here. It frequently happens that a man convicted of such crimes as assault in the first degree, manslaughter, etc., are guilty of these crimes as a result of passion, or unusual circumstances, and are real first offenders.

Dr. Harding's study of 1,000 cases showed that only 30 per cent. were first offenders, while 23 per cent. were second, 18 per cent. third, 13 per cent. fourth, and 12 per cent. fifth offenders. On industrial capacity 38 per cent. were self supporting, 42 per cent. were semi-dependent, and 20 per cent. dependent. On associations, 6 per cent. were good, 37 per cent. vagrant, 46 per cent. gambling, 20 per cent. prostitutes, and 56 per cent. criminal. An examination of parole records shows practically no change in the time of release, the average in 1901 being one year and four months, under much less favorable conditions and management than at present, the average time in 1919 being about one year and three months.

TRANSFERS TO NAPANOCH

The rule as to transfer of inmates to the Eastern Reformatory at Napanoch is as follows:

Practically all the men who are returned for violation of parole are sent to Napanoch. Those who are over 25 years of age, and upon occasion younger than this if they have had an extensive criminal record, are sent there. Inmates with poor institutional records are not sent to the Napanoch institution, facilities at Elmira for dealing with the so-called incorrigible being much better than at Napanoch. At times men are sent in order to break up partnership in crime or to part members of a gang who have been sent here for some crimes committed by the same gang.

GENERAL

The school of letters is carried on with increasing usefulness to the inmates. The library contains approximately 8,000 volumes, reference and fiction, besides bound magazines and trade journals. A description of the library is attached for office file. Books are selected by the librarian and school director as the need of the inmates appears.

The religious welfare of the inmates is carefully looked after by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains and services are held regularly.

During the year 525 patients were treated in the hospital, of whom 447 resumed work, 5 were sent to Dannemora State Hospital for the Insane, 9 sent to Napanoch, 22 paroled, and there were but 4 deaths.

All kinds of outdoor sports and indoor entertainments are provided as the seasons require.

The splendid military drill which has made the institution famous is continued with great success.

"The Summary," published for the benefit of the inmates, has entered its 35th year and is much appreciated by the inmates.

An examination of the kitchen and storerooms and of the food menus showed that there can be no cause for complaint on this point. During the summer the inmates were furnished with large quantities of vegetables from the extensive garden. There is also a large supply of canned vegetables, including 5,000 gallons of tomatoes on hand for the winter, all canned by inmates. Weekly means for September and October are submitted herewith for the file of the Commission.

Cleanliness and order prevailed in every part of the institution.

In addition to the appropriations spoken of at the outset, viz.: New modern housing plant \$100,000, and new machinery and equipment \$5,000, the Board of Managers is to ask the Legislature for \$5,000 for new pavements, \$5,000 for repainting interior of buildings, \$50,000 for repairs of roofs, on buildings, \$3,000 for repairing roads, \$3,000 for refrigerating apparatus and cold storage rooms, \$25,000 for much needed additional farm lands, \$5,000 for motor truck, and \$6,500 for other detail improvements.

Twelve officers, including the superintendent and senior physician, were in the service of their country in the late war. Seven have resumed their places at the reformatory.

The Board of Managers is composed of high-minded men and women who are working in a fine spirit of harmony with the very efficient and humane superintendent in the endeavor to make this a model institution for the reformation of unfortunate young men.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

BEDFORD HILLS

Helen A. Cobb, superintendent.

By direction of the State Commission of Prisons I visited the State Reformatory for Women on April 7, 1919, to ascertain if any change had been made in the methods of discipline and punishment described in Commissioner John S. Kennedy's report of inspection dated December 14, 1919.

The population of the institution was 349 of whom 24 were infants. There were 9 inmates in the Disciplinary Building, all of the cells being occupied. In Rebecca Hall, which is known as the institution "prison," 42 inmates were being detained for various offenses. It was stated that the population of Rebecca Hall is made up of second commitments and girls who have violated their parole and who are detained there for their period of quarantine and until such time as they can be satisfactorily placed in cottages. As the accommodations for the latter class are reported to be limited, these girls are allowed, if they prefer, to remain in Rebecca Hall.

In addition to being sent to the disciplinary building and to Rebecca Hall for major offenses, many of the girls are disciplined in the cottages for minor infractions of the rules. Occasionally a girl refuses to be punished in her room and she is sent to Rebecca Hall.

Nearly one-seventh of the total population of the institution were in the two disciplinary buildings at the time of my visit, and the number in punishment in their rooms in cottages would considerably increase this proportion. As stated in Commissioner Kennedy's report, "the query arises

whether these punishments are not overdone, and whether some form of discipline of a reformatory nature could not be substituted in a great many of the cases.

The records indicate that all of those who were in the two disciplinary buildings are mentally subnormal, their average mental age being but 11.6 years. One of the girls in Rebecca Hall who had been sent there for creating a disturbance in a cottage and who had been sent to the Hall four times in six months, has a mental age of only 6 years and 10 months.

The disciplinary methods apparently had not changed since Commissioner Kennedy's inspection. The Superintendent stated that it was necessary at times to use hand-cuffs. The double doors on the cells in the Disciplinary Building were still in use.

In a communication dated April 23, 1919, from the secretary of the Board of Managers of the institution the statement is made that the board has considered the report of Commissioner Kennedy at several meetings and adds:

"To the two special recommendations, namely, the elimination of hand-cuffs and the abolition of the use of the two outside cell doors at the Disciplinary Building, the Board of Managers have given much thought. They have found in the past that the use of hand-cuffs at times could not be avoided because of the particularly difficult and varied group of inmates which constitutes the population of the Reformatory, because of the lack of adequate buildings and equipment, and because of the difficulty of obtaining properly trained and experienced employees. The Board of Managers feel that the time may now be opportune to try to dispense with the hand-cuffs and to eliminate the use of the two outside cell doors of the Disciplinary Building and will accept these recommendations and use their best efforts to put them into successful operation.

"The Board will be glad to have Mr. Kennedy, any member of the Commission, or any person they may choose, meet with them to study the problems of the Reformatory with a view to formulating a plan for maintaining discipline with due reference to present needs and practical and scientific methods, and will welcome the cooperation of the State Commission of Prisons in an effort to secure proper buildings and equipment and adequate salaries to obtain capable employees to assist in the execution of such a plan."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected January 14, 1919. Robert Barr, warden; Martin J. Feeley, deputy warden.

The prison population was 512, all males, of whom 81 were minors; 54 of the latter were leaving the following day for the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton Farms. The average number of inmates for the past year was 550. The highest number at any time during 1918 was 712.

The number of cells is 1,240. It will be noticed, as is the case in most all penal institutions of the state at present, that the population is abnormally small.

The warden stated that the order and behavior of the inmates for some time past has been very good. I found only one man in the punishment cells and he had been there just one day.

All the beds are supplied with sheets, pillow slips and each has four blankets; the linen is changed weekly.

All the industries have been moved to Hart's Island with the exception of the carpenter shop, and the manufacturing of revolving brooms which are used by street cleaning departments.

There is a store for the purpose of supplying inmates who have money to their credit on the books of the institution, with tobacco, cigarettes, candy, crackers, etc., and indeed almost anything one might need. Inmates may buy as much as \$2.00 worth each per week. It is quite a success, as from the profits are purchased musical instruments for the band, and other things from which the prison population derive a benefit. Even eyeglasses have been bought from the surplus, for those who have no money.

There is a library of about 2,700 books which are kept in an excellent manner. A thousand new books have recently been bought, also from the profits of the commissary department. There are about 350 books in the hands of the inmates most of the time.

Prisoners are allowed to receive visits from twelve to one o'clock daily.

Breakfast consists of cereal, coffee and bread; dinner, soup, meat and a vegetable; supper, preserved fruit, bread and coffee—sometimes hash.

There is an up-to-date barber shop with five modern chairs which is open daily. There are two matrons and two resident physicians.

The whole institution was scrupulously clean from one end to the other; indeed, I have been inspecting the place for many years and never saw it so clean. It, however, needs repairs in many places, also paint to finish the parts not recently painted. The walls of the room containing the punishment cells need plastering and painting. The assignment of the inmates was as follows:

Outside work -----	170	Barber shop -----	4
Quarry -----	30	Baker -----	25
Carpenter shop -----	12	Halls & kitchen -----	97
Spindle brush shop -----	12	Boiler room -----	18
		Laundry -----	22

There were 29 in the hospital. This is a small number when it is considered that the sick from all the Island institutions are cared for here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected July 4-5-6, 1919. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Robert Barr, warden; Supervising Warden Henry O. Schleth, acting warden in charge.

The New York County Penitentiary is the clearing house for the Department of Correction of the City of New York. To it are sent all male prisoners from the city and those committed from the counties of Nassau, Orange, Putnam and Westchester. Its population, necessarily, is constantly shifting, as its inmates are transferred to other institutions in the Department.

At the time of inspection Warden Barr was away on a six weeks' leave of absence and Warden Schleth, supervising warden of the Department, was in charge temporarily. The institution was being reorganized with a view to bettering conditions and things were more or less unsettled in consequence. On June 28, all the male inmates of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island were transferred to the Penitentiary, the so-called West Prison having been designated by the Commissioner of Correction as the Workhouse for Men. The women serving penitentiary sentences at the City Prison, Queens, were transferred to the Workhouse in June and the latter institution hereafter will be conducted exclusively for women.

Under the provisions of chapter 628 of the laws of 1917, that part of the Penitentiary, formerly used as an industrial building, was named the Clearing House and Receiving Building; and it is the purpose of the Department to provide a psychiatric laboratory for the intensive study of the mental and physical status of each inmate received, prior to his assignment to the institution best adapted to his needs. The industries were transferred to Hart's Island some time ago and an appropriation of \$60,000 was made in 1916 to remodel the building for hospital and laboratory purposes. Plans for this work and for the reconstruction of the so-called South Prison were approved by the State Commission of Prisons in 1917, but the construction has not been undertaken. The appropriation proved inadequate and at the request of Commissioner Hamilton the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has granted an additional \$20,000 with which to complete the work as originally planned.

Meanwhile, no attempt is being made to study the mental makeup of the prisoners received beyond sifting out for observation those who appear to be insane. The psychiatrist appointed in 1917, who made a beginning of the work of mental and physical examination of the inmates, resigned to accept a position at the Manhattan State Hospital and later accepted a commission in the National Army. No successor to him has been appointed. Inmates, however, are given a physical examination when received and those with venereal disease and tuberculosis are segregated and given medical attention. Those with venereal diseases are confined in the South Prison. The syphilitics are not allowed to mingle with the other inmates, either in the institution or on the grounds, and are given their meals apart from the others in separate utensils. The perverts also are confined in the South Prison in a separate group and work in the laundry and on the farm.

The necessity for the prompt establishment of the proposed clearing house in the Penitentiary and Workhouse for males and females, respectively, has been pointed out in a report of the special committee of the

State Commission of Prisons appointed to investigate the matter of mental disease and delinquency, and now that additional funds are available it is to be hoped that the work will proceed without delay.

Structurally, conditions at the Penitentiary have not changed materially in recent years. The institution was constructed many years ago. Its cells are small and are without modern sanitary facilities, making it necessary to employ the objectionable bucket system. The prisoners wash daily in cement and terrazo wash basins in the corridors and bathe in the bath house.

The population at the time of inspection was 748, of whom 523 were penitentiary and 225 workhouse inmates. As the institution has 1,104 cells, it will be noted that it is no longer necessary to confine two inmates in a cell as was customary a few years ago.

In selecting prisoners for transfer, those under 30 years of age who are first offenders or who have never been convicted of a felony previous to their present conviction are transferred to the City Reformatory at New Hampton, Orange county. Boys sentenced to the Workhouse are sent to the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island. Here also are sent the old and decrepit and those adapted to work in the industries. Drug addicts and those requiring climatic treatment are sent to the Municipal Farm at Riker's Island as are those who appear to be physically able to do farm work.

EMPLOYMENT

Although all of the industries except the manufacture of street brooms have been removed to the Reformatory Prison, there appears to be no lack of employment. More men, it is stated, could be employed if available. At the time of inspection Warden Schleth was putting into effect a schedule of working hours whereby the inmates will work approximately eight hours instead of a much shorter working day formerly in vogue. The men leave the institution for their various employment about the Island so as to be at their tasks by 8 A. M., and work until 5 P. M. Supper is served at 6 P. M., instead of 4 P. M., as formerly. This change requires the prisoners to do more work and has the advantage of keeping them in the open instead of confining them in their small cells.

It has been demonstrated that better results are obtained by working the men in small groups of not more than ten or twelve instead of larger squads. Eventually the Department hopes to arrange the employment so as to materially shorten the present long hours of service rendered by the keepers. This would be a commendable change.

A school of instruction for keepers was inaugurated about three years ago, but was abandoned. Such a school would appear to be of advantage and might well be reestablished.

Blackwell's Island is between one and two miles long. On it are located the City Hospital, Penitentiary, City Home, Neurological Hospital, Workhouse or Correction Hospital as it is now known, Metropolitan Hospital, and the various other building used by the Department of Charities and Correction. The Penitentiary does much of the outside work for the Charities Department. At the time of inspection squads were employed digging a sewer, laying cement walks, handling freight, farming, carting dirt, garbage, ashes, ice, etc., unloading and mixing coal, painting, caring for lawns and grounds, building roads, blacksmithing, and construction work at various institutions. Men are also sent to Randall's Island to do work for the Charities Department. A considerable number of the inmates are required to do institutional work such as cleaning, cooking, serving meals, etc. At the time of inspection male prisoners were employed in the boiler room at the Workhouse, but the Department expects in the near future to employ civilians. Beginning July 4, all inmate clerks in the warden's office were removed and civilians employed.

For convenience of administration, the acting warden has divided the Island into three zones. The first comprises the southerly end of the Is-

land up to the Penitentiary gate or wall, and includes the City Hospital, Penitentiary, warden's residence, new storehouse of the Charities Department, and the Penitentiary farm and quarry.

The second extends from the Penitentiary wall north to the southerly end of the Workhouse grounds and includes the Neurological Hospital, City Home, Correction and Charities Departments' storehouses and the fire engine house.

The third extends from the southerly end of the Workhouse grounds to the northerly end of the Island and includes the Workhouse and grounds and the Metropolitan Hospital.

The men from the Penitentiary employed in the first zone get their dinners at the Penitentiary; those in the second zone at the City Home; and those in the third zone at the Metropolitan Hospital. This makes it unnecessary for the men in the second and third zones to make the long trip to the Penitentiary for their noonday meal with the consequent loss of time. The prisoners are not permitted to converse or come in contact with the inmates of the various institutions.

The food served appeared to be ample and well cooked. Prisoners are not permitted to converse during meals as is done in most of the other penal institutions of the State. The authorities stated that when conversation was permitted it interfered with discipline, as the inmates became noisy and wasted food.

RECREATION

Privileges of additional recreation in the yard have been granted recently. Heretofore, the men were permitted to be out on Saturday afternoons, but beginning July 4, additional periods of recreation are to be allowed on Sunday and holiday afternoons, weather permitting. This is a commendable change and serves to keep the men out in the open instead of confining them in the small, poorly lighted and ventilated cells for long periods.

The Penitentiary band gives concerts for the inmates of the City Home where the aged poor are cared for, on Saturday afternoons during seasonable weather. On the afternoon of July 4, the band played for the prisoners in the penitentiary yard. During the winter months it was stated moving pictures are shown weekly.

DISCIPLINE

The Penitentiary has been called "The Dannemora of the Department" for the reason that incorrigibles who fail to adapt themselves to the institution to which they are transferred are returned to the Penitentiary. Offenders against the rules are punished by confinement in the isolation cells in the South Prison. The cells are the same as the others in the wing and the men in isolation are provided with a cot and bucket and are given three meals daily. When a prisoner pounds on the cell door with his bucket it is removed until such time as he is willing to be quiet, and occasionally when a prisoner attempts to destroy his cot it is taken out. The length of punishment is said to be determined by the offense and the willingness of the offender to behave himself. At times the rations are reduced to bread and water and all privileges are denied. Stripes have been eliminated.

A system of credit markings for good conduct and efficiency is in use at the institution and marks are taken away for offenses. These marks are given the men by the keepers in whose squads they are working, the marks being subject to revision by the head keepers. These marks are taken into consideration by the Parole Commission in determining when a prisoner shall be paroled.

It is therefore evident that the head keepers should be careful in approving these reports, to see that no favoritism is allowed and that the markings shall be strictly upon their merits. Recently one of the keep-

ers was indicted on a charge of receiving money from a convict as a result of an investigation by the Department.

Prisoners are permitted to receive visitors every other week, to read newspapers, and to write letters when they wish. They bathe at least once a week and are shaved in a barber shop equipped with five chairs. It was stated that some toilet paper is furnished but not in sufficient quantities to permit a regular supply for each prisoner. No printed rules are posted.

There is a library of about 3,500 volumes available for the inmates, but no school is maintained. The population shifts so rapidly that the authorities stated it would be impracticable to attempt to maintain a school. However, quite a proportion of the inmates remain in the institution for a considerable length of time and it would seem that some of the more promising younger prisoners could be given at least elementary instruction during their stay.

The new Charities storehouse, built in connection with the new Queensboro bridge, has about been completed and in the very near future visitors and inmates will reach the Island by means of elevators from the bridge instead of by boat as at present. Eventually it is planned to abolish the ferry service. Visitors to the Island will then be required to obtain a pass.

The institution was reasonably clean throughout and showed evidence of good care.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the work of remodeling the industrial building for receiving, classifying and examining prisoners be expedited.

That a school be established for the younger and more promising inmates.

That the school of instruction for officers be reestablished.

That toilet paper be furnished each inmate regularly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

WORKHOUSE

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected January 20, 1919. Frank M. Fox, warden; Thomas McManus, deputy warden.

The total prison population was 838-498 males and 340 females. Eighty of the females were colored. This has been the average population for the past year.

The building in which the males are confined for several months has been undergoing a radical reconstruction, to be used when completed, for hospital and segregation purposes. There are no shop industries here. The men, however, are mostly all employed working on the outside, repairing roads, loading and unloading boats, painting, and doing work at the City Home and Metropolitan Hospital.

There are four resident physicians and a staff of visiting specialists. The hospital for men has medical, surgical, observation, and venereal disease wards. There is a library with about 400 books.

The men have for bedding, blankets and pillows with slips. They are permitted to purchase extras and delicacies from the commissary of the penitentiary, to the extent of two dollars each per week, which amounts to usually about a total of \$250 weekly.

The building for females remains as it has been for some time past, flooded with light and plenty of air, being all open to the roof where there are large skylights. The hospital for females has four wards, one each for drug addicts, medical, surgical, and venereal diseases. Women still suffering from venereal disease at the expiration of their term are transferred

to the Riverside Hospital. The beds for women are provided with blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips.

There are thirty matrons—ten in the hospital, eighteen in the buildings, and two on the transfer boats.

At present the women have not sufficient work; some do the cleaning, housework, etc., but many are idle. I would suggest that knitting machines be installed on which the hosiery used in the institution could be made.

The industrial department at Hart's Island might send clothing to be made here, as they could easily supply 40 or 50 operators.

Owing to so much building going on the institution was not found as clean as it would be under normal conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

THE MUNICIPAL FARM

RIKER'S ISLAND

Inspected October 13, 1919. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Harry C. Honeck, warden.

Since the date of the last inspection there has been an entire change in the functions of this institution. At that time 71 out of 403 prisoners were drug addicts. At the present time only drug addicts are sent here, and the total population is of this class. One doctor, who it is understood is a good medical man but not a specialist in the treatment of drug addiction, is located here. The question of the adequacy of the care and treatment of these drug addicts is being further investigated and will be made the subject of a supplementary report.

The number of inmates on date of inspection was 342, all male. In addition to the warden there are 2 headkeepers, 28 day keepers, 8 night keepers, 1 resident physician, 2 farm instructors, 1 engineer, 1 fireman, 2 cooks, 1 stableman, and 1 instructor of industry (masonry). The position of assistant physician is vacant.

Although the census was but 60 less than last year, there are 5 less keepers than there were at the time of the last inspection. It is strongly urged that the department arrange to provide additional keepers for this institution. At the present time it is necessary for one man to handle 90 to 100 inmates, and a large number of them are the most vicious and dangerous kind found in any institution. No working gang should contain more than 15 inmates. At least 14 additional keepers should be provided in order that the inmates shall be properly safeguarded and required to work.

The island has about 275 acres of land, 95 per cent. of it made from dumpings of the New York City Street Cleaning Department. During the year about 35 acres of the filled-in ground was cleared, plowed and harrowed ready for cultivation, making a total area available for the farm of 110 acres.

The value of the farm products raised last year, at wholesale prices, was approximately \$15,000, all used by institutions in the department. The results this year will be about the same. A motor tractor has just been provided, as recommended by the Commission, and should prove of great value next season.

Fall cover crop of wheat, rye and clover have been put in for the purpose of turning under in the spring. Crop rotation has also been established which will be beneficial to the land. Large quantities of manure and fertilizer should be used here, with resultant financial benefits from the addition to crops.

The Department has provided five sows and a boar, as recommended in the last report, and with the litters up to date, there are now 25 pigs. A few cows would be a desirable acquisition to the farm, and they could

gradually be increased in number so as to provide sufficient milk and butter for the needs of the institution. The cost of maintenance would be nominal, as there are about three acres of pasture available.

The dehydrating of fruits and vegetables has been abandoned for need of proper equipment. As a means of saving money to the city this was a valuable work and should be resumed.

The buildings remain in practically the same condition as on the last inspection. A new house for the resident physician is under construction by inmate labor.

The old dormitory buildings are still used, all of them veritable fire traps and built so closely together that a fire would probably sweep away all on one side of the street before being controlled. Buildings Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are not in use.

The double-deck beds so strongly condemned in the last report have been eliminated and every man has a single bed.

The plumbing in dormitories 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6 and lower 8 is in very bad condition and should be replaced with modern sanitary fixtures with ample flushing facilities. Doors or rubber curtains should be installed on the bathing booths in order to permit privacy to the inmate when bathing. Ventilators should be installed in the dormitories to allow more frequent changes of air.

The artificial lighting arrangements in the dormitory buildings are very bad, only one line of lights running through the center. Additional lines of electric lights should be placed about midway between the center and outside walls on each side.

Connecting dormitories, with joint bath, lavatory and toilet facilities, are dangerous and are again condemned. Partitions should be put up so that the guards may be responsible only for the men assigned to their dormitory.

The front half of the dormitories should be left clear of beds in the center, thereby reducing the number of inmates in each dormitory to about 75, which is ample. This would give the men an opportunity to exercise during inclement weather and on Sundays and holidays, as there is no provision made for recreation except baseball on Sundays in the summer. Educational features and some form of amusement should be provided for the men during the winter months.

On the day of inspection, a holiday, the men were locked in their dormitories with only the space between rather closely assembled beds in which to exercise. Most of them were doing nothing, very little reading matter being in evidence. Amusements should be provided, talks, and lectures on interesting and instructive subjects should be given, and an arrangement made with the Public Library for the furnishing of good reading matter, such as is provided at the Queens prison. The minds of the men should be occupied as much as possible with elevating influences, when not at work. Inasmuch as there is but little work here except during the farming season, this becomes a matter of great importance to this institution.

The Isolation Building has been put to use since the last inspection, the 10 sound-proof cells being used for corrective and deterrent purposes, and the 30 individual cells used for the drug addicts on arrival and during the hospital period.

The lower section of Dormitory No. 7 has been altered and made into the office and visitors' room of the institution, the office work now being done by civilian clerks, thereby preventing the inmate clerks from having access to the prison records. The change from inmate to civilian clerks was urged by the Commission, and is to be commended.

One of the greatest needs of this institution is a modern laundry. At the present time all the washing for this large body of men is done in tubs by hand. There is an obsolete equipment on hand which has never been used here and is apparently good only for junk. Whatever may be the future plans as to buildings here, there can be no argument as to the immediate necessity of a modern laundry for washing and ironing, which should include a sterilizer for inmates' clothes and blankets. The presence here of

inmates suffering from tuberculosis and venereal diseases makes this imperative.

The Island has no boat assigned to its use, and those who go there have to get such other city boats as they can. In case of escapes, the Island has no service about the Island or to the mainland. This should be remedied at once.

Religious services are given weekly by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains.

During the year there were 130 men placed in the isolation building for infractions, such as refusing to work, disorder in dormitory or mess hall, attempting to escape. The average length of time is about two days and the longest period was fifteen days for two of the ringleaders of an attempted escape involving a large number of inmates.

Warden Honeck is to be commended for his successful farm work, the cleanly condition of the buildings and the administration of the different situations which the Island, with the present assignment of inmates, housing and equipment presents.

In a statement sent to the Commission under date of February 18, 1919, the Commissioner of Correction outlines a plan which provides, among other things, for the complete reconstruction at Riker's Island into a modern institution. He agrees with the Commission that the buildings are unsuitable for the housing of the offender, and that they are decidedly a fire hazard. He proposes as his plan the following:

1919. A housing building providing for separate rooms for about 200-----	\$200,000	\$200,000
1920. A housing building providing for separate Power House and equipment -----	125,000	525,000
1921. A housing building providing for separate rooms for about 200-----	200,000	
Kitchen, mess hall, laundry and auditorium	300,000	
Storehouse -----	50,000	
Shops -----	20,000	570,000
		\$1,295,000

It is earnestly to be hoped that this apparently complete and comprehensive plan may be carried out by the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That immediate steps be taken to provide proper laundry facilities for this institution.

That a sufficient number of additional keepers be provided to safeguard the custody of inmates and provide proper supervision for their work.

That the plumbing in the dormitories mentioned above be replaced with modern sanitary plumbing.

That proper means be taken to give privacy to the bathing facilities.

That additional artificial lighting facilities be provided in the dormitories, and that proper ventilation be made in these buildings.

That the present plan of connecting dormitories be discontinued and that proper provision be made for separating them.

That arrangements be made for suitable addresses and entertainment for the inmates, and that an arrangement be made with the public libraries for providing reading matter.

That prompt steps be taken to provide necessary boat facilities between the Island and other points.

The Commissioner of Correction should be asked to report to the Commission on or before its January meeting as to compliance with the above recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

THE MUNICIPAL FARM

RIKER'S ISLAND

Inspected December 31, 1919. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Harry C. Honeck, warden.

A general inspection report was made under date of October 13, 1919, it being understood that a supplementary report would be submitted as to the adequacy of treatment given drug addict prisoners. At the time of the inspection last year, only 71 out of 403 prisoners were drug addicts. During the past year the functions of the institution have been entirely changed, so that now only drug addicts are sent here to serve time and for care and rehabilitation. There were 306 such prisoners on hand December 31, 1919. The population is made up of, first, the self-committed addict who, desiring to be cured on applying to the Department of Health, is committed to this department and sent to the Municipal Farm for the cure under Sec. 249 a P. H. L. Second, there is the man who has violated the law or charged with violation of the law; he is committed under Sec. 327, 423, 438 of the P. H. L. and, on rehabilitation, is returned to court for trial. Third, there is the man that has been sentenced and is a drug addict; after he has been treated he is returned to the Receiving and Classification Institution for re-assignment. The drug addicts are users of morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, and paregoric, many limiting their use to one of these drugs and some frequent users of all of them.

Having no expert knowledge of the proper care of drug addicts and doubting the adequacy of the care given here, the matter was submitted to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner of the City of New York, under date of October 31, 1919, in the following letter:

"Being aware of the campaign which is being conducted by your Department as to the use of drugs in the City of New York, I desire to submit to you a situation on which I would appreciate your opinion, if the question is an entirely proper one.

"I recently made an inspection of the Municipal Farm at Riker's Island. It develops that there are 342 inmates, all male, and all drug addicts in various stages of rehabilitation. There are no trained drug nurses employed on the Island, and but one doctor, and I understand that while he is an excellent medical man, he has had no large experience in the treatment of drug addicts.

"But a short distance away is the Riverside Hospital devoted entirely to drug addicts, in which I understand there are about 400 patients. Here there is a staff of 7 physicians, 105 nurses, and 6 other assistants.

"Both of these sets of patients are charges of the City of New York, and I would like your opinion as to whether or not, having the two situations in mind, the care and treatment of people on Riker's Island is adequate."

Under date of November 25, Commissioner Copeland replied:

"Without having any further knowledge of the situation existing on Riker's Island than that obtained from your letter, it would be impossible for me to give an opinion as to the treatment employed there."

He stated that Dr. Robert J. Wilson, Director of the Bureau of Hospitals of the Department of Health, reported to him as follows:

"I do not think that there is anything comparable between the treatment of drug addiction as carried on at Riker's Island and at Riverside Hospital. One institution is a hospital for the care of acute infectious diseases; the other is a prison for the care of prisoners whose drug addiction is an incident to prison life."

The situation was then submitted to Hon. Walter R. Herrick, Commissioner State Department of Narcotic Drug Control, who assigned Deputy Commissioner Frederick C. Morrill to make an investigation. His report, dated December 31, 1919, follows:

"On Friday afternoon, December 26, pursuant to your instructions,

and accompanied by Deputy Commissioner William Dalton of the New York City Department of Correction, I inspected the various buildings utilized on Riker's Island for the treatment of drug addicts, the majority of whom are under custodian service. I respectfully submit the following report:

"The custodian service at the Island is under the supervision of Warden Harry C. Honeck. It is apparent, from my personal observations, that many changes are necessary to be effected in order that a more modern method of treatment and care of drug addicts be applied. There are five dormitories situated upon the Island, which are utilized for the housing of the addicts, one of which is designated as the 'Receiving Building,' where the addict is first received and therein reduced from his former narcotic consumption.

"Upon inspection of the building known as the 'Mess Hall,' I found that the tables and accessories were in excellent condition, and I carefully observed quality and quantity of sustenance that the patients are receiving. It is perfectly clear to me that the food at the present time is without question inadequate in both quantity and quality, and it is necessary that a drastic change be made without any further delay, in order that the patients may receive the food that is vitally essential in the way of body reconstruction.

"It is a well established fact that the ordinary addict is an undernourished human being, and at the time when his drug has been removed he is a pitiful object, physically and mentally, and it is at this moment that his system demands and needs real nourishing agents, and these are not being supplied at the present time at Riker's Island.

"My attention was also called to the fact that Sec. 423 of the Public Health Law has not been rigidly enforced inasmuch as several addicts have been passed at the various local penal institutions, and received at the Island with suspected venereal diseases. A correction of this condition should be recommended at once. There is a conspicuous absence of proper and adequate sanitation in the dormitories. I found only a few operable toilets in the several buildings inspected, and I recommend that these be increased to a number calculated to relieve the needs of the patients.

"In the first instance of my inspection I learned that Dr. Stuart MacVean, who is the resident physician of the Island, admittedly knows nothing of drug addiction, either ante or post-treatment, and is, to all intents and purposes, a negligible element in the care or medical treatment of drug addicts."

The situation developed above calls for prompt and drastic action.

Dr. Robert J. Wilson, Director, Bureau of Hospitals of the Department of Health, states that drug addicts "while they are having the drug withdrawn and during the hyoscin treatment stand in the same relation to the hospital as any case of acute poisoning and require proportionately a large amount of nursing and care."

That there is not adequate medical care and no nursing at Riker's Island is an indisputable fact which cannot be ignored.

The practice of sending men suffering from venereal diseases, tuberculosis or other communicable disease to the Island should be discontinued at once. There is no way, with the present plant, to segregate these inmates and, if additional buildings were utilized, there are not sufficient keepers to supervise them nor is there proper medical or nursing facilities provided. The fact that this institution with over 300 men has no laundry or sterilizing facilities is, in itself, a controlling reason why such inmates should not be held here. Tubs are the only means of washing here and the healthy and diseased men may use the same tubs with great danger of spreading disease.

If this institution is to be continued as a detention place for drug addicts, prompt action should be taken to remedy the conditions set forth

above.

The Commissioner of Correction should be informed that the Commission requests that he submit his statement in this matter in person, or by representative at the February meeting of the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

REFORMATORY PRISON .

HART'S ISLAND

Inspected November 17, 1919. Michael C. Breen, deputy warden in charge; James King, superintendent of industries. The other officers consist of 1 resident physician, 1 chief engineer and 2 assistants, 1 storekeeper, 1 chef, 1 day and 1 night headkeeper, 55 keepers, and 1 farmer.

On the day of inspection there was also present William Dalton, deputy commissioner of correction.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 627 of whom 529 had been transferred from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island and 98 from the Workhouse, all males. No women are sent to this institution. No commitments are made direct, all inmates being transferred from other institutions. The highest number at any time during the past fiscal year was 704, the average 637. There were 40 boys between the ages of 16 and 20, most of them transferred from the penitentiary. None had been transferred from the reformatory at New Hampton. Practically all the prisoners transferred from the penitentiary are serving indeterminate sentences.

This institution has a new tuberculosis hospital, one story high, made of concrete blocks, containing 38 beds. On the day of inspection there were 32 patients; they are cared for by the resident physician and inmate nurses; most of them were able to be dressed and around the hospital and to some extent outside; a few were lying in bed. The former hospital for ordinary cases of illness is still continued, occupying two rooms on the second floor in one of the brick buildings. There are 20 beds in one room and 10 in the other, and 19 patients. The smaller room is intended for a contagious disease hospital; as there were no patients with contagious diseases on the day of inspection both rooms were occupied by other patients; the attendant stated the number ranges from 12 to 50. In this same building is the Protestant chapel on the first floor, which is also used by the Hebrews; the Catholic chapel is in a separate building.

Among the industries the number employed and the output are as follows: Street Broom shop, 21 employed with an output of 104 brooms a day; Brush shop, 16 employed with a daily output of from 45 to 50 house brooms and 36 to 40 whisk brooms, also considerable quantities of hair brushes, floor brushes, and scrub brushes; Bed shop, 31 men who make the iron cot beds used in the institution together with the woven wire springs with which these beds are equipped, with an average output of 35 beds a day; Shoe shop 55 men, with an average output of 72 pairs a day; Tailor shop 51 men, with an average output of 40 suits a day and 300 pairs of socks; Printing shop 15 men, who do the printing for the Department of Correction and Department of Charities.

The prisoners are housed in dormitories of which there are 11, each containing 60 to 100 cots, most of them single; in one or two double-deck cots are still used, which is objectionable.

One of the other industries is the manufacture of ice. Since January 1, 2,655 tons have been manufactured and distributed. It furnishes ice to the Departments of Correction and Charities, and also during that time furnished 433.5 tons to the poor of the city. It was very fortunate the Department had this ice-making plant during the past year when ice was so difficult to obtain.

The city owns the largest part of Hart's Island, which consists of 500 or 600 acres, and cultivates certain portions of it. During the past season the farm produced 544 bushels of potatoes, enough to supply the institution for three months. There were also large quantities of onions, carrots, beets, tomatoes, scallions, turnips, sweet corn, cabbage, string beans, rhubarb, lettuce, radishes and peppers.

The Isolation Building continues the same as at the time of former inspections and has been fully described in former reports. Some of the cells have plank beds and prisoners occupying them when undergoing punishment are furnished blankets. During the first three days of their confinement they are given only bread and water; after the third day they are given full rations. I examined the punishment record and for so large a population there were comparatively few confinements in the isolation cells. There were two who concluded their third day on the day of inspection and were released. Their offense was attempting to attack an officer, one of them throwing a heavy shoe at the officer's head. The records show that only two men had been confined for ten days in recent months. They were punished for beating up a boy in the bath room who had just been transferred to the institution from the penitentiary. They said he was a "rat," and beat him so severely he had to be sent to the hospital; this was verified by the doctor. Occasionally a man is sent to these cells for refusing to work, but is released whenever he expresses a willingness to work. I was informed by the warden that the solid door is never closed except at night. The corridor outside is well lighted by a skylight. The windows in the cells are very small, and while they assist ventilation the light is mostly from the corridor through the barred door.

The new fireproof building containing the kitchen and mess hall has been completed and was occupied. Twenty-three men were assigned to the kitchen work and seventeen to the mess hall. The inmates are given three meals a day in the mess hall which seats about 700. The bread used is baked at the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island and sent up daily by the boat. The menu for dinner on the day of inspection, I was informed by the chef, consisted of one-half pint of milk, barley soup, roast beef with gravy, potatoes, boiled onions, bread, and coffee with milk and sugar. No fish is served, even on Friday. All the provisions seemed to be good and of sufficient quantity. Neither myself nor Mr. Dalton could find anybody who complained about the food. The chef stated he had heard no complaint. Mr. Dalton was making inquiry particularly to ascertain if there was any basis for the anonymous complaint recently sent to the Mayor and published in one of the New York newspapers. Neither he nor I was able to discover who made the complaint nor anybody who expressed any cause for complaint. It is difficult to investigate a complaint where no names are given and nobody comes forward to substantiate the statements made therein.

There is a room adjacent to the mess hall, known as the band room. The institution has a band of thirteen members and they were being drilled by a bandmaster at the time of inspection; they are drilled on Monday and Thursday afternoons of each week.

The storehouse is continued in new quarters. Everything received, either for use in the industries or for the maintenance, passes through the storehouse and a record is made of its receipt and disposition.

The institution uses 280 quarts of milk a day. On the day of inspection 489 pounds of fresh pork were received from New Hampton Farms. In many institutions pigs are kept and fed on the garbage of the institution and pork produced without expense. It would seem that this might be done here, as the Island is large and a piggery might be erected at a sufficient distance from the institution to be unobjectionable.

There is a central heating plant which not only furnishes heat for the entire institution but also runs the electric light plant and the ice-making plant. It is in charge of an engineer and two assistants. Twenty inmates are assigned to the work of this plant, working on three hour shifts, eight during the day and six on each of the other shifts.

SCHOOLS

There is only one teacher and two school sessions daily, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon, from 15 to 20 inmates attending each session. Only those who do not understand English attend the school, where they are taught to speak, read and write the English language; most of these were adults.

On the day of inspection there were 40 boys in the institution between 16 and 20 years of age, two of whom are in the band; they are illiterates and attend the school. All the others work at shoveling coal, one squad of about 20 at the yard of the heating plant and the remainder in another squad on the docks. Most of the boys are transferred from the penitentiary and are serving indeterminate sentences of from six months to three years.

The old men are still kept on the hill in the cottages formerly occupied by the women. They assist to some extent with the farming, but are not expected to do any severe labor.

A number of inmates were engaged in making necessary repairs to buildings, many of which are old and require constant effort to keep them in proper condition.

The warden stated that usually only one guard remained in each dormitory during the night. Both the warden, and all the keepers who made any expression upon the matter, preferred cells to dormitories. The warden stated he had had applications from prisoners to be sent back to Blackwell's Island where each could have a cell to himself. It is a serious undertaking for a single guard to watch 50 to 100 prisoners locked in a dormitory at night.

All the prisoners to whom inquiries were addressed expressed satisfaction with the treatment they were receiving.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Better school facilities should be provided especially for the boys, and they should be given vocational training in the shops. The warden stated he would not hesitate to put a boy in any of the shops if he were specially qualified but, as I stated in my report two years ago, it is more important for the City of New York that these boys should receive some schooling and vocational training than that they should do a large amount of common labor.

2. The City should plan to substitute either cells or cubicles for the dormitories in all its permanent prison buildings; in the meantime the use of double-deck beds should be discontinued.

3. Increase the cultivation of land on the Island as much as possible.

4. The City owns this Island except about four acres in the extreme east end. The fact that the City has no control over this section of the Island is a continual menace to the institution affording opportunities for prisoners to escape and receive contraband articles from outsiders. It is recommended that the City purchase this land so as to have control of the entire Island, and if it cannot be done by satisfactory agreement with the owners the Legislature should authorize condemnation proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CORRECTION HOSPITAL

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

Inspected July 5, 1919. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Supervising Warden Henry O. Schleth, acting warden in charge; Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, superintendent.

On June 4, 1919, Warden Frank W. Fox, who had been in charge of the institution for a score or more of years, was transferred to the City Prison, Queens, and Mrs. Lilly was appointed superintendent.

This institution, which was constructed in the early 50's, has been known as the Workhouse, to which both male and female prisoners were committed. The Legislature in 1917 changed its name to the Correction Hospital of the City of New York, and it is intended to hereafter maintain it for the exclusive detention of female prisoners.

The female penitentiary prisoners who had been in custody in the City Prison, Queens, were transferred to the Workhouse on June 12, a portion of the Workhouse having been designated as the penitentiary for women by the Commissioner of Correction. The male prisoners at the Workhouse were transferred to the Penitentiary on June 28.

The south wing, formerly occupied by male prisoners, is being converted into a clearing house for women where all sentenced females will be received, classified, segregated, and receive hospital treatment if necessary and then transferred to the new Women's Farm Colony now under construction at Greycourt, Orange county. The work of remodeling this wing is well along toward completion. Male inmates from the penitentiary are tearing out the beds in the rooms, plastering the walls, and scraping off the paint preparatory to painting the interior, which will be done by contract. The window frames and bars are being painted white by inmate labor, greatly improving the light in the wards and the appearance of the building. This wing when completed will provide ample facilities for the classification, segregation and treatment of all women offenders and will be furnished with new hospital equipment.

The mess hall, formerly used by the men, will be utilized as a sewing room for the women where sheets, pillow cases, towels and clothing will be made. The old tables have been removed and the interior is being painted and prepared for use.

Heretofore, the female inmates of the Workhouse were not permitted to work in the open, but after the men were transferred to the Penitentiary four squads with matrons in charge were assigned to work on the farm and grounds surrounding the institution. These women are cultivating several acres of land, mowing the lawns, caring for the flower beds, sweeping the sidewalks, and doing other outside labor formerly done by the male inmates. The women also took charge of the Workhouse kitchen.

The supper hour for the women has been changed from 4 to 6 P. M., making the hours of labor longer than heretofore. On Saturday and Sunday and holiday afternoons the women are permitted to exercise in the yard surrounded by a stockade. One-fifth of the inmates bathe each night between five and six, and each has her individual clothing and towels with two laundry bags, one for soiled and one for clean clothing.

The commingling of four or five women in a single cell in this institution without modern sanitary facilities has been the subject of criticism for years. The 126 cells are arranged on three tiers surrounding a central pit or court. Each cell has four or more bunks attached to the walls. The cells and halls are well ventilated but the offenders are necessarily commingled. When the hospital wing, now being remodeled, is completed it will afford housing facilities for a considerable number of inmates who require medical attention. Later, the Farm Colony for Women at Greycourt will provide a place for others. If the population does not materially increase it ought to be possible to provide each inmate with a cell. This could and should be accomplished by removing the present bunks and equipping each cell with a cot, modern toilet and lavatory. Meanwhile, the drug addicts are being given treatment in a separate ward and those with venereal disease are also segregated from the general population.

There were 342 inmates on June 30, 1919, which was 76 less than on the corresponding date in 1918. The highest number of inmates during the year was 457, the lowest 280, and the average 377. There were 2,714 women admitted during the year, their ages ranging from 16 to 79.

It is recommended that every effort be made to complete the hospital wing as soon as possible so that the clinical and hospital work contemplated may be undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

NEW YORK CITY PRISON

TOMBS

Inspected October 16, 1919. John J. Hanley, warden.

The total population at this time was 575-543 males and 32 females. Of the males 14 were Federal prisoners. The highest number of inmates since January 1, 1919 was 680. Of the present number 53 were men brought down from the workhouse to do the cleaning, etc.; they sleep in a dormitory on the top floor. All other inmates occupy cells.

The women's quarters have recently been painted and looked very creditable. The men's prison is being painted and when completed nothing should deter keeping the place thoroughly clean at all times. Nearly twenty thousand inmates pass through this prison annually.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

CITY PRISON—BROOKLYN

RAYMOND STREET

Inspected September 27, 1919. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Robert Barr, warden.

This prison serves the same purpose to Brooklyn as the Tombs to Manhattan. It has a constantly changing population from day to day. Very few prisoners are sentenced here and these seldom for more than thirty days. There are 425 cells in the male section, which is adequate for the present needs of the Borough, and it has been a long time since there was any "doubling" in the cells. The women's section consists of 61 cells.

On the day of inspection there were 292 inmates, classified as follows:

	Males	Females
Awaiting trial	126	5
Sentenced	29	--
United States prisoners	9	--
Convicted of crime	54	8
Awaiting transportation	5	2
Penitentiary prisoners	19	--
Workhouse prisoners	25	10

Prisoners from the penitentiary and workhouse are assigned to the prison to do cleaning and other work about the prison. The highest number of prisoners during the year on any one day was 338.

Twenty-four guards are provided at this prison and are now working in eight-hour shifts, the plan being tried out by the Department of Correction. There are 8 matrons for the women's section.

Attention was called in the 1917 report of the Commission to the necessity of proper segregation in the female section of the prison. On the day of inspection, in two corridors adults and minors were found confined together. The matron in charge did not seem to understand the requirements of the law as to the segregation of different classes of prisoners, particularly as to adults and minors. The warden, who has recently been

placed in charge of the prison, took up the matter immediately and issued orders that the legal classification of prisoners should be strictly carried out.

All the cells were clean and provided with blankets, sheets and pillow cases. Good toilets and wash basins are provided in each cell. There is a shower bath at the end of each corridor. Prisoners are required to take a bath at least once a week. It was found that no toilet paper was provided for the use of the occupants of cells. This should be remedied at once.

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services are held weekly in a very fine chapel. There is no library here, and it is recommended that the excellent plan now established in the Queens City Prison be put into effect here.

There is no hospital in connection with the jail and cases of sickness are sent to the Bellevue Hospital or the Brooklyn Hospital, which is adjacent to the jail. There is a large jail yard in which prisoners are exercised daily, the men and women at different times. There is a good laundry, and the kitchen was cleanly and well kept.

An authorized caterer furnishes fruit, tobacco and other supplies not provided by the jail. It is recommended that the successful plan of a commissary department, which is in effect at the Queens City Prison be installed here.

The warden has undertaken the painting of the outside of the cells in the men's section, which will add to the cleanliness of the place and aid in lighting this rather poorly lighted cell system.

The living quarters for the warden at this jail are inadequate and some time ago the building of a warden's house was undertaken on the plot adjacent to the jail. It was stated that the work was stopped when the building was under way because of the objection of labor bodies to building by convict labor. It would seem that with the present day attitude of the labor organizations toward aiding in providing work for men confined in penal institutions, a satisfactory arrangement could be made so that work could be again taken up on this building.

The jail throughout was cleanly and showed excellent care.

The attention of the Commissioner of Correction should be called to the necessity of exercising care in selecting prisoners from the penitentiary who are sent here to do the cleaning and other work about the prison. It would seem desirable that only men convicted of minor offenses or older men should be sent here for this purpose. Because of the nature of their work which requires the cleaning of corridors and cells dangerous prisoners from the penitentiary come in contact with those held for trial, and could because of the freedom they are given about the place, pass contraband articles or weapons with which they might injure themselves or others. There is also the danger of escape by penitentiary prisoners of this type because of their being allowed greater freedom than prisoners regularly committed here are given.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

CITY PRISON, QUEENS

LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected October 1, 1919. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Frank W. Fox, warden.

This prison was fully described in previous reports to the Commission, and the buildings and equipment have not been added to or changed in any material respect. The population was very low, only 94 being in confinement. Last year the average number of prisoners was about 175. The prisoners were divided as follows:

	Male	Female
Awaiting trial -----	56	3
Sentenced, awaiting transportation -----	--	3
Serving sentence -----	1	--
Penitentiary prisoners -----	22	--
Workhouse prisoners -----	9	--

On June 12, of this year a change was made which provides that female prisoners formerly held in this prison are sent to the workhouse, this having been designated as a penitentiary for women by the Commissioner of Correction.

Plans have been under consideration for some time and it is understood that an appropriation was made for a new building to contain a basement with a large kitchen, a mess hall on the first floor and a laundry on the second floor. All of these are urgently needed and it is strongly recommended that work be commenced on these improvements in the very near future. At the present time it is necessary for all the men prisoners to be fed in the first floor corridor of the men's jail, which is a bad arrangement as it involves the mingling of all classes of prisoners, including minors. The corridor is entirely unsuited for use as a mess hall. The quarters now used for kitchen and laundry are urgently needed for other purposes, particularly the providing of a room for counsel who wish to interview prisoners. At the present time there is a considerable quantity of brick, sand and lumber available at the prison and a building could be erected without great cost by using the cement blocks made on Hart's Island.

By reason of the rule as to women prisoners, referred to above, there were only three females in the women's section. Two of these were minors and were in the same corridor with an adult. The warden, who had been here but a short time, ordered the immediate separation and enforcement of the rule as to the classification between adults and minors.

There are 137 cells in the male section and 72 in the female section, and there has been no necessity for doubling up for a long time. Cells are provided with blankets, sheets and pillow cases and have wash basins and toilets flushed from inside the cells. A number of the locks on the cells are out of order and arrangements have been made to repair these and also the bars on some windows which are unsafe. The Warden has undertaken the repainting of all the cells in the men's section and two tiers have already been completed. The work is proceeding slowly because of the limited number of workmen available.

The prison provides a fine chapel, in which Protestant, Catholic and Jewish services are held weekly. The excellent arrangement made with the Public Library for the furnishing of books to prisoners has been continued. The prison commissary department has been continued with very gratifying results. Prisoners are allowed to exercise in the large yards an hour and a half daily, weather permitting. Orders have been issued to install close wire mesh screens on the windows looking out upon the court house grounds to prevent the passing of contraband materials, which is possible through these windows at the present time. Arrangements have also been made for the installation of an additional screen in the visitors' room to prevent the passing of drugs and other articles to the prisoners by visitors.

The prison physician makes daily visits and cases of sickness are sent to the workhouse hospital or in urgent cases to St. John's Hospital, which is across the street from the prison.

The attention of the Commissioner of Correction should be called to the necessity of exercising care in the selection of prisoners who are sent here from the penitentiary to do cleaning and other work about the prison. Because of the nature of their work, which requires the cleaning of corridors and cells, dangerous prisoners from the penitentiary come in contact with those held here for trial and it would seem desirable that only men convicted of minor offenses or older men should be selected for this work.

Inasmuch as under the new rule the women held here are nearly all awaiting trial, they cannot be obliged to do any of the work about the women's section and it is necessary to assign men to do this work. This is a bad practice and could be avoided if a sufficient number of women were assigned from the workhouse so that no men would be allowed to enter the women's section.

For some time past there have been large piles of short lengths of wood and brick in the prison yard. These should be removed as in case of any insurrection or revolt among the prisoners while at exercise in the yard under a few guards these might easily be used to overpower the guards and assist in making wholesale escapes. Two prisoners recently escaped from the prison, and investigation developed that they were assisted by a woman from the outside who threw saws over the wall with which they were able to cut the bars, and getting into the yard, were able to escape by using the materials above referred to which were piled in the yard.

The prison throughout was cleanly and orderly and creditable to the administration of Warden Fox.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

*Wood and brick in the prison yard are being removed.

SECOND DISTRICT PRISON

TENTH STREET & SIXTH AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 17, 1919. Peter A. Mallon, warden; John Barkel. keeper, assisted by 7 male keepers and 7 matrons.

On the morning of the day of inspection there were 50 male and 32 female prisoners; during the day some of these were discharged and 10 others came in. Twelve of the males and 7 of the females were from Blackwell's Island, sent over to do the housework of the institution. Both the head-keeper and head-matron complained that there was insufficient help. At times there are many more inmates than there were on the day of inspection, sometimes as many as 106, and the average is about 80 I was informed. Among the inmates were 2 male witnesses and recently there have been as many as 6 at one time. They are necessarily mixed up with criminals, clearly in violation of law. No women witnesses are detained here. All women arrested after 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the entire borough of Manhattan are brought to this prison and detained for the night. They are no longer kept over night in the police stations of Manhattan, and the night court for women has been discontinued.

Prisoners who have been before the court and not discharged are assembled at this prison and transferred from here to whatever institutions the court directs—some to the City Prison and some directly to Blackwell's Island. This, however, does not apply to those who are sentenced for ten days or less who are held here to serve out their time, of whom there were 12 on the day of inspection.

The women's department has recently been greatly improved. Formerly, the three upper tiers of cells opened on balconies; these balconies have been extended so as to make a solid floor for each tier. New windows have been installed with an improved arrangement for ventilation, and the whole interior repainted a light color. The beds consist of iron cots with woven wire springs and are furnished with blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips.

One tier of 10 cells is given up to the women brought in by the police and held all night, as stated. The number ranges from 2 to 20 nightly, I was informed by the head matron. Another tier is used for drug addicts. The colored women have a tier to themselves.

There are four floors with 18 cells on each floor, 9 on each side, and one

shower bath. The help from Blackwell's Island occupy the fourth floor. There is a barred door at the end of each corridor so that prisoners in one corridor cannot mingle with any of the other prisoners.

Connected with the women's department is a Board of Health clinic where a blood test is made of women who have been convicted, when ordered by the court.

A new bridge has been constructed from the women's department to the Magistrate's Court called the "Bridge of Hope." Lying between the prison proper and the court room there is a prison pen for women and another room used by the officers in waiting. The women's department was clean throughout showing excellent care.

This institution is supposed to have 6 or 7 matrons, and should have more. There were only three on duty on the day of inspection, the others having been detailed for special work in some other institution or were on their vacation.

The men's jail is entirely separated from the women's and contains 29 brick cells in four tiers, all on the upper tiers opening on balconies. These cells have two bunks in each and at 4.30 P. M. they were occupied by 49 prisoners. One tier of cells is used for drug addicts. A man was lying on the floor of one of the cells whose groans could be heard throughout the entire department.

There is a dormitory on the first floor furnished with iron cot beds, occupied by the help from Blackwell's Island.

This institution needs new toilets in all the cells and also for the kitchen help, and it would be an improvement if the same changes were made in the men's jail that have recently been made in the women's department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON

57TH STREET BETWEEN 3RD & LEXINGTON AVENUES, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 19, 1919. Peter A. Mallon, warden; John C. Lynch, keeper in charge, assisted by 7 male keepers and 1 matron.

There is a sitting room with a matron in charge for women awaiting action of the court for transfer to the 7th district prison; no women are held here over night.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 37, all men. There are three different courts in this building—men's night court, men's day court and domestic relations court.* Sometimes the number of inmates held here over night is as many as 70. Five of the male inmates were witnesses. Meals are provided for witnesses in the corridor by themselves which is practically in the same room with the cells on the other corridors occupied by court prisoners.

The jail is constructed with balconies for the cells above the first tier. A new house of detention is being fitted up at 125-131 Worth street, and it is to be hoped that when it is completed the practice of commingling witnesses with criminals will be discontinued. During the day the keeper allows the witnesses to use as a sitting room the dormitory in which the helpers sleep.

This prison has 25 cells in all, 9 of them double, and a dormitory for the help. In this institution, as well as the other district prisons, men sentenced for ten days or less are not transferred to Blackwell's Island or the city prison but are detained here. There were three such prisoners on the day of inspection. Among the inmates were 5 men sent over from Blackwell's Island to do the housework of the institution. The number of prisoners received here since January 1, was 5,188 males and 212 females.

The entire interior has recently been repainted and the plumbing overhauled, and was clean throughout, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

*Witnesses transferred to House of Detention, December 20.

FOURTH DISTRICT PRISON

151 EAST 57TH STREET

Inspected September 29, 1919. Peter A. Mallon, warden; in charge of head keeper, John C. Lynch and assistants.

There were at this time a total of 45 inmates; 34 were awaiting a hearing, 3 witnesses, 6 helpers from the workhouse, and 2 were serving short sentences. The highest number of inmates at one time since January 1, 1919 was 70.

There are 25 cells, 9 of which have four beds, 16 have two beds, making the capacity 68. A matron is employed but women prisoners do not remain here over night; they are only held during the day. Dr. McGuire makes regular visits and if needed at other times he is promptly on hand. The cells and whole place were perfectly clean. The plumbing has recently been overhauled and at the time of my visit painting was being done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

FIFTH DISTRICT PRISON

121ST STREET & SYLVAN PLACE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 19, 1919. Peter A. Mallon, warden; Fred M. Morehead, head keeper, assisted by 7 additional keepers and 2 matrons.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was as follows: Awaiting trial, 18 males and 3 females; witnesses, 2 males and 1 female; helpers, 10 males and 4 females. The highest number at any time during the past several months was 85, and the average about 70. The number of prisoners received at this institution for the year ending July 31, 1919, was 11,517 males and 2,672 females.

A new large hot water heater has recently been installed. The laundry is now run by men instead of women as formerly. All the laundry work of the institution is done here except the blankets which are sent to Blackwell's Island.

There are two rooms for the 10-day men. The board platforms have been removed from these rooms which are now furnished with iron cot beds with woven wire springs and blankets, sheets and pillows. Each room has a toilet and stationary wash basin.

There is a chapel where services are held weekly for all prisoners. There is also another men's dormitory with eight beds and toilet and wash basin adjacent, occupied by the helpers.

The men's jail for court prisoners consists of 24 cells in three tiers of 8 cells each. Witnesses are kept on the upper tier and court prisoners on the first and second. There are two shower baths for court prisoners and witnesses.

The interior has recently been repainted. Since my last inspection two bunks have been installed in each cell; this change is to be regretted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

SIXTH DISTRICT PRISON

162ND STREET & BROOK AVENUE, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 19, 1919. Peter A. Mallon, warden; Joseph Smith, keeper, representing the Department of Correction.

This institution has simply two detention pens, one for police prisoners waiting to be taken to court and the other for prisoners waiting to be transferred after having been held by the court. Those committed to the Department of Correction, averaging about 3 a day, are sent to the Fifth District Prison every afternoon, and those committed to the Bronx County Jail are taken there by the sheriff, the number averaging about 7 a day.

These pens are in the care of a janitor who cleans them every afternoon after court adjourns and the prisoners are removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

SEVENTH DISTRICT PRISON

53RD STREET BETWEEN 8TH & 9TH AVENUES, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 19, 1919. Peter A. Mallon, warden; James Smith, head-keeper, assisted by six other male keepers and one matron.

Women are not held here over night but are sent to the Second District Prison. The number of prisoners in custody on the morning of the day of inspection was 18 awaiting trial, 12 male witnesses, and 12 sent over from Blackwell's Island to do the housework of the institution. The keeper stated that the average number is about 40 and that sometimes they have as many as 65. Effort is made to segregate the witnesses by keeping them on the upper floor.

There are 24 cells and a bath on the upper floor and 15 cells and bath on the middle floor used for court prisoners. There is a dormitory on the top is furnished with cot beds. There is also a dormitory on the first floor for floor for the help. This dormitory has toilet and wash basin adjacent and short-term men, now furnished with cot beds.

A new boiler has recently been provided that furnishes hot water for the baths.

The institution was clean throughout, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

SEVENTH DISTRICT PRISON

WEST 53RD STREET

Inspected October 9, 1919. In charge of head keeper J. M. Smith, 6 assistant keepers and a matron.

There were 31 prisoners, 15 awaiting action of the courts and 16 serving sentence. Of the latter, 11 were from the workhouse and were being used to keep the place clean.

Women brought here during the day are sent to Jefferson Market Prison when the court closes.

This prison is also used as a house of detention for witnesses. At this time there were 16 of such inmates. The top row of cells has been set aside for this purpose until the new dormitory or house of detention on Centre Street, Corner of Worth, is ready for occupancy.

A hot water boiler has recently been installed and the interior has been repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

EIGHTH DISTRICT PRISON

181ST ST. & BOSTON ROAD, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 19, 1919. Peter A. Mallon, warden; Charles Reichert, keeper.

This district prison has no jail and no prisoners are detained here over night. There are two prison pens for men, each furnished with settees, wash basin and toilet. One pen is used for police prisoners, that is, men awaiting to be called before court, and the other for the Department of Correction prisoners awaiting transfer to some other institution. There is also a separate pen for women; there are few women and both classes are detained in the same pen.

At the close of court in the afternoon prisoners to be held are removed either to the Bronx County Jail by the sheriff or to the Fifth District Prison by the keeper. The number sent to the Bronx County Jail averages about 7 a day, and to the district prison about 2 a day.

The whole number of women held by the court since January 1, to September 1, of the present year was 14.

The pens were clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TWELFTH DISTRICT PRISON

1130 ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 19, 1919. Peter A. Mallon, warden; Edward O'Shea, keeper. There is also a matron.

There is no prison here except three prison pens, two of which are for men and one for women. One of the pens is for male prisoners brought in by the police before they are taken to court, and the other for prisoners held by the court awaiting transfer to some other institution. The average number so held was about 14 each day; they are sent to the Fifth District Prison by the auto patrol of the Department of Correction. They are transferred twice daily. Most of the prisoners received here are serious offenders charged with homicide, robbery, grand larceny, and offenses of like character. The number of women prisoners averages about 6 a week. The court sits every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays.

All the prison pens were in good condition. The plumbing showed especially good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

HOUSE OF DETENTION

125-131 WORTH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 24, 1919. Andrew S. Handley, keeper.

This institution occupies the two upper floors of the City Building, otherwise used for office purposes. On the seventh, or top, floor is a room for the officers, a kitchen, and a dining room. On the sixth floor is a large dormitory with 19 large windows and now furnished with 36 iron cot beds with woven wire springs; the room is large enough to contain 48 of such cots. Adjacent to this dormitory is a bath and toilet room containing three showers, three wash basins and three toilets.

The building is not fireproof and these floors are furnished with fire

escapes. The place is not yet occupied, as some of the windows have not yet been barred, but it is under the general supervision of Warden Peter A. Mallon of the Department of Correction, who informed me that he expected these bars would be installed and the place occupied by the witnesses within six or eight weeks. Practically all interior supplies are on hand. As yet the witnesses are detained in the various district prisons of the city who mingle more or less with criminals, an illegal practice that the city should discontinue at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

HOUSE OF DETENTION

CORNER WORTH & CENTRE STREETS, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 7, 1919.

This is a new place arranged for witnesses, and occupies two upper floors in two buildings. At the time of my visit it was not occupied, not being quite ready, but it was expected that it would be in a few days. It seemed to be well arranged with kitchens, dormitories, etc. In the meantime the witnesses are held at the prison on West 53rd Street.

Partitions ought to be placed in the bed rooms so that each inmate would have his separate room. Dormitories under any circumstances, are bad, and particularly so for this class of men. When Burdette G. Lewis was Commissioner of Correction it was agreed when arranging similar quarters in 49 Lafayette Street that such separation would be maintained by installing standard cubicles.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

ESSEX MARKET PRISON PENS

SECOND STREET & SECOND AVENUE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 22, 1919. Albert Hall, keeper. There is also a matron.

Essex Market Court is now housed in a new building. On the first floor is a prison pen for male police prisoners in the care of a court officer. On the second floor are two pens, one for women and one for the detention of male prisoners held by the court. These are in the custody of the Department of Correction. The pen for men consists of one large room and six smaller rooms adjacent; each of the smaller rooms has an outside window, stationary wash basin, a toilet, and a seat.

Prisoners committed to the Department of Correction by the court are removed to the Second District Prison every day at noon and at the closing of court in the afternoon about 4 o'clock; the number averages about 12 a day, seldom more than 16.

The women's department has a matron's room and three small rooms opening off of a larger room with an arrangement similar to that for men. A matron is on duty from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. These rooms have concrete floors and were all clean, showing excellent care. The number of women prisoners held and sent to the district prisons averages about three a week I was informed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TRAFFIC COURT DETENTION PENS

301 MOTT STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 22, 1919. James A. Shanahan, keeper, under the general supervision of Warden Peter A. Mallon of the Department of Correction.

Most of the cases brought before this court are what is known as summons cases for violation of traffic ordinances. Some are discharged and some are fined and pay their fines to the court clerk at once. Those not prepared to pay their fines and those given a jail sentence are detained in the prison pens which consist of a large room about 20x40 feet, furnished with four large windows. There is a bath room adjacent with two toilets and wash basin. These prisoners so detained are sent to the Second District Prison twice daily—at noon and again at the close of court about 4 o'clock. The number so transferred averages about 21 a day, I was informed. Quite a number, especially second offenders, are given jail sentences ranging from 5 to 10 days without the option of paying a fine. The amount of fines collected from January 1, to August 1, 1919, was \$14,384. The pens are cared for by the janitor of the building and are cleaned every day after the adjournment of court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

7TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT PENS

35 SNYDER AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 21, 1919. Edward Riegelmann, borough president; John Gilligan, custodian.

The detention quarters for this court are located in what was originally the old town hall of the town of Flatbush. The 82nd precinct police station and court room are located in the same building. The trial of cases from the 73rd, 74th, 77th, 79th, 82nd and 88th precincts are held here.

It is stated that the territory taken in by the 7th District Court embraces nearly one-third of the entire borough and that this is the only self-sustaining court in the borough. For the year ending June 30, 1919, 2,385 prisoners were held here awaiting trial of whom 2,110 were men and 275 women; for the six months ending June 30, there were 1,155, of whom 980 were men and 175 women. The increasing importance of this court is shown by the fact that for the first six months of 1918, the number of prisoners brought here for trial was only 747 as against 1,155 for the same period this year.

The detention quarters are located in the basement of this dilapidated building, consisting of four large pens, or rooms, which were formerly used by the police as a jail but abandoned as unfit for use. Two of these rooms are now occupied by male prisoners and one by female prisoners awaiting trial in the court. The fourth room is used for the storage of ballot boxes. The women's room is directly across a narrow corridor from one of the men's rooms and allows of full opportunity to converse and no privacy to the women confined there. The detention quarters were severely condemned in reports of the Commission in 1916 and 1918. The building in its entirety has also been condemned by the Flatbush Taxpayers Association and a public meeting of citizens held during the past few months. The Board of City Magistrates has also condemned the whole place for the past six years with no resultant action by the city.

The Chief City Magistrate has a tentative plan for a new building at this location which he will submit to the Board of Estimate for an appropriation.

Conditions at the present time are even worse than previously described in reports. Located in a damp, dark, inadequately lighted cellar, with water running on the floor of the corridor from recent rains, the condition of the pens was disgraceful. In a report made by the New York City Commissioner of Health under date of August 13, 1918, upon complaint to him by this Commission he reports as follows:

"That the four prison cells in cellar are inadequately ventilated.

"That the short hopper water-closets in said cells are corroded and unclean, and cannot be kept clean. (There is one water-closet in each cell.)

"That said water-closets are inadequately flushed.

"That the cement floors of cells are broken and dangerous.

"That the washout water-closet in cellar for public use is loosely set drain air escapes into cellar and prison cells.

"That the woodwork around the sink in cellar is not protected with metal flashings and saturated and filthy."

This report was sent by Commissioner of Health to the Borough President who has jurisdiction over the premises, but nothing has been done to remedy conditions.

It was further found that notwithstanding the fact that some prisoners are held as long as eight hours, no provisions are made for furnishing food unless they have money which they can give to the bootblack in the building to purchase it for them. The Acting Chief City Magistrate writes that an appropriation was asked for in 1918 and 1919 to provide food for prisoners held for trial in Magistrates' Courts, but the request was denied on the ground that the feeding of prisoners was a function of the Police Department. The matter has been taken up with the Police Commissioner, but he states that the problem lies with the Department of Charities and Correction. The question is now before the Commissioner of this Department, but the Commission has no advice as to whether or not action has been taken to provide for the situation.

It is inconceivable that the great City of New York would tolerate conditions such as are found here and confine unfortunates, charged with offenses whom the law presumes to be innocent until proven guilty by judicial process, in such quarters as these.

During the war there was a reasonable excuse for not undertaking new construction, but that cannot longer be urged as an excuse for continuing the intolerable situation at this building.

The mere forwarding of the reports to the city officials on this situation seems to have no effect and drastic action should be taken at once.

The Secretary has been requested to obtain from the Attorney-General an opinion as to whether or not detention pens in connection with Magistrates' Courts can be closed under an order of the Commission. It is strongly recommended that if it is found that the Commission has this power, proceedings be taken to close these detention quarters.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

DETENTION QUARTERS--7TH DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT

35 SNYDER AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Re-inspected October 27, 1919. Edward Riegelmann, borough president; John Gilligan, custodian.

Following correspondence had with the Department of Health and the Borough President, Brooklyn, a re-inspection was made of these quarters. It was found that the entire place had been thoroughly cleaned up, the de-

tention pens satisfactorily painted, and the floor was in good condition. The old style hopper closets were clean, and the attendant stated that they were thoroughly scrubbed and scoured every day. The leaders on the building which caused water to run in on the floor of the detention pen have been repaired, so that complaint is eliminated.

The Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Health states:

"In my opinion these pens are suitable for their purpose, and are in a good sanitary condition, except as to dampness of walls caused by the escape of storm water from defective rain leaders on which a violation has been referred to the Borough President for his attention."

The Secretary to the Borough President advises that

"the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has appropriated money with which to pay for the services of an architect to prepare plans of a combination Magistrates' and Municipal Court, and as soon as the plans are completed, application will be made to the Board of Estimate for the necessary funds to build a new court building."

The much improved situation at this place brought about by the criticisms of the Commission, would warrant the Commission in delaying any summary proceedings as to the closing of the place for a reasonable time, in which the city authorities should work out a plan for a new building. If the proposed plan is not carried out within a reasonable time, the matter of closing the place should again be taken up.

It was found that nothing had been done toward feeding prisoners who have been confined here on the part of the city. Although prisoners are sometimes held for as long as eight hours, the only food they now receive is furnished by a bootblack in the building if they have money to pay for it. A conference with representatives of the Magistrates' Courts, the Department of Correction and the Police Department was held on September 23, at which time it was agreed that the responsibility would be assumed by the Board of City Magistrates. Following the inspection, the matter was taken up with Chief Clerk Frank Oliver of the City Magistrates' Courts, who advises that an appropriation of \$1,000 was asked for in the budget for feeding the prisoners within the control of the Courts, but the Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused to make the appropriation and the condition remains the same as in the past. This should be taken up by the Mayor of the City, and should not be dropped until an arrangement is made to take care of the situation.

Annexed hereto and made a part of the report are letters from Frank J. Monaghan, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Health, and Frank Oliver, Chief Clerk of the City Magistrates' Court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

COURT HOUSE PRISON PENS

CORNER CENTRE & FRANKLIN STREETS, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 7, 1919.

There are three large pens or rooms for males and one for females. Each has a toilet but there are no beds as prisoners are only detained during the sittings of the court.

The place was found clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

FIRST DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT PENS

318 ADAMS STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 30, 1919. Edward Riegelman, borough president.

The pens in connection with the First District Magistrate's Court are located at the rear of the court on the second floor of the building.

There are two rooms, dimensions 10x17 feet, one for male and one for female prisoners. They are provided with toilet facilities and benches for the prisoners who are held awaiting trial.

Prisoners from the 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 99th and the bridge precincts are tried here.

The pens are well lighted and aired and were in satisfactory condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

1ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

OLD SLIP, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 11, 1919. Oscar P. Himmel, captain; Daniel A. Kerr, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 106. Women arrested are sent to the 14th precinct. Men arrested in the 5th precinct are confined here. Children are sent to the Children's Society. The trial of cases is held at the First District Court.

For the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests in the precinct was 1,667, of which 1,663 were men and 4 women. Prisoners sent to this jail from other precincts for the same period were 250 males.

This is one of the finest of the New York City police stations, being well built and equipped in a modern manner. There are 24 cells for males and 5 for females. The cells for females are not in use. The cells are provided with integral seat toilets with push button attachment and there are good washstands in the corridor. The number of cells is ample for the needs of the precinct and there is never any doubling of persons in cells.

A number of station houses in the city are sadly in need of new cells, and it is suggested that the five cells for women, which are not in use, might well be transferred to some other station.

The corridor and cells in the first tier need repainting, and it is recommended that this be done in the near future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

1ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

OLD SLIP, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 28, 1919. Oscar P. Himmel, captain; Sergeant Hynes, acting lieutenant at the desk.

There are 24 cells on three tiers for males and 8 for females. The latter cells, however, are not used, as there is no matron at this station. Females are sent to the Charles Street station.

The cells all need painting; they did not look clean.

Since January 1, 1919 to date there have been 3,740 arrests.

The total police force numbers 118, including 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 8 sergeants, 2 attendants and 104 roundsmen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

4TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

16 VARICK STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 16, 1919. C. H. McKinney, captain; D. Hogan, lieutenant at the desk.

This is a comparatively new station house, having been built about five years. There are two tiers of cells for men of 8 cells each, making a total of 16, with two shower baths. This jail is provided with toilet paper; this should be furnished in all jails of the city.

*The jail needs painting throughout as the iron work is getting very rusty.

Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 14th Precinct on Charles Street. Since January 1, 1919 the total number of arrests was 1,840.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

*Contract awarded for painting jail.

5TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

9 OAK STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 28, 1919. Charles Zanes, captain; W. O. Wettlaufer, lieutenant at the desk.

The cells in this building have not been used to confine prisoners for several years. Males arrested and held, are sent to the First Precinct at Old Slip. Females are sent to the 13th Precinct on Clinton Street.

Since January 1, 1919 to date the number of arrests was 2,117.

The total police force numbers 80 and includes 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants and 2 attendants.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

10TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

24 MACDOUGAL STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 23, 1919. Lieutenant McGovern, acting captain; Lieutenant Nears at the desk.

No prisoners have been housed here for the past ten years. Men and women arrested in this precinct are sent to the Fourteenth Precinct. The cells were taken out about a year ago.

The total police force is 64; 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 2 attendants and 50 patrolmen.

The arrests during the year 1919 to date number 2,062.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

13TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

COR. CLINTON AND DELANCY STS., BOR. OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 21, 1919. Louis Rochester, captain; Mark Glynn, lieutenant at the desk.

There are 36 cells for males, and 6 for females; each has a toilet and lavatory.

The total police force is 100, consisting of 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 3 matrons, 2 attendants and 82 patrolmen and detectives.

The number of arrests from January 1, 1919 to date was 4,148.

The place was not as clean as it should be. It also needs painting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

14TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

135 CHARLES ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected July 29, 1919. William J. Clark, captain; Thomas F. Dillon, sergeant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 96. The Second District Detective Bureau of 5 men is also located here.

The number of arrests for the six months ending June 30, 1919, was 817 males and 133 females, a total of 950.

The jail in this station house also receives men prisoners for detention from the 10th precinct, and women prisoners from the 2nd, 10th and 16th, also at times from the 6th and 15th precincts. The number of prisoners received from these precincts for the six months ending June 30, 1919, totaled 222.

The jail was described in a report made a year ago and remains in exactly the same condition as then excepting for the wear and tear which has taken place since that time.

The women's section of 8 cells is adequate, so far as the number of cells is concerned, for the present needs of the station. At times, the men's section, which also contains 8 cells, is crowded.

The cell blocks consist of old fashioned type cells, 4x7x7 feet, made of sheet steel, having closely latticed doors which were severely condemned in previous reports as dungeons.

On the day of this inspection with the doors closed it was impossible to see the rear of the cells, although it was a bright day.

The toilets are of the old fashioned type, some with seats and others with seats broken off, and because of their construction and type were filthy in appearance.

In the men's section the walls are in bad condition, being marked up with all sorts of inscriptions. This section should be promptly painted a light color, to add as much as possible to the lighting effects.

The station is short of electric light bulbs, and in the badly lighted men's section two bulbs were missing.

The following recommendations are renewed and the Secretary should be directed to ask the Police Commissioner for a definite answer as to whether or not the recommendations made will be carried out:

1. That the cells be replaced by new cells of a modern type or be rebuilt so as to afford decent lighting of the interiors.

2. That new toilets of the type required by the Commission be installed.

3. That the men's jail be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

14TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

135 CHARLES ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 14, 1919. In charge of Captain William J. Clark.

There are 8 cells for men and 8 cells for women, the latter in charge of 3 matrons who work on eight hour shifts.

This is a very dark jail but could be much improved by having the front of the cells taken off and replaced with round steel bars set on 4 1-2 inch centers; the toilets in the cells replaced with sanitary vitreous full-flushing closets and washbasins, and then paint the interior of the jail white throughout.

This station house receives women from the 10th, 16th and 18th Precincts.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

14TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

135 CHARLES ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected November 18, 1919. William J. Clark, captain; Frank Connor, acting lieutenant at the desk. The total police force of this precinct is 102. There is also a district detective bureau located here.

Conditions here are practically the same as at the time of the last inspection. The number of arrests in this precinct since January 1, 1919, to date of inspection was 1,782, about 700 of which were summons cases and about 100 juvenile delinquents. These do not include about 350 prisoners arrested in other precincts and brought here for detention or brought in by detectives.

While certain classes of women who are to be detained all night are sent to the Jefferson Market Prison, other classes of women are detained in the station house in Manhattan after the day courts close about 4 P. M. There is now no night court for women in Manhattan. The number of women detained here over night average 3 or 4 a week I was informed. There are three matrons.

The number of men detained average 3 or 4 a night, frequently 5 or 6, and sometimes, especially on Saturday night, there are as many as 16. Quite a number of them, however, are brought in in time to be taken to the men's night court.

This jail has two departments, each with eight steel cells—four in front and four in the rear, back to back. The ceiling of the room is about 12 ft. high and the cells have perforated tops, and each has a plank bunk, an iron toilet of antiquated type with a faucet over it, and is flushed from a tank operated from the corridor by the attendant. The floors are concrete and there are electric lights. There is one window in front of the cells for women and one at the end of the corridor, and three in front of the cells for men. The only sunlight for the eight cells in the rear is a skylight over the back corridor. While the corridors are fairly well lighted, the cells are without light; one-half the front is solid steel plate and the other closely latticed steel bars, rendering the interior dark and dungeon-like.

The jail was clean, showing good care.

There is another serious defect in this jail. The steam pipes are only in front and about half way around the ends. There is no heat in the rear corridor or cells, rendering these cells practically uninhabitable in cold weather. This condition I criticised some two or three years ago, but it has never been remedied.

Many prisoners are thinly clad and underfed and not in condition to resist cold, and to compel them to stay all night in a cold cell without blankets is liable to cause serious illness, and is inflicting an inexcusable and unnecessary hardship.

Therefore, it is again recommended:

1. That the cells be reconstructed so as to give sunlight to the interior.

2. *That heat be provided for the rear cells.

These are the more important and, the more urgent improvements

needed. The installation of modern toilets and repainting the interior would also be commendable improvements and are again recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Heat for rear cells has been provided.

16TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

253 MERCER STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 23, 1919. James Shay, captain.

This police station has 14 cells, 7 on each side, placed back to back. They are of brick construction. The rear cells are all dark. There are two windows in the rear corridor, but being located at the end of the corridor they give practically no light to the interior of the cells, and strange to say, the artificial lights on this corridor were not even in working order. This should be remedied at once. Each cell has a toilet of the old hopper style, flushed only by a faucet above. There are no washbasins.

The jail is badly in need of overhauling. It was found in a clean condition.

I recommend that new plumbing be installed and that the interior be painted, particularly the woodwork.

The total police force is 78; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 7 sergeants, 6 detectives and 30 patrolmen.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1919 was 2,850.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

18TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

230 WEST 20TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 14, 1919. In charge of Captain J. H. Boyle; E. J. Moran, lieutenant at the desk.

There are ten cells for males and five for females; the latter, however, have never been used, women prisoners being sent to the 23rd Precinct on 30th Street.

This is a comparatively new station, having been built about six years ago, but for the want of paint it looks very bad, particularly the iron work, and no time should be lost in painting the whole interior.*

The total police force in this precinct, including officers is 111. Since January 1, 1919 there have been 3,927 arrests made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

*Interior of jail is being painted.

21ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

327 WEST 22ND STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 27, 1919. James H. Post, captain; J. A. Foley, lieutenant at desk.

The cells have not been used for prisoners for several years, having been found in an unsuitable condition for use. Rather than put them in proper condition, the police department decided not to use them.

The total police force is 137; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, and 123 patrolmen.

Since January 1, 1919 the number of arrests was 4,351, which includes summonses, felony cases, misdemeanors and juvenile delinquency.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

22ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

434 WEST 37TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 13, 1919. W. H. Scoble, captain; Lieutenant Gilholly at the desk.

There are 30 cells but they have not been in use for the past six years. All prisoners both male and female arrested in this precinct are sent to the 23rd Precinct station at West 30th Street.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1919 is 3,880.

The police force numbers 102.

*I would recommend that the place be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

*Interior is being painted.

23RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

130 WEST 30TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 13, 1919. W. Bailey, captain; B. F. Byrnes, lieutenant at the desk. The total police force is 108 and 3 matrons.

There are 18 cells for males and 18 for females. They are badly located, being dark and needing artificial light by day. To help remedy this the whole place should be repainted white; it needs painting to protect it.

There were 5,888 arrests made since January 1, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

25TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160 EAST 35TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 27, 1919. William Ward, captain; Sergeant McGowan at the desk.

The total force is 89, viz. 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants and 75 patrolmen.

Women arrested in the precinct are sent to the 23rd Precinct on West 30th Street.

Nothing has been done to improve the generally bad condition of the place since my inspection last spring. It has the old hopper toilets with a water faucet above which is not sufficient to properly flush them. The whole appearance of the place was dirty, simply for want of paint.

I recommend that new toilets of vitreous ware, also washbasins be installed in every cell, and that the cells and police station throughout be painted white. If this is not done at once and specifications for same

promptly presented to the State Commission of Prisons for approval, the usual means should be taken to have this station house closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

*Plans are being prepared for general improvements to station house and jail.

26TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

345 WEST 47TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 9, 1919. In charge of Captain Samuel Bolton. The total police force in this precinct is 168, consisting of 151 patrolmen, 9 sergeants, 4 lieutenants and 1 captain.

There are 14 cells for males and 8 for females, with 3 matrons working on 8 hour shifts. The cells have old copper closets with a water faucet above, which is used for drinking purposes as well as flushing the toilet and is entirely inadequate for the purpose.

The iron work in this jail is rusty and looks very dirty, as does the place in general. It is high time that this old station house, which probably houses more arrested persons than any other in the city, viz. 5,995 since January 1, 1919, should be replaced by a new modern and up-to-date building with cells that have plenty of daylight. The State Commission of Prisons will expect the submission of plans for such new station house for its approval at an early date.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

*An appropriation has been made and a site selected for the erection of a modern building in this precinct. It is proposed to make it a headquarters for the district with a jail for both males and females.

28TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WEST 68TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 8, 1919. M. J. Lyons, captain; Thomas Lyons, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force is 115; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants and 101 patrolmen.

Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 26th precinct, 345 West 47th Street.

There are 20 cells with hopper closets. This place, like most of the station houses, needs painting. The iron work shows the rust.

Since January 1, 1919 there have been 3,885 arrests.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

29TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

163 EAST 51ST STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 27, 1919.

There are 12 cells but they have not been in use for the past two years.

Men and women arrested in this precinct are taken to the 31st Precinct on East 67th Street.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

31ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

153 EAST 67TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 30, 1919. James J. Wall, captain in charge.

There are 18 cells for men and 10 cells for women. At the time of my visit there were no prisoners. There are three matrons.

This jail was fairly clean but the interior needs a coat of paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

32ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

134 WEST 100TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 8, 1919. P. M. DuBois, captain; Frank Morris, lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force is 101. Women arrested here are sent to the 26th precinct at 345 West 47th Street.

There are 14 cells with the old hopper closets flushed from a tank overhead. The place was clean but needs painting.*

Since January 1, 1919 there were 2,811 arrests made, which includes summonses, juveniles and women.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

*Building and jail are being painted.

35TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

432 EAST 88TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected September 30, 1919. In charge of Captain O'Connor.

There are 20 cells but they have not been used as such for several years. All prisoners, both male and female are sent to the 31st precinct station on East 67th Street.

The total police force numbers 94 men. Since January 1, 1919 there were 2,175 arrests.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

36TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

438 WEST 125TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 2, 1919. Patrick Gargan, captain; Joseph Ivory,

lieutenant at the desk.

The total police force is 106; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants and 92 patrolmen.

Women arrested in the precinct are sent to the 37th precinct at 229 West 123rd Street.

The jail shows good care. The iron pipes, however, need painting, showing signs of rust.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1919 was 1,904.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

37TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229 WEST 123RD STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 2, 1919. P. Clifford, captain; Lieutenant M. Ray at the desk.

There are 10 cells for males and 5 for females. The latter are in charge of matrons.

The whole place has an untidy look for the lack of painting; this should be done very soon otherwise it will disintegrate.

Since January 1, 1919 there have been 1,919 arrests.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

39TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

177 EAST 104TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 1, 1919.

The total police force is 147; 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants and 133 patrolmen.

Since January 1, 1919 there were 4,492 arrests. Women are taken to the 31st Precinct on East 67th Street.

The jail was fairly clean. Three of the toilets were out of order and should be repaired.* The iron pipes need painting as they show signs of rust.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

*Toilets have been repaired.

40TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

152ND STREET AND AMSTERDAM AVE., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected December 15, 1919. W. F. Day, captain in charge; Daniel Borst, lieutenant at the desk.

The jail in this police station has been recently rebuilt and the whole place overhauled. It is now in first class condition throughout. There is one bad feature, however, with the cell doors. They are made of latticed flat iron bars with spaces of about one and one-half inch, rendering the cells very dark. I would suggest that every other bar be cut out. This can be done by means of an acetylene torch. The doors should be of three-fourth inch round bars placed upright on 4 1-2 inch centers.

At the suggestion of this Commission an additional window has recently been placed in the jail wall, which gives a little more light than before. Toilet paper is provided for the cells. The number of arrests since January 1, 1919 was 1,340.

The total police force is 72, with 1 captain, 3 lieutenants and 9 sergeants. Women, when arrested, are sent to the 36th precinct.

The cleanly and tidy condition of the whole place shows good care, and reflects great credit on the captain and officers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

43RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

148 EAST 126TH STREET, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected October 1, 1919. John J. Noble, captain; Lieutenant Howe at the desk.

There are 14 cells with the old hopper closets. The jail is badly in need of paint, otherwise it was clean. Women are sent to the 37th precinct, 229 West 123rd Street.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1919 was 2,803.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,
Commissioner.

46TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

160TH ST. AND THIRD AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 24, 1919. John J. Lantry, captain; Peter Tighe, lieutenant at desk. The police force in this precinct, in addition to the captain, consists of 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 135 patrolmen and 3 matrons.

This station house takes care of the male prisoners arrested in the 45th precinct as well as those in this precinct. The number in custody daily ranges from 2 to 22, I was informed, the average number held over night being 4 or 5.

The men's jail has 20 steel cells, 10 on each side, back to back. Each has a toilet and one bunk.

The women's jail consists of 11 cells of the same size and arrangement as those for men. All women arrested anywhere in the borough of The Bronx and detained are brought to this station house, as it is the only one in the borough where a matron is employed. The number of women detained average about three a week. There is a good sized, well lighted and well equipped room for the matron.

This is a somewhat modern fireproof station house, in good condition. The arrangement of the cells is not entirely commendable, as little sunlight enters their interior.

The number of arrests in this precinct since January 1st of this year to date of inspection was 2,038, including the summons cases which consist of half the number or more. In addition to those arrested in this precinct, about 1,500 male prisoners were brought in from other precincts and detained here, mostly from the 45th precinct.

Both departments were clean, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

47TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1086 SIMPSON ST., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 24, 1919. Charles G. Mead, captain; Stephen Laughlin, lieutenant at desk. The police force in this precinct, in addition to the captain, consists of 4 lieutenants, 8 sergeants and 71 patrolmen.

No women are detained here but are sent to the 46th precinct station house. There is a women's prison but it is not in use.

The men's jail consists of 10 steel cells on two floors, five on each floor, each furnished with a bunk and niche closet. Washing facilities are in the corridor. The number of prisoners detained in these cells average about three a week. Male prisoners arrested any time before 11 o'clock at night are taken to the night court; those arrested during the day are taken to the day court; those arrested after 11 P. M. are held all night. The number of arrests in this precinct from January 1st of this year to date of inspection was 1,795, about 60 per cent. of which were summons cases, the lieutenant stated. Only about 1 per cent. of the arrested are women.

The jail was clean and in good condition, showing good care. It is well arranged, as the fronts of the cells face the outside windows.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

49TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1925 BATHGATE AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 24, 1919. J. W. Mahoney, captain; E. D. Hoffman, lieutenant at desk. The police force of this precinct, in addition to the captain, consists of 4 lieutenants, 9 sergeants and 128 patrolmen.

The jail has 11 steel cells opening on one corridor and 4 on another corridor. The 11 cells have a large skylight overhead. Each cell has a bunk and toilet. The cells have barred doors and the rest is solid steel plate. They were in good condition.

Women are not detained here but are sent to the 46th precinct station house. The number of men detained average about three a week. A prisoner is seldom held all night, not more than once in three weeks.

The police records show the number of arrests in this precinct since January 1st of this year to date of inspection was 2,559, about 65 per cent. of which were summons cases and about 100 were women.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

*A new flushing system has been installed.

50TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

HIGHBRIDGE, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 20, 1919. John S. Routh, captain, assisted by 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants and 64 patrolmen; the patrolmen include two attendants assigned to the care of the station house and the cells.

Women are not detained here; those arrested in this precinct, if detained, are taken to the 46th precinct at 160th street and Third avenue.

The police records showed 243 arrests from January 1, 1919, to the date of inspection, about half of which were summons cases for violation

of traffic and city ordinances and some other classes of minor offenses. Not many male prisoners are held in this station house over night. Those arrested during the day are taken directly to court and those arrested up to midnight are taken to the men's night court except those charged with felony. The average number held here over night was about two a week, I was informed.

This station house is a well constructed fireproof brick building containing 15 cells for men, 11 opening on a central corridor and the other 4 facing a blank wall. The women's prison is not in use. Each cell has a modern toilet, one folding bunk, and washing and drinking facilities are in the corridor. Owing to the faulty arrangement of the cells very little sunlight enters the interior.

The jail was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

51ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

MAIN ST., WESTCHESTER, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 24, 1919. Daniel E. Costigan, captain; B. Gaffney, lieutenant at desk. The police force of this precinct, in addition to the captain consists of 3 lieutenants, 9 sergeants and 76 patrolmen.

Formerly, this precinct had no jail, but about a year and a half ago four steel cells were installed in one of the rooms. These cells are 5x7 feet having barred doors and perforated tops. Each is furnished with a plank bunk and a toilet. They face outside windows. Drinking and washing facilities are in the corridor. The room has four outside windows properly barred.

Women are not detained in this station house but are sent to the 46th precinct station.

There have been 27 male prisoners since September 1st of this year, 18 of whom were held all night; the others were either bailed out or were sent to night court. The total number of arrests in this precinct from January 1st of this year to date of inspection was 695, about 75 per cent. of which were summons cases, I was informed, and 12 were women.

The jail was clean and in good condition, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

53RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WEBSTER AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 24, 1919. John Ievers, captain; Andrew Gardner, lieutenant at desk. The police force of this precinct, in addition to the captain consists of 4 lieutenants, 8 sergeants and 86 patrolmen. Two of these are assigned as attendants at the station house and serve on 10 and 14-hour shifts.

Women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 46th precinct station.

The number of arrests average about 15 a month, most of them, however, are only detained for an hour or so; occasionally one is held all night for morning court. The police records show that since January 1st of this year there were 1,712 arrests, which with the exception of about 100 were summons cases.

The jail consists of 8 steel cells each furnished with toilet and folding steel bunk. The cells have barred doors and open tops, which is

a very desirable arrangement, as a cell with a barred top affords very much better ventilation than where the opening is only in the front especially where only the door is openwork. The drinking and washing facilities are in the corridor.

This station house is a large fireproof building and in addition to the usual offices has a department for the inspectors and one for the detective bureau.

Few women are arrested in this precinct; the lieutenant stated the number would not exceed six a year.

The department and cells were clean, showing good care, but the interior steel work needs painting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

54TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CITY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 18, 1919. John Londergan, captain, assisted by 3 lieutenants, 4 sergeants and 20 patrolmen of whom two act as attendants in the police station.

The ordinary population of City Island is about 1,900, but during the summer months it is much larger.

From January 1st of the present year to date of inspection there were 126 arrests, about half of whom were locked up and about a quarter held all night.

Notwithstanding the Prohibition law which went into effect July 1st, there have been 7 arrests for public intoxication since that date.

The jail consists of a single room in the rear section of the station house. It contains two steel cells, each furnished with a bunk and a one-piece modern toilet, all in first class condition, showing excellent care. Drinking and washing facilities are provided in the corridor. The attendant stated there was seldom more than one prisoner at a time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

56TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

229TH ST., AND WHITE PLAINS AVE., BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 24, 1919. John B. Sexton, captain; John T. Brackan, lieutenant at desk. The police force of this precinct, in addition to the captain, consists of 4 lieutenants, 8 sergeants and 46 patrolmen. Two of the patrolmen are assigned as attendants at the station house, one of whom is on duty at all times, serving on 10 and 14-hour shifts.

Comparatively few prisoners are arrested in this precinct. The attendant stated that most of the time there were none in custody; sometimes they have one or two, and occasionally five or six.

There is a department for women containing ten cells, but it is not in use, all women arrested being sent to the 46th precinct station.

The prison for men has 14 cells with barred doors and tops. Each has a metal bunk, and a niche closet flushed automatically.

The number of actual arrests in this precinct since January 1, 1919, was 91, and the number brought in on summonses was 92.

The jail was clean and in good condition, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

57TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

KINGSBRIDGE, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Inspected September 24, 1919. Matthew McKeon, captain: James Trainor, lieutenant at desk. The police force of this precinct, in addition to the captain, consists of 3 lieutenants, 7 sergeants and 32 patrolmen. Two of the patrolmen are assigned as attendants to care for the station house.

This jail has 8 steel cells with a bunk and toilet in each. The washing and drinking facilities are in the corridor. There is a large window at the end and a skylight over the corridor.

There is a women's jail of 4 cells which is not now in use, as all women arrested in this precinct are sent to the 46th precinct station.

The number of prisoners detained here average about 2 a week: occasionally one is held all night, as prisoners charged with felony are not taken to night court.

The number of arrests since January 1st of this year was 372, about 75 per cent. of which were summons cases. There were 300 aided cases this year to date. Only 3 women were arrested in this precinct last year.

The jail was clean, showing the best of care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

CITY OF NEW YORK

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

August 12, 1919.

To the State Commission of Prisons:

Inspection of the jail conditions in the Borough of Richmond, in connection with the re-inspection of the 65th Precinct Police Station at West New Brighton, develops the fact that there is urgent need for special attention to the jail needs of this borough—a borough which has a population of approximately 100,000 and comprises the 9th Police Department Inspection District with four stations: the 60th at Tottenville, the 63rd at New Dorp, the 65th at West New Brighton and the 66th at Stapleton.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, 709 persons were confined at the West New Brighton jail, which is the only one on the island since the closing of the unfit jail at Stapleton by order of the Commission.

The 60th station at Tottenville is about 13 miles from the 65th, and it is necessary to bring prisoners this long distance if they are to be confined.

The unfitness of the 65th precinct arrangement for the detention of women is pointed out in a report of even date on that station and in the report of the Chief Inspector dated April 28, 1919, and recommendations for the temporary care of the situation are submitted. In a report submitted by the Chief Inspector in 1918, the following statement was made; "The Borough needs one new modern fireproof station house and police headquarters to house the police work of the entire borough. Even the big city of Syracuse has only one police station and the police work of the entire city is handled from that station with satisfaction."

It is therefore recommended that the Police Department be required to submit plans for properly taking care of the situation in the Borough of Richmond as indicated above, or in some other way which may seem better to the Department, on or before October 1, 1919.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

65TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected April 28, 1919. Frank Rohrig, captain; James Lawson, lieutenant at the desk. The total force of this precinct is 59.

All of the prisoners arrested in the borough of Richmond, if detained, are brought to this station house. Since the jail and station house at Stapleton were closed no jail has been maintained in connection with any of the other three precincts. Last year, pending the proceedings to close the jail at Stapleton, all women were sent to the West New Brighton station house and the men in custody there were transferred to Stapleton. Since the closing of the Stapleton jail both men and women are detained in the jail at West New Brighton. The jail of this station house formerly consisted of a single room with ten brick cells, each furnished with one bunk and a toilet. Each cell has a latticed door; the rest of the front is solid. The only light for these ten cells was from a large window at the end of the corridor which gave fairly good light to the corridor but very meager to the cells.

In order to provide a separate place for women in this jail the authorities erected a partition across the center of this corridor, leaving five cells on each side of the partition. The partition was furnished with a solid door. The first five cells are now used for women and the five next the window for men. The cell room has a high ceiling and this new partition extends about 7 feet from the floor, above which is a wire screen. When there are both men and women in the jail the door in the partition is kept locked. This arrangement is subject to three serious objections: (1) The women's department is without sunlight, contains no window of any kind and not only the cells but the corridor is dark. It is an inside room without light and proper ventilation. (2) Access to the men's department is through the women's room. This is always objectionable. (3) On account of the open screen work over the partition, any loud talk in either department is easily heard in the other. This can hardly be called a proper and complete segregation of the women from the men.

The quarters for women in this jail are no better than they were at Stapleton where there was a skylight over the corridor, giving some light and ventilation, and the segregation from the men was complete. Men could be taken to their cells without going through the women's quarters. The closing of the jail at Stapleton was fully justified, being an unfit place for the confinement of human beings as then arranged, but it seems absurd to close that jail and then detain women in the above described quarters at West New Brighton.

It is recommended:—

That this place of detention for women at West New Brighton be condemned and closed and the partition removed so as to restore the jail to its normal condition, and that some suitable and sanitary place be provided in the borough of Richmond for the detention of women prisoners. The old jail at Stapleton could be fixed up so as to make a much better place for the confinement of women than that in use in West New Brighton. This could be done; (1) By removing the partition and the adjacent cells between the two departments of the old jail at Stapleton. (2) By installing a couple of windows in the outside wall. (3) By furnishing this room with a few cot beds. This would make a fair sized room with two skylights and two outside windows, and should of course have a toilet and stationary wash basin. Certainly, the present arrangement at West New Brighton should not be permitted to continue.

The number of arrests in the West New Brighton precinct averages about 33 a month, I was informed, not including the prisoners arrested in the other three precincts and brought to this station house for detention. At present the number of women arrested averages not more than

one or two a week. Practically all prisoners brought to this station house are detained over night. During the summer when the beaches are open there are more arrests

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*An appropriation of \$175,000 has been made for a new station house and jail for males and females in the 66th precinct.

65TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

Inspected August 12, 1919. Frank Rohrig, captain; Stephen Hannan, Lieutenant at desk.

The number of arrests made in this precinct for the six months ending June 30, 1919, was: Males 490, females 6, total 496. The number sent to this jail for detention from other precincts was: Males 201, females 12, total, 213.

This jail remains in precisely the same condition as described in the report of the Chief Inspector, dated April 28, 1919, with the exception of the installation of electric lights which was under way on the date of inspection. The station house has been repainted, but nothing has been done toward repainting the jail up to the present time. As pointed out by the Chief Inspector, the arrangements for confining women here should be severely condemned. The figures above show that not a great number were arrested in the entire precinct; nevertheless, the place provided is entirely unfitted for the confinement of women.

At the time when there was a discussion as to the closing of the Stapleton jail the police commissioner made a suggestion that women arrested on Staten Island should be sent to the first precinct station at Old Slip, which is a fine building equipped with five modern cells with sanitary plumbing which are not in use at the present time. If this is now practicable from the viewpoint of the police, it would temporarily relieve the situation as to women arrested. At the present time three matrons are kept at this station to look after females.

The recommendations of the Chief Inspector are endorsed unless the arrangements suggested for taking care of women at the first precinct station are feasible.

The situation in the borough of Richmond is treated of generally in a separate report of even date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

67TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

CONEY ISLAND, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 2, 1919. Byron R. Sackett, captain; Robert P. Thurston, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 159. There are also 3 matrons.

The trial of cases for this precinct is held in the Eighth District Magistrate's Court, which is located in the same building as this station. Women are sent to the jail at this station from the 70th and 72nd precincts.

The number of arrests for the six months ending June 30, 1919, was 911 males and 57 females, a total of 968. Eight females were sent to this station for confinement during this period. From January 1st to the date of inspection the total number of arrests was 1,342, with considerably

over 300 arrests for the month of July. Notwithstanding the restrictions of prohibition, 400 more arrests were made in this precinct since January 1st over the same period last year.

The station has been fully described in previous reports and there can be no argument but that it is inadequate for the needs of this precinct and unfitted for use as a station jail. In order to reach the cells in which women are confined it is necessary to take the prisoners through the men's section. It was also stated that at times as many as ten lost children were picked up through the night, and it is necessary to take them through this men's jail into the women's section. Both the male and female sections were dirty, with old, worn out toilets, some with covers and others without, filthy to the utmost degree. The walls were badly marked up and on one in the women's cells was an obscene inscription.

There are 11 cells on the second floor, which are used for overflow of men and, as they are adjacent to the Magistrate's Court, it was stated it was impossible to use these for women, inasmuch as ordinarily when court is in session these cells are filled to overflowing.

In the women's section only three cells are available for use, making it necessary to confine more than one person at a time in the cells. Two of the cells are filled with ballot boxes and one with police supplies. These cells should be emptied and made available for use at once and other quarters found for storage purposes. If no other place in this building is available, there is plenty of space at the 72nd precinct, not far distant.

It will, of course, be impossible to do anything toward improved quarters in this precinct during the summer season, but the place should at once be given a thorough scrubbing and cleaning, the toilets scoured out, the cells washed down, an attempt made to keep the place as cleanly as possible until the end of the season. It was stated that no provision was made for the feeding of children who are detained here over night, and the matrons were obliged to provide food at their own expense. This situation should be taken care of at once.

It is recommended that the Commission condemn this place as inadequate and unfit for a jail, and that the Police Department be so advised. The Department should be required to submit to the Commission, within a reasonable time, plans for the erection of a new jail or the rebuilding of the present one. These plans should provide for a sufficient number of cells to take care of prisoners arrested here, both males and females; also, for modern toilet arrangements in the cells, and separate detention quarters to take care of lost children.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

68TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

FIFTH AVE., AND 86TH ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 13, 1919. Edward Gallagher, captain; William J. Keyes, sergeant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 71.

Women arrested are taken to the 72nd precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. The trial of cases is held at the Ninth District and First District Magistrate's Court.

For the six months ending June 31, 1919, the number of arrests in this precinct was: Male 238; female 44; total 282.

This station is located in a fine modern building and was in excellent condition, showing good care. Seven steel cells are provided for men. The toilets seem to be in satisfactory condition for present needs.

The interior of the jail, while constantly scrubbed down and kept clean, needs painting. Because of the greater need at other stations, no recommendation is made at this time.

The jail has excellent light and ventilation. There are three good steel

cells formerly used for women, which are not in use at the present time, and these might well be transferred to some of the poorer stations where there is urgent need of decent cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

70TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

BAY, 22ND STREET AND BATH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 13, 1919. August Kuhne, captain; Thomas F. Lewis, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 80.

Women are sent to the 67th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Eighth District Magistrate's Court.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests was: Male 827; female 130; total 957.

The jail contains eight fine steel cells with folding bunks and one-piece closets. The interior of the cells and walls were entirely free from marking, and the captain advised that this was accomplished by taking away pencils and knives from the prisoners, and in this way there was no difficulty in keeping the walls in the perfect condition in which they were found.

There are three unused cells at this station house which were formerly used for women. They are of modern type and might well be used in some of the poorly equipped station houses referred to in other reports.

It is a pleasure to commend this fine jail and the excellent manner in which it is kept.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

72ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

AVENUE U AND 15TH ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 4, 1919. John L. Falconer, captain; M. J. Werzansky, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 47.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, the arrests were 561 males and 2 females, a total of 563.

Men only are confined in the jail, the women being sent to the 67th precinct at Coney Island and children to the Children's Society. The prisoners held for trial are sent to the Eighth District Magistrate's Court, Coney Island.

The station house has been fully described in previous reports. It is one of the finest precinct buildings in Brooklyn, but unfortunately has been allowed to run down. The entire interior needs painting badly and there is a bad leak in the roof, which damages the ceilings and walls of the northwest corner of the building. The heating apparatus, particularly the boiler, needs attention.

There are four cells of the modern type with sanitary plumbing originally intended for a women's section, but because of their location near the main office, are used for men. There are seven fine cells equipped with up-to-date plumbing, which are not in use except for storage purposes. It is too bad that these fine cells cannot be placed in some of the other badly equipped stations in Brooklyn where they are so much needed.

The jail was clean and orderly. The station house was formerly

equipped with screens, but when these were worn out they were not replaced, and as a consequence the flies were numerous about the building, particularly the dormitory. The shades in the dormitory were badly torn and need to be replaced.

The recommendation, made last year—that the entire interior be repainted—is renewed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

Commissioner.

74TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

154 LAWRENCE AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 15, 1919. Charles E. Northrup, captain; Cornelius Carmody, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 148, including 3 matrons.

The jail is used for all arrests of men made in the 77th and 82nd precincts, and for women from the 68th, 73rd, 76th, 77th, 78th and 82nd precincts. Children arrested in this precinct are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Seventh District Magistrate's Court.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests was: Male 872; female 28; total 900. The number of prisoners sent to this jail for detention from other precincts for the same period was: Male 310; female 33; total 343.

This is a large, and finely equipped jail, providing for both men and women. There are ten steel cells for men and four for women. Each cell is equipped with a steel bunk and a vitreous single-piece toilet with flushing arrangement attached. The toilet arrangement in these cells is especially commendable and might well be copied in other precincts.

The entire place was very clean and well kept and the walls were free from marking, this being accomplished by care on the part of the attendants, which might well be emulated in other precincts.

There is a modern ventilating device on the skylights which is adequate.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

76TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

FIFTH AVE., AND 43RD ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 13, 1919. James H. Gillen, captain; Joseph J. Betts, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers at this station is 107.

Women arrested are sent either to the 74th or 92nd precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases held at the 9th District Magistrate's Court.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests was: Male, 2,113; female, 8; total, 2,121.

The station house is located in a good building and is in excellent condition, the jail being clean and in good order. Electric lights have been installed since the last report. There are eight steel cells which are provided with old type toilets. The jail has good light and ventilation.

At a later time the toilets which are in use here should be replaced by one-piece vitreous ware toilets. Also the interior of the jail needs painting. However, because of the greater need at other stations no recommendation is submitted on either of these propositions at this time. The matter should be held open and considered on a later inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

78TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

577 FIFTH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 30, 1919. Lawrence Patterson, lieutenant in command; Luke S. Willigan, sergeant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 77.

Women arrested here are sent to the 74th precinct and children to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Ninth District Magistrate's Court.

There were 245 men arrested by officers of this precinct during the six months ending June 30, 1919.

The unsatisfactory condition of this jail was stated in the report made on July 30, 1918. The jail is located in a brick annex at the rear of the station house and contains eight cells with latticed steel doors. The location of the jail makes it impossible to cut windows in either side to get proper lighting, the only light coming from overhead skylights.

Because of a greater need for new or rebuilt stations in other parts of the city, this jail should be put in as good condition as possible for temporary use and the matter held open as one of the jails requiring particular attention in the future.

The entire place should be repainted in a light color with waterproof paint that can be washed down. Wash basins should also be provided in each corridor.

The Secretary should be directed to ask the Police Department to advise as to its future plans in relation to putting this jail in fit condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

79TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

67 SIXTH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 30, 1919. Joseph A. Howard, captain; Henry E. Kelly, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 101. Women arrested here are sent to the 92nd precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, there were 1,456 arrests, of which 1,399 were men and 57 were women. There were no prisoners sent to this jail for detention from other precincts during this period.

The jail was fully described in a previous report dated July 20, 1918, and remains in the same condition.

It is recommended that the jail be repainted in a light color, with waterproof paint that can be washed down; that the old and worn out toilets now in use be replaced by new toilets of the type approved by the Commission; and that the Police Commissioner be asked to advise as to these recommendations prior to October 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

83RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

484 LIBERTY AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 10, 1919. Thomas Donohue, captain; Carl J. Snyder, sergeant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 134.

Women taken into custody are sent to the 85th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Tenth District Magistrate's Court.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests was: Male, 1,078; female, 188; total, 1,266.

The station house and jail are located in a fine building which is a credit to the Department, and it is kept in a clean and orderly condition. The interior was painted last year and is satisfactory at present. Several improvements have been made in the jail at the instance of the Commission.

The main objection to the jail is the use of old type toilets, which are insanitary and impossible to keep clean. There is a shortage of electric light bulbs here, as is the condition at several other precincts. These should be supplied immediately.*

It is recommended that the present toilets be taken out and new ones of a type to be approved by the Commission be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

*Electric light bulbs have been supplied.

85TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LIBERTY AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 10, 1919. Isaac Frank, captain; John J. Reilly, sergeant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 107, including 3 matrons.

Women arrested in the 80th and 83rd precincts are sent to this station. and men arrested in the 80th precinct are also sent here. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Tenth District Magistrate's Court.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests was: Male 648; female 149; total 797. The number of prisoners sent here for detention from other precincts for the same period was: Male 62; female 54; total 116.

This jail is located in a fine building which, however, has been allowed to run down and needs repairs.

There is a men's jail of 14 cells, each equipped with a steel bunk and a toilet of a satisfactory type. One of the cells is used as a wash room and three for election supplies, but it was stated that this can be done without the necessity of doubling up in any of the cells.

There is a women's jail here provided with seven steel cells equipped the same as in the men's section.

The jail was clean and showed good care. As at other stations, there was a shortage of electric light bulbs, which should be remedied. The cell room needs repainting, and this should be done with a light color waterproof paint which can be washed down and the walls kept free from marking, as is done in some other station houses.

The lighting arrangement in the men's jail is not all that can be desired, but it would be difficult to make any other arrangement. The place is ventilated by windows above the cells.

In the women's section there is a large skylight with ventilating apparatus attached which cannot be used. The women's jail is badly ventilated and this could easily be remedied by the installation of a proper ventilating scheme in connection with the skylight.

It is recommended that the interior of the jail rooms be repainted in a light color with waterproof paint, and also that proper ventilating apparatus be installed in connection with the skylight in the women's room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

87TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

1661 ATLANTIC AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 10, 1919. Patrick Corcoran, captain; John Hauertt, sergeant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 81.

Women arrested are sent to the 85th precinct. Children are turned over to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Sixth District Magistrate's Court.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, there were 282 men arrested in this precinct.

This jail is located in an old building which is badly in need of repairs. The men's jail has eight steel cells of reasonably satisfactory type. Two of the cells are used for election purposes, but it was stated that this is possible without the necessity of "doubling up" prisoners in the cells.

The plumbing in the cells is of the old type with outside flush and has outlived its usefulness. It should be replaced by integral vitreous ware toilets, flushing within the cells.

The jail has good light and ventilation and is in a cleanly condition. The station house and jail are both badly in need of painting. As in a number of precincts, there is a shortage of electric bulbs, which prevents lighting up the cell rooms properly.

It is recommended that the old type plumbing in the cells be removed and be replaced by a modern type to be approved by the Commission, and that the interior of the jail be repainted in a light color with water-proof paint which will permit of the walls being washed down.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

88TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

653 GRAND AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 10, 1919. Daniel F. O'Connor, captain; William J. McCloskey, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 74.

Women arrested here are sent to the 95th precinct and children to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Seventh District Magistrate's Court.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, there were 283 men arrested in this precinct.

The jail has eight steel cells of reasonably satisfactory type for the present. Five of the cells were filled with ballot boxes and election material, and the lieutenant in charge stated that at no time is it necessary to have more than the present available cells.

The heating and hot water apparatus is out of order and there is no hot water available. The entire building is badly in need of painting. Old style closets are still continued in the cells and are flushed from the outside. These should be replaced by modern toilets of the type approved by the Commission.

In the last report attention was called to the necessity for cutting off and rounding the planks of the folding bunks. This has not been done. The jail was clean and in good condition.

It is recommended that the present insanitary toilets be taken out and replaced by new ones of a type to be approved by the Commission; that the entire interior of the jail be painted in a light color with water-proof paint which will permit of the walls being washed down; and that the heating apparatus be placed in proper shape so that it will afford satisfactory heating this winter.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

*Repairs to heating apparatus have been made.

89TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

44 RAPELYE STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 30, 1919. Frank J. Conboy, captain; John R. Downey, lieutenant at desk.

The total number of officers in this precinct is 71. Women arrested here are sent to the 92nd precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Men from the 90th precinct are detained here. Trial of cases is held at the Ninth District Magistrate's Court.

For the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests was: Male, 463; female, 22; total, 485. There were 251 male prisoners from other precincts sent to this jail for detention.

The jail was described in a report dated August 26, 1918, and remains in practically the same condition. This jail should be noted by the Commission as one of those needing reconstruction in the future, but not to be required this year because of other places more urgently needing attention.

It is recommended that the passage leading from the station house to the jail be repaired; and that the jail be repainted in a light color with waterproof paint that can be washed down; that the old and worn out toilets now in use be replaced by new toilets of the type approved by the Commission; and that the Police Commissioner be asked to advise as to these recommendations prior to October 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

92ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

318 ADAMS STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 30, 1919. Edwin H. West, captain; Louis F. Mahrt, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers at this precinct is 98, including 3 matrons; 5 detectives from the 14th district are also located here.

The records of arrests made at this precinct for the six months ending June 30, 1919, is 2,445 males, 601 females, total, 3,046.

Women arrested in the 89th, 90th, 91st and 93rd precincts are sent here for detention, and these numbered 131 for the first six months of the year.

There are only 8 cells in all; 4 on the women's side and 4 in the men's quarters.

In a report made August 10, 1918, this precinct jail, which is one of the busiest in the city, was severely criticised as being inadequate to properly take care of the men or women detained here and unfitted in its present condition to confine human beings.

The only light or air in the jail is from a skylight overhead, which was covered with dirt and admitted but little light, and from a small window at the end of the women's jail. During the heated days of the summer this jail, with practically no ventilation, caused much suffering among those unfortunate enough to be locked up here. It is impossible to see the rear of the cells from the corridor on a sunny day without using the electric lights.

The congestion has been so great that at times it has been necessary to put as many as four women in one of these small cells.

The situation on the men's side is also very bad, and at times all of the cells have held as many men as could be forced into them.

It is questionable whether using all of the cells, 8 in number, for men alone the facilities would be adequate for the needs of the precinct. The

number of arrests noted above would indicate this, even though only a small proportion of those arrested were locked up. The Police Department should be required to abandon the practice of locking up women here and arrangements should be made to take care of them at some other precinct, preferably the 93rd which is only about 15 blocks distant, where there is a splendid women's jail with 5 modern cells not in use.

Outside the walls on the north and south sides of the jail, which are now dead walls facing the cells, are open spaces where two large or three small windows should be cut in both sides to provide proper light and ventilation.

The toilets in the cells, which are old, worn out and rusty, should be replaced by modern sanitary toilets of the type approved by the Commission.

The old fashioned latticed doors, which serve no purpose as to safety and which prevent light from entering the cells, should be replaced by modern open front bar doors.

The entire interior of the jail should be repainted some light color of a kind that can be washed down and kept clean.

All of these conditions were condemned in a report made last year, but absolutely nothing has been done to remedy them since that time.

The following recommendations are submitted to the Commission and the Secretary should be instructed to request a definite answer from the Police Commissioner as to whether or not the recommendations will be carried out so that the case may be further taken up at the September meeting of the Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the detention of women in this jail be abandoned and that women now sent here be held at another precinct jail, the 93rd precinct suggested, and that the jail when improved be used only for the confinement of men.

2. That windows of ample size to provide light and air for the cell rooms be cut on the north and south sides of the building.

3. That new plumbing of the type approved by the Commission be installed in each cell.

4. That modern open-front bar doors be substituted for the present latticed door.

5. That the interior of the jail be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

92ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

318 ADAMS STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOLYN

Inspected November 15, 1919. Edwin H. West, captain; Patrick Brady, lieutenant at desk. The total police force of this precinct on the day of inspection was 128, including two male attendants.

There are no matrons now, as women are no longer detained at this station but are sent to the 93rd precinct station house on Poplar street as recommended by the Commission.

There is a detective bureau located here. This precinct continues to be one of the busiest in the city. Since January 1, 1919, the number of arrests was 4,202, about 600 of which were summons cases, 200 on felony charges, 275 juvenile delinquents, and the others about 3,100 on misdemeanor charges. In addition there were about 100 detained prisoners, that is, prisoners brought in by detectives or arrested in other precincts. There were 413 highway accidents reported and 770 aided cases; these include

only those cases where aid was given away from home and includes the care of lost children.

Except that women are no longer detained here conditions are about the same as at the time of the last inspection in July. None of the other recommendations contained in that report has been complied with.

This jail is so constructed that it could easily be modernized, as the walls in front of the cells are outside walls and two or three good sized windows could be installed in front of the cells, and each cell could be equipped with a new open front of bars set on 4 1-2 or 5 inch centers so as to increase the ventilation and light and a modern toilet with a tank flush operated by a push button. The present flush is a faucet flush which is never satisfactory for a jail toilet. The jail is otherwise fairly well equipped, as it has enameled brick walls, steam heat and electric light. The skylights make good ventilation.

All the cells are now used for men—eight in the main jail and one adjacent to the entrance hallway. The average number detained over night is about six I was informed; sometimes there are sixteen then two are put in each cell. When there are more than sixteen, which seldom happens, the surplus is sent to some other station house for detention. There is no night court for men in Brooklyn, so that all men arrested after about 4 o'clock in the afternoon who do not give bail, are held for morning court.

The jail was very clean throughout, showing good care by the attendant.

The improvements recommended in the report of Commissioner Kennedy of July 30th, as above recited, should be made.* Plenty of light and sunshine are essential to keep a prison in sanitary condition and are especially necessary for a jail used as much as this one.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

*An appropriation of \$250,000 has been made for the erection of a building for a headquarters.

93RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

74 POPLAR STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 30, 1919. Walter Rouse, captain; Patrick Curran, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 75.

Arrests by the officers of this precinct for the six months ending June 30, 1919 were 602 males, 87 females; total, 689.

The number of prisoners sent to this jail from other precincts during the same period was 440, all males.

Women arrested here are sent to the 92nd Precinct and children are turned over to the Children's Society.

Male prisoners are sent to this jail from the 91st precinct and two bridge precincts.

The jail connected with this station house is modern and satisfactory. The men's jail has 10 steel cells, equipped with sanitary closets and folding bunks. The walls and cells are marked up and the entire interior of the men's part should be repainted.*

There is a splendid women's section with 5 steel cells, equipped with bunks and modern plumbing; the cells are well lighted and ventilated. This section has not been used for some time. In a report made on even date in relation to the 92nd precinct, it was recommended that the women's

jail of this precinct be used for women prisoners now committed there.
The jail was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

*The interior of the jail has been painted and women are detained here instead of in the 92nd precinct.

94TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

16 RALPH AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 1, 1919. David Kane, captain; Timothy Sullivan, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers at this station is 112.

There is no jail here for women, all arrests being sent to the 95th precinct. Children taken into custody are turned over to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Sixth District Magistrate's Court.

The number of arrests during the last six months ending June 30, 1919, was: Male, 1,085; female, 43; total, 1,128.

The jail has been described in previous reports of the Commission and remains the same as when visited last year.

At this station there is need for additional dormitory space for the officers, it being necessary for them to "double up" with the beds now furnished.

The plumbing in the jail was criticised in the last report and remains in the same condition.*

In order to put this jail in a reasonably satisfactory condition it is recommended that concrete floors be provided outside the cells in place of the present wooden floors; that new plumbing of the type approved by the Commission be installed in the cells; and that the jail be repainted in a light color with waterproof paint which will permit of the walls being washed down.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

*Plans are being prepared for general repairs, new plumbing, floors and painting.

95TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

627 GATES AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 1, 1919. William H. Sullivan, captain; Michael W. Maguire, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers at this station is 80, including three matrons.

This station has a jail for both men and women. Women arrested in the 87th, 94th, 96th, 97th, 98th and 99th precincts are sent to this station. Children are turned over to the Children's Society. The trial of cases from this precinct is held at the Sixth District Magistrate's Court.

For the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests was: Male, 181; female, 17; total, 198. There were 77 female prisoners sent for detention from other precincts.

The jail was described in a report dated August 16, 1918. There is good light and ventilation and it is kept in a cleanly condition. It is located in a fine building and, with the following recommendations, will provide a reasonably satisfactory jail for this precinct:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the jail be painted a light color with waterproof paint which will permit of the walls being washed down.

2. That new toilets of the type approved by the Commission be installed.

3. That a wash basin be installed in each corridor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

96TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

298 CLASSON AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 1, 1919. George Hearle, Jr., captain; Ralph Micelli, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 75.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, there were 223 men and 25 women arrested in this precinct.

This jail was described in the report of August 16, 1918, and remains in exactly the same condition. The plumbing in the cells is very bad and the flush tank was leaking at the time of the inspection. The station house and jail are both badly in need of painting and a metal ceiling should be installed in the jail part.

There is good light and ventilation in this jail, and although it was built in 1890 it will be reasonably adequate for the needs of the precinct if the following recommendations are carried out:

1. That modern plumbing be installed in the cells.

2. That the jail be painted in a light color with waterproof paint which will permit of the walls being washed down.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.
Commissioner.

97TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

WILSON AND DE KALE AVES., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 1, 1919. Jacob H. Van Wagner, captain; Thomas J. Daly, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 117.

No women are detained here, the arrests being sent to the 95th precinct. Children are turned over to the Children's Society. The trial of prisoners from this precinct is held at the Sixth District Magistrate's Court.

The number of arrests during the six months ending June 30, 1919, was: Male, 676; female, 13; total, 689.

The building in which this jail is located was constructed in 1895. It is a good building and is satisfactory for the needs of the precinct.

It is recommended that modern plumbing be installed in the cells and that the jail be repainted a light color with waterproof paint which will permit of the walls being washed down.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

98TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

148 VERNON AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 28, 1919. Patrick O'Neil, captain; Joseph A. Scheideler, sergeant at desk.

This station house and jail is located in a densely populated portion of the city and has a force of 58 officers. The 15th Detective District

headquarters is also located in this building, consisting of 24 men under the direction of Acting Captain Martin McCauley.

The arrests for the six months ending June 30, 1919, were 805, of which 747 were male and 58 female. Children arrested here are turned over to the Children's Society and women sent to the jail in the 95th precinct.

The jail is located in a brick annex in the rear of the station house and contains 8 cells in two rows, back to back. The cells are of the old, small type, made of sheet steel, the dimensions being 4x7x7 feet. The location of the jail is particularly good, allowing light from the windows on three sides. Cells facing the back wall, however, are dark and are only used in cases of necessity. The number of cells is reasonably adequate for the requirements of the place, excepting under unusual conditions when raids are made and it is necessary to put more than one in these small cells.

In a report of inspection made a year ago, the use of board platforms laid on the floor of the cells was condemned, the inadequate plumbing criticised, and the need of painting the entire jail was stated. None of these matters has been attended to and the jail is in exactly the same condition as reported at that time, with the added deterioration of the year.

In three of the cells the sleeping platforms have been broken and have been taken out, but no new ones have been substituted, so that when prisoners are locked in these cells they are without any place to sleep except on the floor, and no place to sit.

In view of the fact that these matters have been criticised by the Commission since 1914 and no attention paid to such criticisms, the Secretary should be directed to take up with the Police Commissioner the question as to whether or not cells of modern type, equipped with plumbing approved by the Commission and provided with folding cots, should not be substituted for those now in use. Upon receipt of his reply the matter should be taken up especially by the Commission at its next meeting. If the Commissioner determines that the present cells should be continued for a time, the installation of folding cots and proper plumbing and the entire repainting of the jail should be required.

The jail, which has been in charge of the same attendant for a great many years, was clean and kept in good order.

No provision is made for the feeding of prisoners when they are detained here for some length of time unless they have funds with which they can send out and secure food. Inasmuch as Chief Inspector John Daley has written the Commission that the Department has made provision for such conditions, this matter should be called particularly to the attention of the Police Department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

99TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

132 FLUSHING AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 1, 1919. Louis Kruscher, captain; Daniel S. Mundy, lieutenant at desk.

This precinct, which covers the Brooklyn Navy Yard district, has a force of 47 officers. No women are detained here, all arrested being sent to the 92nd precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. The trial of cases in this precinct is held at the First District Court. During the six months ending June 30, 1919, the arrests were 430 males, 32 females, total, 462. Prisoners from other precincts detained here, 12 males.

In a report dated August 17, 1918, the bad condition of the jail in connection with this precinct was criticised. At that time the walls of

the corridor leading to the jail were badly cracked and they still remain in this condition. An inspection made by the Building Department showed that the building was not in a dangerous condition.

Conditions at the jail remain exactly the same as described in the previous report, with the exception of the deterioration of the year. It was stated that representatives of the building division of the department had been going over the place during the past two weeks, looking toward necessary repairs in the building.

Inasmuch as the jail is continued in even a worse condition than a year ago, the following recommendations are submitted to the Commission, and the Secretary should be directed to request of the Police Commissioner a statement as to what he proposes to do prior to the September meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That if the present cells are to be continued in use, they be equipped with open front bar doors and additional openings made at the top of the cells for ventilating purposes.
2. That the use of the sleeping boards on the floor be immediately abandoned and folding bunks be substituted.
3. That new toilets with integral seats of the type approved by the Commission be installed in all the cells.
4. That electric lights be substituted for gas.
5. That the entire interior of the jail be repainted.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

*Precinct abolished October 1, 1919 and territory divided between the 96th, 97th and 98th precincts.

101ST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

2 LEE AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 1, 1919. Richard Gray, captain; James J. Lonergan, sergeant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 57. There is no women's jail, all arrested being sent to the 104th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases from this precinct is held at the Fifth District Court. The headquarters of the 16th Detective District is located in this building. Captain Daniel J. Carey is in command of a force of 21 men. During the six months ending June 30, 1919, the arrests in this precinct were: Males, 678; females, 33; total, 711. The number detained here from other precincts were 8 males.

In a report made August 17, 1919, the men's jail, which is located in a one-story brick annex in the rear of the station house, was criticised as to the wooden platforms used in the cells, the toilet facilities, and the necessity for painting and cleaning up. The Department has undertaken to remedy these conditions; already bunks have been installed, the new integral toilets have been put in, and a new wash sink with hot and cold water has also been provided in the corridor. The toilets flush from the outside, but it would have been more desirable to have placed buttons inside of the cells. During the progress of these repairs the jail has been closed for practically three months, prisoners now being sent to the 103rd precinct.

In connection with the work being done to improve the jail the following recommendations are made:

1. That the jail be repainted with the quality of paint which will allow of the washing down of walls.

2. That the tops of the cells be provided with bar tops or larger openings which will provide for better ventilation of the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

102ND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

171 BUSHWICK AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 1, 1919. John Leary, captain; Michael Tormey, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 57.

Women arrested here are sent to the 104th precinct and children to the Children's Society. The trial of cases is held at the Fifth District Magistrate's Court.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests was: Male, 1,315; female, 140; total, 1,456.

This jail is located in what was the old town hall of Williamsburg and was built in 1840. Little has been done to it in recent years. The men's jail consists of five brick cells which should be replaced by steel cells of a modern type with proper plumbing. With this improvement the jail would be a fairly satisfactory one for the needs of the precinct.

It is therefore recommended that the present brick cells be torn out and steel cells of a modern design and plumbing approved by the Commission installed, and electricity be substituted for gas.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

103RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

263 BEDFORD AVENUE, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 1, 1919. George R. Wakefield, captain; Michael W. Fleming, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 87. There is no women's jail, the women arrested being sent to the 104th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. The trial of cases from this precinct is held at the Fifth District Court. Male prisoners are received here from the 104th precinct and during the progress of repairs, from the 101st precinct.

The number of arrests made at this precinct for the six months ending June 30, 1919 was: Males, 1,206; females, 112; total, 1,318. The number detained here from other precincts was: Males, 141; females, 0; total, 141.

The men's jail is located in a one-story brick annex in the rear of the station house. The ten small steel cells remain in the same condition as noted last year. Nothing has been done toward the substitution of bunks for the board sleeping platforms. The jail is still lighted by gas and the plumbing throughout is old and very bad. The entire building is in a dilapidated condition. In the last report on this jail the failure to provide food for prisoners held here was criticised. This condition has been remedied.

Inasmuch as no attention has been paid to the other criticisms and recommendations of the Commission in relation to this jail, the following recommendations are submitted, and the Secretary of the Commission should be directed to request a reply from the Police Commissioner as to the intention of his department, so that it can be further submitted to the Commission at the September meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That, if the present cells are to be continued in use, they be equipped with open front bar doors and additional opening made at the top of the cells for ventilating purposes.
2. That the use of sleeping boards on the floor be immediately abandoned and folding bunks be substituted.
3. That new toilets with integral seats, of the type approved by the Commission, be installed in all the cells.
4. That electric lights be substituted for gas.
5. That the entire interior of the jail be repainted.
6. That three windows be cut in the north side of the jail, the same size as on the south side of the jail, opening on the clear outside space.
7. That a metal ceiling be substituted for the present wooden ceiling.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

104TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

45 HERBERT STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected September 1, 1919. Edward S. Walling, captain; James Walsh, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 58, including 3 matrons and 2 attendants. The men arrested in this precinct are sent to the 103rd precinct, and the trial of cases is held at the Fifth District Magistrate's Court. Children are sent to the Children's Society.

The jail at this place is used entirely for the confinement of women and those arrested in the 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th and 105th precincts are sent here.

In the report of the last inspection on August 23, 1918, the use of board platforms on the floor, on which women sent here were obliged to sleep if confined over night, was severely criticised. Since that time wooden folding bunks have been installed and new integral seat toilets have been placed in each cell and a new wash sink provided in the corridor.

The two cells formerly used for women when men are confined here are not in use at the present time.

It is recommended that in connection with the improvements now being made at the jail, the entire interior of the jail be painted in a light color with waterproof paint that can be washed down, and that bar tops be placed on the cells so as to provide better ventilation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

105TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

145 GREENPOINT AVE., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected August 23, 1919. Charles E. Lee, captain; William Kerwick, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 62.

Women arrested here are sent to the 104th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Fifth District Magistrate's Court.

For the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests was 922, of which 858 were men and 64 women. This record of arrests indicates the importance of this station house jail from a police standpoint.

The building in which this precinct's headquarters and jail are located

is one of the worst in the borough of Brooklyn, as it is old and dilapidated and badly in need of repairs throughout. The plumbing, both in the station house and jail, is of an ancient type and the lighting throughout the building is gas and insufficient for the needs of the building. The cells still have the old type sleeping boards and those unfortunate enough to be locked up here have no place to sit and no place to lie except upon those boards laid upon the floor. It is inconceivable that in these times such a practice should be continued. The toilets are of the old type, hard to keep clean and not at all sanitary.

In the last report attention was called to the fact that, due to the comfort stations maintained in the basement of this building, the odors coming into the station house at times were unbearable. The attention of the Health Commissioner and Borough President was called to this situation and an arrangement for outside vent has been made, which in a measure relieves this complaint. However, there can be no justification for the continuance of this condition. Neither the city employes nor prisoners should be required to remain in a place located above a largely kept public comfort station.

This precinct covers a densely populated section of the city and the present station house and jail are utterly inadequate and unfit for use. It is therefore recommended that the jail quarters at this point be condemned as inadequate and unfit for use as a jail and that the Police Commissioner be required to submit a proposition for the reconstruction of this place along modern lines or that a new jail be provided for the precinct.

The Police Commissioner should be asked to advise regarding the situation at this station and his plans for the future on or before October 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

109TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

85 FOURTH ST., LONG ISLAND CITY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 23, 1919 Edward F. McNally, captain; Owen Woods, Lieutenant at desk.

There are 89 officers attached to this precinct in addition to 3 matrons. Children arrested here are turned over to the Children's Society. The trial of cases is held at the First District Magistrate's Court. The arrests by officers of this precinct for the six months ending June 30, 1919, were 421 males and 22 females, making a total of 443. The prisoners sent to this jail for detention from other precincts during this period were 16 males and 12 females, a total of 28.

The jail attached to this station receives both men and women. There are twelve modern steel cells for men, equipped with steel folding bunks and modern toilets. The women's jail has six cells and is similarly equipped.

At the time of the last inspection criticism was made of the lack of light and ventilation. This has since been remedied by the installation of new skylights and good ventilators.

The station and jail are located in a fine building, satisfactorily equipped throughout, and were cleanly and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

111TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

152 GRAND AVE., ASTORIA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 23, 1919. Albert F. Mason, captain; Ernest Simons, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 90.

Women arrested here are sent to the 109th precinct. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held in the First District Magistrate's Court.

For the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests in the precinct was: Male, 165; female, 3; total, 168.

In the jail section there are eight brick cells equipped with old style toilets with wooden tops, flushed from the outside, and it is very difficult to keep these clean and sanitary.

It is recommended that new toilets of the type approved by the Commission be provided in each of these cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

112TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

NEWTOWN, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 23, 1919. John T. Reith, captain; Anthony F. Woods, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 94.

Women arrested here are sent to the 109th and 118th precincts. Male prisoners are received from the 113th precinct because of the failure to complete the jail at that point. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Second District Magistrate's Court.

For the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests in this precinct was 182, all men. There were 64 male prisoners sent here for detention from other precincts.

The station house and jail are located in the old Newtown Town Hall, which also houses the Municipal Court. In a report dated August 30, 1918, it was stated that the station house and jail are far from satisfactory at this place. The dormitories are inadequate for the needs of the force, causing necessity for the men doubling up in beds. The plumbing is bad and there is no provision for either tub or shower bath.

The jail section is not a good one. Only one electric light has been provided where at least three should be placed. The floor outside the cells is of wood and should be replaced with concrete for the purpose of cleanliness. The toilets in the cells have wooden top and are difficult to keep clean. Over week-ends it is necessary to put two or three in these dark and gloomy cells.

The station officials have not been advised of the recommendations made for providing food for prisoners who are detained for any length of time. The Police Department should see that this is attended to. The situation at Newtown is one which calls for the future serious attention of the Police Department and should be put down as one of the places where a new station house and jail are badly needed. The Secretary should be directed to ask the Commissioner if the Department has any plans to better the very bad situation at this station and the matter should then be given further consideration by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

113TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 23, 1919. John Kelly, captain; Thomas Kenny, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 124. Men arrested here are sent to the 109th and 118th precinct station houses. Children are sent to the Children's Society.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the six months ending June 30, 1919, was: Male, 345; female, 45; total, 390.

The new jail attached to this station house, which has been under construction since March, 1918, is still unfinished and was not in use. It is practically ready with the exception of the plumbing and heating. This it is understood is being held up because of some disagreement between the contractor and the department. The station house has been completely rebuilt and provides a fine gymnasium for the men and a new heating plant. A description of the new jail is given in a report dated October 12, 1918.

The jail should be put into use at the earliest possible time and the Secretary should be directed to communicate with the Police Commissioner and ask when this will be done. At the present time the prisoners are sent to the Newtown jail, which is a poor jail and is necessary for the needs of that precinct alone.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

118TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

RICHMOND HILL, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 23, 1919. Frank J. Morris, captain; James J. Fitzpatrick, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 108.

Women are sent here from the 112th, 120th, 123rd and 125th precincts. Men are sent from the 116th precinct. Children are turned over to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Fourth District Magistrate's Court.

During the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests was: Male, 881; female, 10; total, 891. During this period there were 500 male prisoners and 86 female prisoners sent here for detention from other precincts.

The station house and jail are located in one of the finest Police Department buildings in the city, which contains all modern improvements. The ten cells in the men's part and five in the women's part were in splendid condition except that one toilet was out of order. It was gratifying to find here that the walls of the cells were clean and there was no marking of any kind on the interior of the jail.

Captain Morris is to be commended upon the condition of this fine station house.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

120TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

JAMAICA, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 23, 1919. James J. Shevlin, captain; Robert Pawson, sergeant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 121.

Women arrested are sent to the 118th precinct. Children are sent

to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Fourth District Magistrate's Court.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the six months ending June 30, 1919, was: Male, 1,319; female, 116; total, 1,435. The number for the period from July 1 to August 15 was: Male, 305; female, 21; total, 326.

The importance of this precinct is shown by the large number of arrests, particularly during the summer season, as indicated by the record shown above for the month and a half ending August 15th.

The station house and jail are located in the old Jamaica town hall building, which also houses the Magistrate's Court, Municipal Court, Health Department offices and other city agencies. The building is in a generally dilapidated condition and, I was informed, has been condemned by the building authorities.

The dormitory provisions for the large force of officers located here are very poor and not suitable for the requirements of the precinct.

The area covered by the precinct has a population of over 60,000 and takes in Floral Park, Springfield, Queens, Hollis, Rosedale, St. Albans and part of South Ozone Park. The arrests here have increased from 319 in 1910 to 1,900 annually.

The jail for men consists of six brick cells in the basement of the building. The floors of the cells are nearly five feet below the surface level and on the day of inspection, which was intensely warm, the floors were damp, making the place apparently unsanitary and unhealthy. This condition has been called to the attention of the city Department of Health.

To the east of this building is a fine plot of land about 75 by 200 feet, which belongs to the city and is vacant. The present station house, so far as the jail is concerned, should be condemned and the city required to erect a modern, fireproof building which will provide decent jail quarters for this large section of the city.

It is therefore recommended that the present jail quarters be condemned as inadequate, unsanitary and unfit for use as a jail, and the Police Commissioner should be asked to submit a reply to this recommendation on or before October 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

123RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

ROCKAWAY BEACH, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 23, 1919. Joseph F. McMahon, captain; Frank Farrell, lieutenant at desk. The number of officers in this precinct is 100.

Women arrested are taken to the 118th precinct station. Children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Third and Fourth District Magistrates' Courts. By the closing of the jail at the 125th precinct station male prisoners are brought from Far Rockaway to this station.

For the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests in this precinct was 345, of which 318 were men and 27 women. There were also 16 male prisoners from other precincts sent to this jail for detention. During the period from July 1st to August 15th there were 284 arrests of which 248 were men and 36 women, and there were 10 male prisoners sent from other precincts. The importance of this precinct is shown by the number of arrests, particularly during the summer season, as indicated by the record for the month and a half, shown above.

The station house and jail are located in a frame building, which of course is not fireproof. The building was formerly used as a school. The jail for men is in a large room, fairly well lighted, and has four steel cells furnished with bunks and toilets. Inasmuch as this jail now takes care

of all prisoners from the Rockaways there is congestion, and at times it is necessary to double up in the cells.

Although there are 100 men located at this precinct during the summer season, only 43 beds are provided for dormitories, which are scattered about in various parts of the building. The dormitories on the upper floor have a very low ceiling and are stifling hot during the summer season. Men are required to "double up" in the beds provided in these dormitories.

The need for a modern fireproof station with jail quarters for men and women is very great in the Rockaway section. It is therefore recommended that a new, modern, fireproof station house be erected at some central point in the Rockaways with provisions for a jail containing quarters for male and female prisoners, plans for the jail to be submitted to the Commission for approval, as required by law.

The Police Commissioner should be requested to advise the Commission as to this recommendation on or before October 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

125TH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

300 BROADWAY, FAR ROCKAWAY, BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Inspected August 23, 1919. Maurice Hannon, captain; John Kiernan, lieutenant at desk.

The number of officers in this precinct is 50. Men arrested are taken to the 123rd precinct station, women to the 118th, and children are sent to the Children's Society. Trial of cases is held at the Third District Magistrate's Court.

For the six months ending June 30, 1919, the number of arrests in this precinct was 245, of which 230 were men and 15 were women.

Directly after the report dated August 30, 1918, condemning the jail located at this station house, the jail was closed. The dilapidated old dwelling house in which this station house and jail are located is still lighted by gas and heated by coal stoves, and utterly unfit for the use to which it has been put for the past twenty years.

The need for a new station house and jail for the Rockaways is discussed in the report of the 123rd precinct of even date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

PENITENTIARIES

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

ALBANY

Inspected April 4, 1919. Frank Coss, sheriff; William C. DeRouville, deputy custodian.

The population on this date was 134 males and 4 females. The highest number at any one time during the past year was 175; lowest, 65. The total number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1918, was 465; during the previous year the total was 851. In 1915 the total was 1,361.

This institution occupies about forty acres of valuable land in the heart of the city of Albany. It has been described in detail in many former reports and was found in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection. Many commendable improvements have been made in recent years and the officials in charge are apparently doing their best in the care of the penitentiary, considering its ancient construction and the facilities provided. Some trouble is always experienced with vermin in the cells, but aside from this the whole plant was clean and in order.

Some employment is provided for the men, such as repairing shoes, making clothing for the inmates, farming, and institution work. The farming operations could well be increased. The women are kept employed in the sewing room.

Three meals a day are furnished in the mess hall. The cooking and baking is done at the institution; the kitchen is in charge of a matron, most of the work being done by inmates. The kitchen showed good care and the meal which was served at the time of my visit was well prepared and the rations seemed ample. The bread was especially excellent; the rest of the meal consisted of pea soup with beef and coffee.

In fair weather the inmates are permitted some recreation and exercise in the yard, and attend chapel services on Sunday. Discipline is enforced by the use of screen cells and reduced rations.

The inmates receive no instruction or training in trades or letters, and any real effective treatment of a preventive or reformatory character is considered a hopeless proposition among the class of men sent to this institution. A large percentage of the inmates is decrepit or of the down-and-out class. However, most of the prisoners are benefited physically by their stay at the penitentiary. A physician is in daily attendance and persons suffering from the effects of "dope," alcohol or infectious diseases receive treatment. The hospital facilities are inadequate for the proper segregation and treatment of both male and female.

Former recommendations relative to congestion and "doubling up" are not applicable at the present time because of the decreasing population as indicated by the foregoing figures. Many of the other conditions still prevail, which have led to much adverse criticism in the past, such as the objectionable cell block with its small vault-like cells without toilet facilities, the stone flagging, lack of electric lights, modern beds, etc. It is the settled policy of the county authorities, as understood by the State Commission of Prisons, that the penitentiary is to be abandoned and a county jail only maintained and that to be erected on a farm outside the city limits. According to the last annual report filed with this Commis-

sion by the county sheriff the net cost to the taxpayers for the running expenses of both the penitentiary and jail was \$46,810.86.

As economic conditions incident to the war again approach the normal, it is urgently recommended that this institution be removed from the residential portion of the city of Albany and a county jail erected on a farm. Meanwhile, additional land for cultivation by the prisoners should be leased.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE W. DAVIDS,
Commissioner.

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

ALBANY

Inspected July 8, 1919. Frank Coss, sheriff. William C. DeRouville deputy custodian.

Population on the day of inspection was 88 men and 3 women.

This institution, which was built in 1847, has entirely outlived its usefulness and, were it not for the fact that the county of Albany has under consideration the abandonment of the county penitentiary and the building of a jail on a farm site in the open country, the Commission would be justified in condemning it and taking steps to have it closed.

The institution, which at one time held as high as 1,100 prisoners, in recent years has not had as many as 200 at any one time. In addition to commitments from Albany County, fourteen surrounding counties send prisoners here, the maximum sentence being for one year and \$500 fine.

The penitentiary is cultivating approximately 17 acres of land, using from twelve to fifteen men in this work. The average is divided as follows:

Potatoes -----	5 acres
Beans -----	4 acres
Cabbage -----	3 acres
Hay -----	3 acres
Beets -----	$\frac{1}{2}$ acre
Corn -----	1 acre
Onions -----	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre
Carrots -----	$\frac{1}{4}$ acre

Some men are employed in the manufacture of shoes and clothing. If the jail is finally located on an outside farm, then the matter of more extensive farm work should be given careful consideration.

On the day of inspection the hospital was empty and was being repainted.

The management of the penitentiary seems to be excellent and the very best is made of the facilities which were furnished. The whole place looked orderly and clean.

A great deal could be done to improve the place while it is continued by much needed painting inside and outside nearly all of the buildings. Employment for the prisoners could be found if this work were authorized.

The penitentiary has the usually large proportion of recidivists ordinarily found in such institutions, it being stated that one man had been committed there over forty times and several others for a great many times. The continued expense to the county on account of arrests and commitment of this class of delinquents must be very great. From the studies made by the Commission, it seems apparent that a number of these recidivists are of the feeble-minded type, who should be disposed of by the proper authorities upon the termination of their present sentences. It is recommended that an examination of a number of these recidivists be made by a competent psychiatrist, and, as the county has an

authority on this subject, it would not be a difficult proposition to have this examination undertaken and it would seem well worth having. The result might be that a number of men, who are constantly being returned at a great expense to the penitentiary, might be disposed of in another way and repeated arrests ended.

The county physician visits the penitentiary frequently during the week but there is no regular examination of men and women upon admission to the penitentiary. It is recommended that every prisoner received at the penitentiary be placed in a separate cell section until such time as he may be examined by the county physician, with particular attention to venereal disease and tuberculosis. If any prisoners are found afflicted with these diseases and their condition would endanger the health of the other prisoners, they should be segregated and given special treatment during the time of their confinement. The examination should also be directed to the detection of drug addicts and proper treatment provided when any are found.

The Secretary of the Commission should be directed to take up with the proper county authorities the question of providing a new jail for the county and to ask for some definite assurance as to when the matter will be taken up for action by the Board of Supervisors.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

ALBANY

Inspected December 30, 1919. Frank Coss, sheriff. William C. DeRouville deputy custodian.

The population on the day of inspection was 81 males and 2 females.

Since the last inspection on July 8, the work of repainting the hospital has been completed. There were no patients. New toilets of an approved type have been installed in the women's department.

The institution throughout was orderly and clean.

In the last report of inspection it was recommended that recidivists sentenced to this institution be examined by a psychiatrist as an aid to the proper disposition of those of feeble-minded type. This has not been done.

It was stated that inmates are examined by the county physician with particular attention to venereal diseases and tuberculosis.

The county authorities, as stated in previous reports, contemplate the abandonment of this institution and the erection of a county jail on a farm near the city, but up to the present time a site has not been secured.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

BUFFALO

Inspected September 23, 1919. William Hunt, commissioner of charities and correction; Harry M. Kaiser, superintendent.

On this date the total population was 281 males and 47 females, distributed as follows: At penitentiary in Buffalo, 181 males and 47 females; county farm at Mill Grove, 72; county home, 16; road construction, 12. The maximum population during the year ending June 30, 1919 was 550; minimum, 297. The greatest number at one time in 1918 was 906; in 1917, 950.

A full description of the penitentiary appears in the last report of

inspection. No material changes have been made to the buildings and equipment during the past year. A new addition to one of the buildings is about to be erected which will enlarge the bath house, Bertillon rooms, etc. This is a much needed improvement. The work is already under way and will be accomplished by inmate labor, including the manufacture of concrete blocks to be used in the construction.

The institution was clean and in order throughout. The old south wing, which has been repeatedly condemned, is not now in use. At present each inmate of the penitentiary is provided with an improved light cell equipped with toilet, lavatory and bath. Besides the county of Erie, prisoners are received from Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua and Niagara counties.

As above indicated, the population is decreasing and at the present time all able-bodied inmates are employed. In addition to the farm and road work a considerable number is employed in the various departments of the institution, such as the tailor shop, tin shop, bakery, kitchen, laundry, making concrete blocks, carpenter shop repairing and also making coffins for the city and county pauper dead, etc. The women have full employment in the sewing room, women's laundry, repairing and institutional work. All male minors are detained in separate quarters.

The road work is said to be a great success. Many miles of good roads have been constructed which has utilized penal labor which would have otherwise been idle, and in addition has benefited the county and taxpayers. The men are credited with ten cents a day which in these times seems small. A camp is maintained at both the quarry and at the road under construction.

The county farm, which is a most commendable undertaking, is discussed in a separate report.

The penitentiary kitchen, bakery and laundry equipment seems adequate. The bread is baked at the institution and is of excellent quality. The inmates receive three meals a day, breakfast and dinner being served at tables in the corridor of the steel prison. Supper is served in the cells.

A penitentiary physician is regularly employed and there are several student internes who look after the medical needs of the inmates. Psychiatric examinations of prisoners are not being made but practically all are examined physically. The hospital facilities are inadequate and better quarters should be provided. This has been recommended by the Superintendent of the institution.

The only recreation afforded is baseball and other games for about one and a half hours a day in pleasant weather. Additional recreation, entertainment, lectures, etc., have been suggested in former reports. This is particularly important during the winter when the inmates are more closely confined.

The officials in charge claim that the disciplinary measures resorted to are solitary confinement and restricted diet. The punishment cells are provided with a wooden bench instead of the regular bunk and bedding. Bread and water is furnished and the deputy in charge stated that the physician always visits persons while undergoing punishment. He also stated that the minimum of trouble was being experienced with incorrigibles.

Chapel services are held every Sunday, both Protestant and Catholic, and are open to all who wish to attend. The Salvation Army occasionally conducts additional services for the women, and Christian Science meetings are held monthly.

There is a library of good books but no school of letters has ever been established. It is true that a considerable percentage of the prisoners committed to an institution of this character are short termed, of the delinquent type, and recidivists whose faces are familiar in police court. It is also true that hundreds of young men are passing through this institution each year; many of them are illiterate, mentally and physically deficient and some need Americanizing. Most of them have used liquor or drugs to

excess. Any plan which would make this institution reformative would certainly be as important and commendable as the splendid progress experienced along industrial lines.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

BUFFALO

Inspected December 4, 1919. Harry M. Kaiser, superintendent; Frederick M. Davenport, principal keeper.

The institution is under the jurisdiction of William Hunt, commissioner of charities and correction. The population at the time of inspection was 173 males and 17 females. The women are all in the penitentiary proper; the males were detailed as follows: Penitentiary, 112; Farm 46; County Home, 9; Bridge Detail, 6. The 112 males in the penitentiary were assigned as follows: Tailor Shop 25; Receiving Room 3; Bertillon 2; Laundry 5; Engine Room 12; Carpenter Shop 3; Bake Shop 2; Yard 4; Kitchens 17; Trucks 2; Garage 1; Office 2; Garbage 2; Bath Room 1; Hallmen 9; Extra Cleaners 7; Sick 4; Barber 1; Hospital 3; New Men 7; total 112.

As stated in previous reports, the old south wing is not now in use. The women's department was very clean and in excellent condition. This department is an old cell block in which the partition between every other cell has been removed, making one large cell of what was formerly two cells. The wash bowls and toilets were clean, although some of the latter were stained. The beds are provided with wire fabrics. Each bed in use was provided with 2 quilts or comfortables, used as pads, 2 sheets, 2 blankets and extra comfortable, and a pillow with slip. Clean sheets and pillow slips are provided every Friday so that the change would be made the day following the inspection. All the bedding in this section was clean. We visited the hospital and sewing room in this section and they were well kept. We examined the prison library and feel that it could be much improved. The six isolation cells, we were told, are seldom used.

The department in which the young men are confined was clean and in excellent condition. The bedding here is changed every Thursday and part of it had been removed from the beds at the time of inspection. The beds are provided with a mattress, mattress cover, one sheet and two quilts, which were in good condition.

We found the men's hospital in good order and the bedding on the cots was clean and in fair condition. One man, received that morning, was immediately sent to the hospital. We were informed he had been sentenced for six months; he was 75 years old and very feeble. Undoubtedly he will be transferred to another institution.

The west wing, or main prison, showed lack of care. Owing to the very small population only a part of two tiers was in use. There was a great deal of dust, even part of the section occupied by prisoners. The floors and steel work were not clean and the toilets did not show good care. The bedding in this department is the same as in the young men's section and was in fair condition. It is changed every Thursday, we were told by the officer in charge. Five men were engaged in cleaning and where they had finished the results were very apparent. We were told that about November 10, orders were issued to clean the cell block in the west wing thoroughly. Satisfactory results were not obtained and on November 24, two guards were transferred from this section to another for inefficiency and the cleaners before mentioned had been at work ever since.

The main bath room was without electric light and showed neglect. It was said that requisition had been made for the lights two weeks previously and they had been received that morning. The kitchen was clean

and well kept, as were the coolers. The shops have been fully described in former reports. It was stated that an order for wire fabrics for the beds in the men's section was placed on February 8, last but had not yet been received; meantime, it was not deemed to be advisable or economical to purchase new mattresses, as with the small population the best could be utilized, together with the quilts or comfortables, which are now used and which are made in the institution. When the wire mattresses are received the mattresses now in use will be discarded and blankets substituted for the quilts. We believe that this is a proper arrangement and for the benefit of the taxpayers of the county.

Repairs are made by the inmates under the direction of the officers. It should be remembered that for years it has been believed that this institution would be moved out of the city and that only the repairs that are absolutely necessary are made.

In our judgment the situation in this institution is that too much is trying to be accomplished with the men available. The population is small and the officials are trying to run practically two institutions with not enough inmates for one. The shops and institution work require a number of men and the farm requires more than twice the number that were available at the time of inspection. In addition to this, men have to be furnished to the County Home and a few are being used in building a bridge in the town of Amherst. The officials state that with the number of men now detained they are utterly unable to comply with the demands for help outside the institution and do the work in the penitentiary. Coffins for the city and county pauper dead are made in the carpenter shop, and clothing for the institution is made in the tailor shop. Shoes are also manufactured.

Many persons who were formerly committed to the institution are now arrested and convicted by federal officers and sent to federal prisons and this will continue to be the case so long as the railroads are controlled by the Federal Government. A large number of the prisoners now received are old men, cripples and drug addicts, and are of practically no industrial value but rather a burden, as it takes men to care for them.

The following table shows the population of the institution for the past five years on September 30, 1915, and on June 30, in the other years:

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
1915-----	738	29	767
1916-----	746	24	770
1917-----	863	40	903
1918-----	316	53	369
1919-----	348	60	408

Ordinarily the population would be greater in December than in June, but it will be noted that it has materially decreased.

It would seem that this institution should be abandoned and the penitentiary entirely transferred to the farm as soon as industrial conditions will permit. The present site is valuable and could doubtless be disposed of to advantage by the county.

It seems to be apparent that with the present small population some way must be devised to maintain this institution in an economical and businesslike way and not to continue to maintain practically two separate and distinct institutions

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,

Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY FARM

MILL GROVE

Visited September 23, 1919. William Hunt, commissioner of charities and correction.

The county farm is situated in the town of Alden and consists of 746 acres. It was described in detail in the last report and many of the recommendations contained therein have been complied with or are in process. The management, which was taken over by a committee of the board of supervisors, has been restored to the commissioner of charities and correction and a comprehensive program of development of this farm project is gradually being worked out. An enormous amount of work has been accomplished and a vast improvement is in prospect. The plan contemplates the ultimate removal of the penitentiary to the farm.

On this date 72 inmates were employed. A large barn is being erected, the concrete blocks used in the construction of the buildings all being manufactured by prisoners. The farm land is being improved and more brought under cultivation each year. Thousands of drain tile, which are also manufactured by the inmates are being laid. The soil is mostly of clay and the possibilities of developing a first-class dairy and poultry farm are excellent. Potatoes and garden vegetables do not do well, especially this season.

The permanent buildings are practically fireproof and modern. The shelter house in which the inmates are domiciled is a large two-story and basement building constructed of concrete blocks by inmate labor. It is light and sanitary throughout. The mess hall and kitchen are on the main floor; also provision is made on this floor for chapel services. The second floor contains the dormitory. The heating apparatus, which is run by natural gas, is in the basement, also shower baths, toilets, lockers, and rooms for storage. The floors of the mess hall and dormitory are tile and the equipment of these departments is up to date. Throughout the building an excellent state of cleanliness and sanitation prevailed. There are no barred windows, walls or high fences, prisoners being on their honor. It is said that comparatively few escapes occur.

As a county undertaking this farm project is a most commendable achievement and its completion as planned will be looked forward to with interest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

ROCHESTER

Inspected December 23, 1919. William H. Craig, superintendent; John Burns, deputy superintendent.

This institution continues under the competent and successful supervision of the above named officials. Mr. Craig has had charge for many years and Mr. Burns has completed 38 years of service for the institution. Under their able management farming has been made the principal industry. It has proved very beneficial to the inmates and financially successful to the county of Monroe. Some few years ago the Board of Supervisors wisely added about 400 acres of good farm land to the plant. A dairy of from 50 to 60 cows is kept and milk and bread furnished to the County Hospital and jail.

A large dairy barn has been built on the farm and a few inmates live there as does the farmer in charge. They take care of the dairy and cook their own supper and breakfast. A hot dinner is sent from the institution for all the men employed at the farm. Except those in care of the dairy

all the prisoners are housed in the institution and eat their supper and breakfast in the mess hall. The farm is more than a mile from the institution.

The stock on the day of inspection consisted of 55 cows, 200 pigs, and 16 horses. Among the farm tools is a tractor. In the two henneries were 300 Plymouth Rock and Leghorn chickens. The following were the products of the farm the past year:

150 Tons Hay	2,261 Bu. Oats
120 " Insular Corn	3,000 " Potatoes
50 " Tomatoes	861 " Wheat
60 " Carrots	125 " Buckwheat
75 " Beets	25 Bbls. Apples
60 " Cabbage	100 " Sweet corn
3 " Hubbard Squash	600 crates celery
	2,500 quarts berries

In addition there was received

\$ 2,058.70	from the sale of cows and calves,
5,448.99	" " of hogs,
15,178.52	" " of milk,
6,205.95	" " of bread and rolls.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 91 males, of whom 5 were minors and 8 females. The highest number at any time the past year was 219 men and 21 women, the lowest 68 men and 5 women, and the average 125 men and 10 women.

EMPLOYMENT

From 25 to 35 men are employed at farm work; others do painting; a number work in the kitchen, bake shop, mess hall, and laundry; others take care of the cell halls and cells; several assist the engineers at the power house; one takes care of the henneries and another the large greenhouse; and a few are kept busy in the shoe, tailor and harness shops, barn work, and as teamsters. There is also a repair shop that makes tinware.

When the population is low, as at present, all have full employment. The women are fully employed in the women's kitchen and the sewing room. The teamsters sleep in a large dormitory which has 14 beds. A few cripples and old men not able to work occupy a few of the lower cells on one side of the old cell hall. All the others are housed in the new cell hall. The beds are iron cots with mattresses, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips.

There is a well lighted and equipped hospital room with eight beds, and a bath room with ten showers and ten stalls.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The total receipts from all sources for the year ending September 30,

1919	\$97,536.55
Balance on hand October 1, 1918	3,351.85
Total	\$100,888.40
Total expenditures for the year	85,191.34
Balance October 1, 1919	\$15,697.06

GENERAL STATEMENT

Other interesting facts and details appear in the superintendent's annual report to the Board of Supervisors which he summarizes in the following statement:

"That cash receipts exceed the disbursements by \$12,345.21, which does not include the sum of \$5,000 due us from insurance, which would make the actual excess receipts for the year \$17,345.21.

"During the year one of the large buildings used for storage purposes was damaged by fire, which together with its contents amounted to \$5,000. The building has been repaired and its contents replaced, the amount for which is included in the disbursements.

"The amount received from the board of prisoners, \$60,523.51, represents moneys received from the State for the board of tramps and felons, from the Government for the board of its federal prisoners, and from the various surrounding counties (10), including the county of Monroe. The amount charged for board of prisoners is \$4.00 per week.

"Under the caption Sale of Produce \$30,475.09 is the amount received from the sale of milk, pigs, berries, wheat, onions, celery, cabbage, tomatoes, and beets; \$6,205.95 represents the money collected for bread and rolls. We supply all the milk, bread and rolls used by the Monroe County Tuberculosis Sanatorium and the Monroe County Jail.

"The commodities above produced are in addition to the large amount used in the institution to feed itself. We also supply ourselves with potatoes and eggs and all the oats and hay necessary to feed the animals on the farm. In view of the prevailing prices of food stuffs, this is in itself a large saving.

"We have about one-third the number of prisoners incarcerated in this institution this year, in comparison to former years, yet the same number of acres (450) have been under cultivation, which exemplifies the value of the earnest and conscientious cooperation of all concerned."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY

JAMESVILLE

Inspected September 23, 1919. C. H. Livingston, superintendent.

Not since the opening of this institution on November 1, 1901, has the population been so low as it was on the day of inspection—65 males and 5 females, a total of 70. Five of the males were minors and all of the females were adults. Ten years ago there were more than 600 inmates.

The superintendent's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, shows the average daily population to have been 140 males and 21 females, the highest 170 males and 17 females, and the lowest 117 males and 12 females. The number in custody on June 30, was 159 males and 12 females.

The cause of the decrease in the number of inmates is attributed by the superintendent to conditions due to the war. Men formerly committed for vagrancy and petty offenses are able to find employment at good wages and there are fewer commitments for intoxication. There is a probability however, that the number will increase during the winter when the population of most of the county penal institutions ordinarily is greater than during the summer months.

In addition to the penitentiary population there were 21 males and 1 female in the wing of the institution set apart for county jail purposes.

Of the 755 inmates received at the penitentiary during the past fiscal year, 688 were committed from Onondaga county and the others from the counties of Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Franklin, Fulton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Oswego, Seneca, and Tioga counties. The rate of board for county prisoners is \$4.00 per week.

EMPLOYMENT

The quarry and stone crushing plants have been operated during the year but no road work has been done because of the few prisoners in custody.

About 100 acres were cultivated this year including approximately 12 acres of potatoes which promise a good yield, 10 acres of wheat which produced 365 bushels, 12 acres of beans, and 5 acres of corn. Other crops were 1,000 bushels of beets, 75 bushels of apples, considerable garden truck, and 35 tons of hay sufficient to winter the stock, which includes 6 horses, a mule, 12 cows, 2 heifers, about 165 hogs and pigs, and 450 hens.

More land could be worked to advantage and the recommendation that additional acreage be purchased by the Board of Supervisors is renewed. A tractor and a potato digger are needed.

Institutional work furnished employment to other inmates and there has been no difficulty in keeping every able-bodied prisoner employed; in fact, the superintendent stated more men could be kept at work.

IMPROVEMENTS

Since the last inspection two refrigeration plants, one for the penitentiary kitchen and the other for the administration department, and an ice machine have been installed by inmate labor. The need of these facilities has been set forth in previous reports and the Board of Supervisors is to be commended for providing this new and modern equipment.

The penitentiary roof, 40,000 square feet of fence and the cow stable have been painted by inmates, and the standpipe in which the water supply of the institution is stored is soon to be cleaned and painted by contract.

After eighteen years of use the niche toilets have become stained and rusted. Efforts have been made to improve them by covering the seats with concrete and paint. Continual cleaning and painting is necessary to keep these toilets in a sanitary condition.

A new pipe threading machine has been installed in the pipe shop.

A daily balance is kept of supplies and materials received. Purchases are made by the county purchasing agent. The superintendent stated that the institution has on hand 2,500 tons of soft coal and 75 tons of chestnut, sufficient to last through the winter.

In his annual report the superintendent recommends an enclosed yard to permit female prisoners to exercise in the open air. The only opportunity they have for exercise at the present time is in the corridor. This recommendation is endorsed.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

In this, as in other institutions of like character, there are many recidivists. Of the 782 received during the past fiscal year 296, or 37 per cent., had been previously committed to this institution from two to ten or more times. Since January 1, inmates upon arrival have been given a physical and mental examination in an effort to segregate the diseased from the well and to sift out the insane and feeble-minded. Mentally, the inmates are recorded by the physician as being "Average," "Below Average," "High Grade Imbecile," "Mental Defective," etc. The authorities in charge of the institution are guided by the physician's recommendations as to labor assignments and the care and treatment of the individual prisoner.

A detention hospital for the care of women with venereal diseases has been opened in the city of Syracuse and this class of offenders is no longer sent to the penitentiary.

EDUCATION

In previous reports it has been recommended that efforts be made to give the younger and more promising inmates, particularly the illiterates, some educational facilities. Nothing along this line has been attempted, the reason assigned being that the terms of the inmates are too short to permit a school to be conducted successfully. While it is true that many of the prisoners are old and have little or no incentive to learn, there is a certain proportion of the population which could be benefited if given an

opportunity. The average period of detention during the past fiscal year is reported as having been three months, and of those admitted 254 males and 35 females were thirty years of age or less. Fifty-nine males and three females were reported as being unable to read or write; while seven could read only. Of the 782 admitted, 210 were foreign born.

In these times when the efforts of public spirited citizens are being directed toward the Americanization of our foreign born and the education of the masses it would seem that some step should be taken, if only in a small way, toward educating the younger inmates in our penal institutions.

The institution throughout was clean and orderly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That educational facilities be afforded the illiterates and other inmates capable of receiving instruction.

That additional land for cultivation by prisoners be purchased or leased.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

COUNTY JAILS

ALBANY COUNTY JAIL

ALBANY

Inspected April 4, 1919. Frank Coss, sheriff; Michael Ray, jailer.

The number of inmates at the time of inspection was 36 males and 6 females; 3 of the males were minors; following is their classification:

	MEN	WOMEN	BOYS
Held for grand jury -----	10	1	2
Serving sentence -----	12	--	--
Held for examination or sentence	9	5	1
Fugitive from justice -----	2	--	--

The maximum population during the past year was 47, in October; minimum, 19, in August.

The men's jail occupies the south wing of the penitentiary building; the women's jail consists of one side of a small cell block in the north wing. The men's jail is divided into four departments and with the low population it is possible to separate the different classes as the law prescribes, provided there are no witnesses or civil prisoners, and they were properly classified at the time of the inspection. The females were mingling in one room.

The jail was found in fairly clean condition and in all respects the same as described in the last report. It is obsolete and its early passing ought to be looked forward to with pleasure by all parties interested, the present understanding being that a new jail is to be erected on a farm.

If the jail is to continue here for any length of time, the present toilets should be replaced with modern one-piece vitreous closets without the objectionable wooden seats; more shower baths should be installed and everything possible done to make the dark vault-like cells as sanitary as possible.

The inmates have access to the yard and march to the mess hall where they receive their meals similar to the penitentiary prisoners. No employment is provided.

Four of the females were drug addicts and were receiving treatment by the physician; one was said to be syphilitic. There are no hospital facilities or adequate quarters for the separation of such patients.

RECOMMENDATION

That the erection of a new jail on a farm be expedited as much as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE W. DAVIDS.

Commissioner.

ALBANY COUNTY JAIL

ALBANY

Inspected December 30, 1919. Frank Coss, sheriff; Michael Ray, jailer.

There were 19 inmates on the day of inspection, all males, classified as follows: Awaiting sentence, 3; serving sentence, 1; awaiting examina-

tion, 6; held for the grand jury, 6; awaiting transfer to other institutions, 3. The three awaiting transfer were minors.

The jail was clean and orderly throughout. Since the last inspection five new toilets of an approved type, five new sinks, and three shower baths have been installed. This is a marked improvement to the sanitary condition of the jail.

Among the inmates were two drug addicts who were segregated from the others. They are under the care of the county physician.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

ALLEGANY COUNTY JAIL

BELMONT

Inspected June 6, 1919. Adolph Bluestone, sheriff; Calvin Brown, jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 7 men and 1 woman, classified as follows: Court prisoners. 2 men and 1 woman; serving sentence, 5 men. The highest number of inmates at any time since January 1, when the present sheriff took office, was 8; the lowest, nothing; and the average about 4. The office of sheriff in this county is salaried. The prisoners are given three meals a day at the expense of the county.

The jail was clean. The interior needs painting. *The sheriff expects to do this work some time during the present season. The other employment of prisoners consists of taking care of the lawns surrounding the county buildings, the janitor work of the court house, jail and surrogate's office, and the cultivation of a large garden.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

*Interior of jail has been painted.

BRONX COUNTY JAIL

TREMONT & ARTHUR AVENUES, NEW YORK CITY

Inspected October 11, 1919. James F. Donnelly, sheriff; Edmund K. Butler, warden.

This jail has been fully described in previous reports of the Commission. It is located in a large office building. There are 106 properly equipped cells for men prisoners and dormitory rooms for women prisoners and witnesses. The arrangement for the custody of prisoners charged with crime is different in Bronx county than in New York, Kings and Queens counties where this class of prisoners is placed in the custody of the Department of Correction and held in city prisons. In Bronx county all prisoners charged with crime, as well as witnesses, are held in the county jail under the supervision of the sheriff.

The jail is adequate for the present needs of the county, although with the tremendously growing population it will probably be necessary to erect a new jail building within a few years. The old county jail at 161st street and 3rd avenue is still used as Red Cross headquarters.

On the date of inspection there were 58 prisoners of whom 47 were awaiting trial, 5 were witnesses, and 6 were serving time. In the women's section there were 5 women, 4 of whom were adults and 1 a minor. Two additional prisoners committed here were in hospitals because of illness. Of those held for trial, 7 men and 1 woman were charged with murder.

There was a proper classification of prisoners in both the male and fe-

male sections. Witnesses were held in a large, well lighted and ventilated room furnished with cots for which sheets and pillow cases are provided. The cells of the other prisoners are furnished with blankets and pillows without slips.

At the time of the last inspection, because of the misuse of metal spoons which the sheriff considered dangerous, spoons were not provided with meals. Since that time wooden spoons have been provided.

There is a fine chapel in the jail and weekly services are held by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains. Prisoners are taken to the roof daily for exercise, weather permitting.

The entire jail, kitchen and laundry were cleanly and orderly. Some of the corridors are badly in need of painting and it was stated that requisitions had been made to cover this need.

The jail forces, in addition to the warden, consists of two head keepers, sixteen keepers, five prison guards, five matrons, and one cleaning woman. Three additional guards have been added since the last inspection.

The sheriff is to be commended for the splendid condition of the jail and his close attention to the proper legal classification of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

BROOME COUNTY JAIL

BINGHAMTON

Inspected November 6, 1919. B. H. Holcomb, sheriff. There were also a deputy-sheriff, under-sheriff, turnkey, and three guards. The sheriff's wife acts as matron.

On this date the population was 28, all males, classified as follows: Awaiting trial 17; serving sentence 11. The highest number at one time during the past year was 41; lowest 13. During 1918 the highest reported was 51, and the lowest 21.

Seven men were working on the county farm. This method of employment is said to be working satisfactorily, and is most commendable.

Much has been said in former reports with regard to the illegal classification of prisoners because of lack of sufficient separate quarters. A tentative plan has been approved by this Commission which was to provide for an additional wing for this jail, but the matter was held in abeyance on account of war conditions and also to await the effect of the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

At the time of inspection new modern toilets, lavatories and plumbing were being installed. This is a very creditable improvement. It will require some time yet to complete the work, and in the meantime it is necessary to mingle the different classes of inmates. Several minors were occupying quarters with adults; some were sentenced; and some were court prisoners. After the completion of the work, the sheriff is of the opinion that with the decreasing population much less trouble will be experienced with regard to the proper separation of prisoners. Female witnesses and minors are cared for in the new city jail.

The occupied portions of the jail were clean and well cared for. The inmates receive three meals a day, Sundays excepted, and an inspection of the food supplies and that in course of preparation indicated that they are well fed. Cooking is done by inmates. The kitchen equipment and laundry facilities seem adequate. A jail physician is employed, subject to call when needed, and a considerable supply of medicine is kept on hand.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is again urged that every possible effort be made to provide a legal classification of the inmates.

It is also recommended that a substantial ceiling be installed over the corridors.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY JAIL

LITTLE VALLEY

Inspected June 9, 1919. R. T. Mallery, sheriff; C. E. Eldridge, jailer. There are also an under-sheriff and a matron.

The number of prisoners on the day of inspection was 21 men and 4 women, all adults, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 9 men and 1 woman; serving sentence, 12 men and 3 women. The highest number in custody at any one time since January 1, when the present sheriff took control was 42; the average, about 31.

This is a modern three-story fireproof jail and has been fully described in former reports. It has recently been furnished with new toilets. The bunks are furnished with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips and presented a very neat appearance. The entire jail was clean. Special attention has been given to keeping the new plumbing free from stain.

In addition to the jail housework the prisoners take care of the grounds and walks, and the sheriff is cultivating three acres of land about one-third of a mile from the jail, most of it is planted in potatoes and a section of it used for general gardening. The product is to be consumed by the prisoners thereby reducing the cost of maintenance.

This is a good jail, well equipped and well managed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

AUBURN

Inspected August 29, 1919. Thomas M. Walker, sheriff. There are also a day and night jailer and matron.

There were nine prisoners, all males, in custody at the time of inspection—2 held for the grand jury, 3 for examination, and 3 serving sentence. There was also one woman who had been convicted of murder and was being temporarily held.

The jail was very clean and in as good condition as it is possible to keep this old building, with the exception of the closets which are of an antiquated type and can never be put in proper sanitary condition.

The jail was fully described in a report of inspection dated November 28, 1917, and there have been practically no changes since that date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,
Inspector.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY JAIL

MAYVILLE

Inspected June 11, 1919. J. S. McCallum, sheriff; Frank M. Patten, under-sheriff and jailer. The sheriff's wife acts as matron when there are women prisoners. There has been no woman prisoner in the jail for the

past eight months; two girls were detained one day during the past year, awaiting transfer to Albion.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 11, all adult men, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 4; serving sentence, 7. The highest number at any time since January 1, last was 23, the lowest 5, and the average about 10.

This jail has 32 cells in the main jail for men and various departments and detention rooms for women, civil prisoners and witnesses. There is also a hospital room. The bunks are provided with mattresses, blankets, white sheets, and pillows with slips. The jail has modern equipment throughout and was clean.

The employment consists of the care of the grounds, the jail house-work, and cultivating a large garden. These various duties occupy the time of the few prisoners detained during the summer season.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

ELMIRA

Inspected April 12, 1919. H. E. Chapman, sheriff.

The population at the time of inspection was 7, all males; 5 were held for the grand jury and 2 were serving time; 3 of the prisoners held for the grand jury were minors. The number of prisoners held in the jail during January was 68; February 68; and March 73. Of this number 27 were females. Highest number of prisoners at any time since January 1, was 18.

This jail, built about half a century ago, remains in the same condition as described in previous reports; it is gloomy in appearance and is difficult to keep looking clean and orderly. It was fairly clean at the time of inspection. The entire interior needs repainting, which should be done at once. The practice of marking up the walls by the prisoners should be forbidden and the turnkey required to see that it is carried out.

Because of the number of prisoners, no work has been done on the stone pile and there have been barely enough prisoners to do the work about the jail. The sheriff is heartily in accord with the Commission's plan to work every available prisoner at farming and, with that idea in view, has the option on twelve acres of land. It seems unlikely, however, that he will have enough prisoners to carry on any farm work this year.

Because of the small number of prisoners there is no present difficulty in making proper legal classification of inmates. The attention of the new sheriff was called to the fact that there has been criticism in the past on this point and that he should be careful to see that there were no future violations of the law on this subject.

*Notwithstanding the fact that attention has been called in previous reports to violations of the Insanity Law, in regard to confining persons in the county jail, this practice is still continued and more than a dozen insane persons have been held there since January 1. The attention of the county authorities should be sharply called to this matter and followed up until the practice is changed.

The kitchen and laundry equipment are adequate for present needs and there was no complaint from the prisoners regarding the food they receive.

Juvenile and grand jury departments have been painted.

A jail physician has been provided as required by the county law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

*The Attorney General holds that the detention of insane or alleged insane persons in a county jail is illegal. The county authorities were so notified.

CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL

NORWICH

Inspected November 7, 1919. H. Fred Hovey, sheriff; there is also a turnkey, and Mrs Hovey acts as matron.

On this date there were 2 inmates, one an adult male serving sentence and the other a 14 year old girl held as a witness. There were also 4 prisoners employed on the county farm. Such persons are sentenced to serve their time on the farm and remain there during their term in the custody of the superintendent and a deputy sheriff.

The jail consists of 16 cells on two floors, 2 detention rooms, and one large additional room used as a chapel. The interior was well painted, clean, and in order. The toilet bowls are badly corroded and have been for a long time; this should be removed and the bowls re-enameled.*

The inmates receive three meals a day. The kitchen and laundry facilities are adequate and were found in good condition.

It is to be regretted that juveniles must be detained in jail. However, the district attorney stated that the girl mentioned in the foregoing would be held only a short time as the case would doubtless be disposed of in a few days. She bore evidence of feeble-mindedness and will probably require custodial care in an institution for that class.

The employment of prisoners at farming is most commendable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

*Toilet bowls have been cleaned and re-enameled.

CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

PLATTSBURG

Inspected March 23, 1919. John B. Fiske, sheriff.

An agreement has been reached between the Board of Supervisors and the State Commission of Prisons relative to improving the county jail so as to provide additional facilities for the classification of prisoners, the installation of new plumbing, etc., and the court proceedings now pending have been adjourned to permit the Board to proceed with the work.

At the time of inspection there were 6 prisoners in the jail, all males. One of these was serving sentence and was employed in caring for the jail, which showed a satisfactory condition of cleanliness. The others were court prisoners, three of whom were minors. One of the latter was playing cards with an adult in violation of the county law which prohibits the commingling of adults and minors.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the prisoners be classified according to law.

That the work of improving the jail be expedited.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

PLATTSBURG

Inspected May 29, 1919. John B. Fiske, sheriff.

There were 12 prisoners in the jail on the day of inspection, all males.

Nine were court prisoners, 2 were serving sentence and a German alien was being detained by the federal authorities. The German occupied a cell in the south tier on the second floor and a prisoner serving sentence was being detained in the same tier. The other sentenced prisoner was occupying a cell with the court prisoners on the first floor, in violation of the county law.

Although it has been impossible at times to classify the prisoners in this jail according to law, there were sufficient departments in the jail at the time of inspection to legally classify those in custody. Attention was called in the last report, dated March 23, 1919, to failure to assign the prisoners to the proper departments.

Two minors were occupying the north tier. They had been arrested recently and were being held to await the action of the grand jury. The next grand jury will convene in November and unless these boys are released on bail they will be compelled to remain in jail nearly six months before their guilt or innocence can be proven.

The main section of the jail was fairly clean, but the two rooms for women showed evidence of inexcusable neglect. They evidently had not been cleaned for some time. The bedding was soiled and in disorder, and the rooms were strewn with socks, papers, bottles, burned matches, crackers, banana peelings, etc.

Plans for improving this jail in accordance with the State Commission of Prisons' agreement with the county authorities are soon to be submitted to the Commission for approval, according to the architect having the work in charge.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the prisoners be classified according to law.

That the jail be cleaned and kept clean.

That an additional session of the grand jury be held during the summer.

That the work of improving the jail be expedited.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

PLATTSBURG

Inspected December 5, 1919. John B. Fiske, sheriff.

There were 7 inmates in the jail at the time of inspection, all male adults. Of these, 2 serving sentence and 2 federal court prisoners were in the west tier on the first floor, and a federal court prisoner and a Chinaman being held by order of the Emigration authorities were in the east tier. Both these tiers open into a central corridor. The commingling of sentenced and court prisoners was in violation of the County Law. One male witness was occupying a room in another part of the jail.

The jailer when asked why the sentenced men were not confined in cells on the second floor stated that the jail was not considered safe for such segregation. He pointed to a window where recently two young men awaiting transfer to another institution had sawed the bars and escaped. They were rearrested later.

No improvements have been made in this jail since the last inspection. A window was broken in the women's room. With but one department on the first floor and the second floor considered by the sheriff as unsafe for use, a violation of law may be expected whenever court and sentenced prisoners are confined in the jail at the same time. These conditions the Board of Supervisors have agreed in writing with the State Commission of Prisons to remedy. The architect in charge of proposed improvements stated that a contract had been awarded for installing new plumbing on the first floor of the jail, but the work has not been undertaken.

Proceedings are now pending before the Appellate Division, Third Department, to require the Board of Supervisors to provide an adequate and sanitary jail. It is recommended that the Attorney-General be requested to expedite these proceedings with a view to correcting conditions in this jail which have been a subject of criticism for years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H PIERCE,
Commissioner.
JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

HUDSON

Inspected August 23, 1919. Orville Drumm, sheriff; Frederick Carter, first deputy and jailer; Freneau Drumm, second deputy and assistant jailer. The other employes consist of one chef and one watchman. There is no matron except that the sheriff's wife acts as matron when it is very necessary; she is not employed by the county and receives no compensation.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 10, all males. Of these 4 were court prisoners, 5 were serving sentence, and 1 boy was held for transfer to Industry. The highest number at any time during the past year was 38, the lowest 5, and the average about 13.

This is a new fireproof jail with three floors. The first and second floors each contain 18 steel cells and one bath room. The third floor contains 3 cells, a detention room, and a hospital room for women; and on the other side are 4 cells, a detention room for juveniles, and a hospital room for men. In the basement is the lodgers' room which is also used as a jail for police prisoners of the city of Hudson. Lodgers are admitted on a card from the police, and the police prisoners are brought by the police who come after them in the morning and take them to court. The lodgers' room is provided with sleeping platforms, toilet, and wash basin.

In my report of inspection of this jail, dated March 15, 1918, I stated as follows: "It is heated by steam from the court house plant. During the past winter it was discovered that this plant was insufficient to properly heat the jail and it is now proposed to install a new plant in the jail." This has not been done, and even during the past winter, which was very mild, the plant at times proved to be entirely insufficient.

When this jail was built a plant was installed to heat water for the jail baths, but this plant has never been used, the janitor declaring that it had never been tested and refused to put a fire in it, with the result that none of the bath rooms in the jail could be used during cold weather in either of the two past winters. This indicates inexcusable neglect on the part of somebody.

Prisoners are employed at gardening, taking care of the large lawns surrounding the county buildings, taking care of the court house, and jail housework.

RECOMMENDATIONS

*1. Install a heating plant in the jail basement sufficient to heat the jail. This should be done at once so as to have it in operation before cold weather. Many prisoners prior to their arrest are underfed and not very warmly clothed and require a well heated jail.

2. Take whatever action may be necessary to get the hot water plant for the jail bath rooms in operation. Failure to have this matter properly attended to two years ago is deserving of severe censure.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

*Show cause proceedings pending; county authorities have taken steps to correct conditions criticized.

CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL

CORTLAND

Inspected September 4, 1919. Rollin E. Wright, sheriff.

The number of inmates at the time of inspection was 14, 7 males and 7 females. One of the males was a minor; 3 of the females were juveniles aged 12 and 14 years; 3 of the other females were under 21.

The prisoners were classified as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Held for grand jury -----	4	1
Held for examination -----	2	2
Witnesses awaiting sentence -----	--	2
Police court prisoners -----	--	2
Convicted (awaiting transfer) -----	1	--

The maximum during the year was 18; minimum, 2. The total number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1919 was 289 males and 26 females.

This old jail has been fully described in former reports. Briefly, there are 10 stone cells on the first floor for men and 5 wooden rooms on the second floor for females, juveniles, etc. Four of these rooms have each a toilet and iron cot bed. The other room is a bath room—the only one which the jail affords—and there is also a storeroom across the hall. The cells on the first floor have no toilets but there is an old iron toilet and sink for each corridor. Because of the females in custody on the second floor, the men do not have access to any bath at the present time.

The wooden interior of the second story is badly worn and the floor rough and filled with cracks. It is insanitary and a menace to human life in case of fire. The facilities for laundry and hot water supply are said to be satisfactory but the heating plant which warms the court house, sheriff's residence and jail is said to be worn out and entirely inadequate in cold weather.

The jail was clean and seemed to be well cared for considering the limited facilities provided. The sheriff's wife acts as matron and cook but receives no compensation. This is unusual and seems unreasonable. She should be paid for her services, particularly when there are females in custody over whom she has entire charge.

It is to be regretted that children must be detained for several weeks or months in a place like this. The juveniles above mentioned will probably be held as witnesses until after the October term of court. It is little less than outrageous to lock up children in solitary confinement in the atmosphere of a penal institution, with absolutely nothing to do. Public sentiment is much opposed to such procedure and for this reason juvenile detention homes, humane societies and houses of shelter have been established. To care for this class has never been considered a function of a county jail nor within the province of the sheriff, as no plans for jail construction as approved by the State Commission of Prisons have provided detention quarters for juveniles.

This jail has outlived its usefulness and this Commission has for several years recommended that a new one be provided. Action on the part of the county authorities has been promised but nothing materialized. Prisoners cannot be classified in accordance with the provisions of the county law. The male minor mentioned in the foregoing was mingled with adults and there is no separate place for sentenced prisoners who are liable to be admitted at any time.

It is recommended:

*First. That the Board of Supervisors of the county of Cortland be cited to appear before the State Commission of Prisons to show cause why

mandatory proceedings should not be instituted by the Attorney General to compel the county authorities to provide a legal and sanitary jail.

Second. That children be not committed to this jail.

Third. That the matron be paid for her services.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Show cause proceedings pending. Arrangements have been made for the detention of children in the County Home and the matron now receives a salary.

DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL

DELHI

Inspected November 5, 1919. Wallace L. Vandermark, sheriff.

On this date there were two inmates, both adult males; one was awaiting trial and the other held for the grand jury. The maximum during the year was 13; minimum 2. The sheriff's wife acts as matron when females are detained, which is said to be an infrequent occurrence.

The jail is modern and contains a total of twenty cells and two rooms. It is light, well ventilated, and was found in clean condition throughout. The beds are provided with mattresses, blankets, pillows, sheets, and pillow slips. Each cell has a lavatory and each department a bath. The only defects apparent are the badly cracked cement floors and direct flush to the *toilets which is weak, probably due to filling up of the water pipes. The laundry facilities consist of stationary tubs in the basement. The supply of hot and cold water is said to be entirely adequate.

The inmates receive three meals a day and besides doing the jail housework take care of the grounds and other county buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Toilet flush has been repaired.

DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL

POUGHKEEPSIE

Inspected August 22, 1919. Cyrus Morehouse, sheriff; Homer J. Flagler, jailer. There are two assistant jailers and a matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 12, all males, 7 of whom were court prisoners and 5 serving sentence. Four of the court prisoners were held for examination, and 3 for the grand jury 1 of whom was a minor. The highest number at any time during the past year was 36. the lowest 5, and the average about 20. Since last winter the population has been low, not exceeding 15 at any one time.

This is a fireproof jail, located on the top floor of the court house and is of modern construction. It was clean, showing good care. The matron lives in the jail. Usually, one of the male prisoners acts as cook, assisted by other prisoners; at the time of inspection there was no prisoner competent for this work and the kitchen was in charge of the matron.

During the past year a number of children have been held in this jail for brief periods. They were kept in a separate department under the care of the matron. On inquiry I was informed that they were mostly runaway children from New York City, picked up for train riding and held until their parents could be notified. This jail affords entirely separate quarters for their detention and they are carefully looked after by the matron.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ERIE COUNTY JAIL

BUFFALO

Inspected February 21, 1919. Fred A. Bradley, sheriff; Charles P. Lieb, jailer. The other jail officers consist of 19 guards, 3 matrons, a physician, and an assistant physician.

There were 191 inmates on the day of inspection of whom 16 were women and 6 witnesses. This is the highest number at one time in several years. The average since January 1, 1919, has been about 150. All the inmates were court prisoners; 24 had just been convicted and were going to court that morning for sentence. The prisoners are given three meals a day, served at the tables in the central corridor.

This jail and its administration were fully described by Commissioner Wade in a report of inspection dated December 19, 1918, and was found in practically the same commendable condition. It is well ventilated and well cared for and has ample facilities for classification and separation of prisoners.

When this jail was reconstructed a small window of four lights was placed in the upper section of each cell door. The glass has been broken out of most of these windows and the jailer stated that the authorities expected to remove these windows and substitute steel bars set so close together that the prisoners could not thrust their arms between them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

MALONE

Inspected May 28 1919. A. A. Edwards, sheriff; W. H. Stanley, under-sheriff; Mrs. A. A. Edwards, matron.

At the time of inspection the population of the jail consisted of 16 adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 4; held for grand jury, 9; and 3 federal prisoners. The largest number at one time this year was 19, the smallest 9, and average about 15.

There have been no changes in the jail proper since the last inspection. The farm work is being continued and about the same amount of acreage is being cultivated as last year.

My last report recommended that a garage be provided for the sheriff's car and that a new barn be constructed on the jail farm. I am very pleased to report that the garage has been provided and that the Board of Supervisors has made an appropriation of \$3,500 for the construction of a barn, which is likely to be built this season.*

I found the jail as clean as could be expected under existing circumstances. The whole interior, including the cells, needs painting, and the sheriff informed me that this is to be done very soon. The toilets in this jail are old and insanitary. These should be removed and replaced with new vitreous ware toilets with integral seats. The same is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

*Barn built in part by labor of prisoners at a cost of \$1,400.

FULTON COUNTY JAIL

JOHNSTOWN

Inspected February 21, 1919. Fred H. Vickery, sheriff.

At the time of inspection there were only three inmates, all adult

males. One was awaiting trial, one serving sentence and the other held as a debtor. While the present number is the lowest during the winter, the population did not exceed 12 in the same period. The total number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1918 was 126 males and 7 females; 8 were under 21 years of age. It is thought that with no liquor license in the two cities of the county there will be a further falling off in the number of admissions to the jail.

In former reports of inspection it was recommended that this jail be enlarged as at times it was inadequate to properly house the inmates and maintain a legal classification. The foregoing facts would seem to obviate the necessity of such enlargement at the present time.

It was also recommended that the lower windows be screened and the locks put in order; that an electric washer be installed; and that the matron be the custodian of the department for females. These recommendations have been complied with.

During the past year the prisoners performed 1,358 days' labor—398 days at the county poor farm for which the sheriff's office received no pay. The other 960 days' service were rendered on the streets of the city of Gloversville for which the county received \$868.30. The inmates also painted the jail, sheriff's residence and barns.

The jail was found in good condition except the bottoms of the toilet niches on the first floor which are rusting badly and will probably have to be replaced with enameled iron as was done in the Orleans county jail. Many of the rims are entirely loose. The steel work on the first floor needs repainting; on the second floor it is in first-class condition.

The prisoners receive three meals a day and the sentenced ones are employed a greater portion of the time. Farm and garden work for the inmates of penal institutions throughout the State has proven its merit, particularly from the standpoint of health to the inmates and financial returns to the taxpayers. The extension of this work so far as possible in Fulton county is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

GENESEE COUNTY JAIL

BATAVIA

Inspected September 24, 1919. David Garrett, sheriff. There are also a turnkey and matron.

On the day of inspection there were only 2 inmates, both serving sentence. The maximum during the past year was 27; minimum, 1.

This is a modern two-story jail of fireproof construction and was found in excellent condition throughout except the cement on the second floor is badly cracked in places.* This, however, is about to be repaired. Nearly all the recommendations contained in the last report of inspection have been complied with. The steel has been painted; the sheriff has been provided with a small supply of clothing for prisoners; and sheets and pillow cases have been furnished for the beds except those in the men's department which are provided with mattress covers instead of white sheets. In addition the sheriff has installed drinking cups in each cell and stationary seats in the corridors so inmates need not sit on their beds. The jail now has the city water supply.

The cooking and laundry equipment is complete but there is at times a lack of gas pressure. Natural gas is used for water heating and cooking in summer. Because of the inadequate heating facilities the coils have not yet been installed in the drier. A larger coal heater would doubtless provide for the drier and for heating water.

The inmates receive three meals a day and some employment has been furnished for sentenced prisoners on the county farm. However, the in-

stitution work, care of lawns, etc., has provided work for most of the sentenced men, there being so few during the summer.

Purchases are made from the penal institutions, and a jail physician is regularly appointed as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Cracks in second floor have been repaired.

GREENE COUNTY JAIL

CATSKILL

Inspected June 23, 1919. George W. Osborn, sheriff; George A. Lockwood, under-sheriff in charge. When women are detained they are in charge of the wife of the under-sheriff.

There was one prisoner at the time of inspection, a man awaiting trial.

The highest number of inmates at any one time since January 1, last, was seven. At times the jail has been empty.

The jail was found in its usual excellent condition.

The bedding, consisting of mattresses, pillows, sheets, pillow cases and blankets, showed the same care as the rest of the institution.

The prisoners are given three meals a day.

The sheriff is paid a fixed rate by the county for boarding prisoners, (\$4.20 per week). The Attorney-General has decided that this is a violation of section 93 of the County Law which provides that

"Prisoners detained for trial, and those under sentence, shall be provided with a sufficient quantity of plain but wholesome food, at the expense of the county; such food shall be purchased in the manner and subject to the regulations provided in section two hundred thirty-eight of this chapter;"

Section 238 provides in part that

"The superintendent or custodian of a county building, a county officer, a county comptroller or supervisor shall not be directly or indirectly interested in a contract or purchase of supplies by any such superintendent or custodian or county officer."

In fact, the law provides that the food for prisoners must be purchased in exactly the same manner as all other supplies are purchased by the county, as required by section 238 of the County Law.

It is recommended that the Commission advise the sheriff of the requirements of the law in order that he may comply with them at once and that the Board of Supervisors be advised of the illegality of the present method of paying for the maintenance of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL

HERKIMER

Inspected August 15, 1919. William H. Cress, sheriff. Other employees consist of a turnkey and matron.

The population on this date was 10, all males, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 8; serving sentence, 2. During the past year the highest number of inmates at one time was 29 males and 2 females; the lowest, 1. Seventy were charged with public intoxication.

This jail has been fully described in former reports of inspection and was found in all respects the same as when last visited. It was clean

throughout and during the past year the interior was painted by inmate labor. The jail is small but has three floors and usually sufficient separate quarters are afforded for the legal classification of the inmates, excepting the local police prisoners, who should be excluded.

The prisoners in custody at the time of inspection were adults except one whose age was in doubt. It would be proper to confine him in the department for minors as in addition to being charged with crime he was held as a witness.

This is one of the few county jails which has no sanitary toilets in the cells and consequently the bucket system must continue or all cell doors be left unlocked during the night. The installation of toilets and lavatories has been recommended in former reports and the Board of Supervisors should seriously consider the providing of such modern and sanitary facilities in the near future.

The recommendation that farm land be purchased or rented and sentenced prisoners employed at food production has not been complied with. It would seem possible under proper management for the inmates to raise sufficient potatoes, beans and other vegetables to supply the jail.

The Sheriff's report shows that there were 247 commitments during the past year. In addition there were 344 police prisoners from the villages of Mohawk and Herkimer admitted to the county jail. This matter was discussed in detail in the report of January 19, 1917 and recommendations made but apparently no action has been taken. The recommendations contained in former reports, which are as follows, are again repeated:

**First.* That police prisoners be excluded from the county jail or separate quarters provided for this class.)

Second. That the cells be equipped with modern toilets and lavatories.

Third. That farm land be purchased or rented and the same worked by the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Show cause proceedings pending.

JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL

WATERTOWN

Inspected September 30, 1919. Michael Gleason, sheriff; Thomas M. Race, under-sheriff; S. F. Bates, turnkey. The sheriff's wife is matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 19 male adults, 2 boys, and 1 woman. Nine male adults were serving sentence and the remainder awaiting action of the grand jury. The maximum population since the last inspection was 78, the lowest 14, and the average about 45.

Four of the men serving sentence are working on the county highway and three on the jail farm. In addition to the jail farm a portion of the Fair ground has been cultivated this season under the sheriff's instruction. The crops include about 350 bushels of potatoes, 450 bushels of oats, and other produce consisting of cabbage, turnips, carrots, etc. Three meals a day are served. A mess hall has been provided in the laundry where meals are served instead of in the cells. Sunday services are held in this room.

A vegetable cellar 22x28x7 feet in depth, capable of holding 2,000 bushels, has been recently constructed outside the jail with an entrance through the jail basement. Much of the work of construction was done by inmates. It is entirely under ground. Cold air is admitted through two inlets and passes out through a ventilator at the top, keeping a temperature of about 50 degrees. It is said to be the first of its kind in this part of the state and gives assurance of keeping potatoes and other vegetables through the winter. The need of such a cellar was realized last winter when a

large amount of vegetables in the cellar of the jail spoiled, entailing a considerable loss.

The matter of separating the women's department from the balance of the jail, as suggested in former reports, has not been accomplished. This is important and some means should be provided whereby the matron could have exclusive custody of the jail for females and not be obliged to pass through the men's department before reaching the women's department on the third floor. Trustees are permitted to exercise in the corridors of the first and second floors with nothing but the restraint of discipline to prevent them from going to the upper floor.

The county authorities should at once take this matter up for consideration and provide different arrangements.

The jail was found clean in every department, showing that the sheriff and his assistants are interested in their work. Jefferson County may justly feel proud of its officials connected with its county jail

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

KINGS COUNTY JAIL

BROOKLYN

Inspected September 27, 1919. Daniel J. Griffin, sheriff; Daniel J. Donovan, warden.

This institution is in charge of the warden, assisted by a deputy warden, bookkeeper, 8 keepers, 3 matrons, 2 cleaners, and 2 cooks. The jail is used entirely for the detention of prisoners in connection with civil proceedings. On the day of inspection there were 13 material witnesses, 2 alimony cases, and one contempt case, a total of 16. One of the witnesses held was a woman.

There are 16 cells for males and a woman's department consisting of a room with 2 cots and a dormitory with 4 cots.

Through the efforts of the Commission doors were cut into the yard of the City Prison, and those confined here are allowed to exercise a half hour each day in the open air.

The sitting room needs repainting and the plaster should be repaired where it is broken.

In the women's room a cheap rug or strips of carpet would add to the comfort of the place.

Persons held here are not charged with or convicted of crime and every effort should be made to keep the place as cleanly and orderly as possible. Frequent scrubbing of the floors and cleansing down of the walls should be done in view of the large available force employed here.

Arrangements should be made with the public library to provide reading matter for the inmates of this institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

KINGS COUNTY COURT HOUSE PENS

SCHERMERHORN STREET, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 26, 1919. Edward Riegelman, borough president; Thomas F. Buttling, captain of court attendants; Delisle S. Green, custodian.

The prison pens located in the basement of the Kings County Court House were described in a report of the Commission dated November 9, 1918.

The number of prisoners detained here runs from a very few to a total of 60 or 70 at one time.

The women's part is in charge of a matron. At times prisoners are held here from morning until late in the evening. The custodian stated that sandwiches are brought from Raymond Street Jail for those detained any length of time.

The place was clean and kept in good condition.

In two previous reports of the Commission it was suggested that steel cells should be installed in the room in which men are confined, so as to insure safe custody. Under date of November 25, 1918, the secretary to the Borough President stated that the matter had been referred to the Bureau of Buildings and Offices for investigation. Under date of August 1, 1919, he advised that an appropriation for the installation of such cells will be asked for in the budget for 1920.

As recommended by the Commission, the women's room has been repainted and translucent glass placed in the windows so that persons on the street cannot look in. Shaded glass, separating the corridor from the men's room, has also been taken out and plain glass substituted, as recommended.

The interior of the men's room badly needs repainting. Some of the walls are marked up and the room, on a sunny morning with the electric lights on, was dark and gloomy. The walls of the room above the wainscoting and the ceiling should be painted a light color, and should be of a waterproof paint which can be washed down.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

LEWIS COUNTY JAIL

LOWVILLE

Inspected July 3, 1919. N. J. Peck, sheriff; Mrs. Peck, matron.

There have been no changes in this jail since the last inspection. There were no inmates at the time of inspection. The sheriff's report for the year ending June 30th shows there were but 91 males and 3 females admitted to the jail. The women were detained as witnesses and were there but one day.

I found the place clean throughout, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL

GENESEO

Inspected November 13, 1919. Patrick O'Leary, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, turnkey and cook. The sheriff's wife acts as matron.

The population on day of inspection was 5, all adult male court prisoners. The maximum at one time during the year was 11; at times there have been no inmates.

This is a modern jail and together with the residence was found in excellent condition throughout. The improvements made during the year were laying a new cement floor in a portion of the basement; papering, and installing oak floors in the sheriff's residence. The work was done mostly by inmate labor. The prisoners are also employed at gardening with excellent results. The sheriff stated that enough potatoes, beans, vegetables and other garden products were raised by the inmates to supply the jail, and the per capita cost per week for board of prisoners has been reduced to \$2.03 which is a most commendable showing.

The bedding and toilet fixtures were clean but the niche bases are rusting and the turn flush is difficult to operate. Eventually new vitreous or enamel bases will probably be required and a pushbutton flushometer flush installed. This jail has adequate laundry and storage facilities, and the kitchen equipment, which is in the sheriff's residence, is said to be satisfactory.

A jail physician is appointed and is subject to call when needed. The grand jury meets in February, June and November. Blankets and other supplies are purchased from the prisons as required by law.

The latticed fronts on the cells of the third floor remain the same. It has been recommended that some of the bars be removed to improve the light and ventilation. This is a difficult task. Few women are detained, usually for short periods and generally they are not locked in the cells during the day. If these cells are to be used to any extent it would be advisable to install new modern fronts of round bars.

Recommendation: That the niche toilets be improved, both as to condition and flush.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

MADISON COUNTY JAIL

WAMPSVILLE

Inspected May 28, 1919. George N. Chapman, sheriff. There is also an under-sheriff and jailer; the wife of the under-sheriff acts as matron.

The population on this date was 11, all adult males serving sentence except one awaiting transfer to the New York State Reformatory. The maximum population during the past year was 34; lowest the present number. There have been few females.

The jail was found in the usual excellent condition throughout; the bedding and floors were clean and the interior well painted except some of the steel work on the first floor which would stand repainting. The institutional equipment has been well provided for, there being complete laundry and kitchen facilities, also a large cooler. The supply of hot and cold water is ample at all times.

Dinner was served at the time of inspection. It consisted of beans, fish, bread and coffee. The working inmates take their meals at a table in the kitchen.

This county has a jail farm consisting of 28 acres of hired land and four additional acres worked on shares. This affords employment for the able-bodied sentenced men during the farming season and is most commendable. Last year the value of the farm produce amounted to \$1,322.22, the principal crops being as follows:

Potatoes bu. -----	545
Carrots bu. -----	128
Beans bu. -----	200
Oats bu. -----	250
Sweet corn, ears -----	630
Squash lbs. -----	300
Cabbage tons -----	20
Hay tons -----	10
Turnips bu. -----	46
Beets bu. -----	70
Onions, and other vegetables bu. -----	10

Supplies are purchased from the prisons as required by law. A jail physician is employed.

This is a modern jail and seems to be under efficient management.

The farming operations could well be patterned in every rural county of the state where sentenced prisoners are detained.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

MONROE COUNTY JAIL

ROCHESTER

Inspected December 22, 1919. Andrew Wiedenmann, sheriff; Victor Keefer and Fred Kleinhaus, jailers; Mrs. Wiedenmann, matron. There is also a woman jailer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 23 men and 3 women; they were all court prisoners. All sentenced prisoners in this county are sent to the penitentiary. The highest number at any time during the past year was 79, the lowest 22, and the average about 54.

The yard wall has been raised so as to make it a two-story enclosure, the lower floor to be a garage and the upper floor a place where prisoners may exercise. It is not yet completed.

The cells in the old part of the jail are not much used, as the 45 cells in the new part are usually sufficient to house all the male prisoners. The minors are kept on the top floor and the adults in the 30 cells on the other two floors.

The work of removing the alternate flat bars from the old cells did not progress very far. To do this by handwork proved to be slow and expensive, so probably would require an electric boring machine to cut the ends off the rivets.

Three meals a day are served. Milk and bread are furnished from the penitentiary.

The adult male prisoners are allowed the run of the "pit" in the old part as an exercise corridor during the daytime.

Conditions were fully described in the report of December 10, 1918, and continue the same. The jail was scrupulously clean throughout, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL

FONDA

Inspected August 14, 1919. Alfred McGlaughlin, sheriff. The other employees consist of under-sheriff, matron and cook.

At the time of inspection there were 4 inmates, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 2; held for grand jury, 1; insane, 1. The maximum during the year was 42; minimum, 1. The total admissions for the year were 179 of whom 2 were females and 17 minors.

This is a large modern jail, fully equipped, and was found in a clean condition and well painted. The large windows afford a maximum of sunlight and good ventilation. The toilet fixtures, beds, laundry and kitchen equipment bear evidence of good housekeeping. The inmates receive three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast, oat meal, bread and coffee; dinner, meat twice a week and fish once, potatoes or beans, vegetables, bread and coffee; supper, bread and tea. The trustees who assist with the institution work receive a little extra and are permitted to take their meals at a table in the kitchen. The other inmates are fed in their cells or in the corridors.

The insane inmate above mentioned was taken in custody by the sheriff and was in charge of the health officer. According to a recent opinion of the Attorney General the detention of an alleged insane or insane person in a county jail or lockup is in violation of the Insanity Law. There seems to be no separate place in this county suitable for the "comfortable, safe and humane confinement" of such persons. It was stated that this alleged insane man required immediate restraint as he was much disturbed and was therefore taken to the jail. Under the provisions of the Insanity Law the health officer is authorized to remove such patient forthwith on an emergency commitment to a State hospital, leaving the matter of his mental status to be determined within ten days thereafter. In order to assist peace officers in the legal performance of their duties, and relieve them of any excuse for using jails and lockups for this purpose, it might be wise and economical procedure for the Board of Supervisors, or city and town officials to arrange for the establishment of psychopathic wards in connection with local hospitals or provide other suitable detention quarters subject, of course, to the approval of the State Hospital Commission.

This county has no jail farm and no system of employment for the inmates has ever been satisfactorily worked out. At times there are few able-bodied men sentenced available but it would seem possible to work some land and supply the institution with potatoes, beans, etc., which are so expensive at the present time. This has been recommended in many former reports and is again repeated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

MINEOLA

Inspected April 22, 1919. Phineas A. Seaman, sheriff; William E. Hulst, jailer, assisted by six keepers and a matron.

The number of prisoners in custody on the day of inspection was 50 men and 2 women, classified as follows:

Court prisoners, Men -----	8
Sentenced prisoners, Women -----	1
Sentenced prisoners, Men -----	45
Witnesses, Men -----	1
Witnesses, Women -----	1
Civil prisoners, Men -----	2

The highest number at any one time during the past winter was 113. The average during the winter was from 80 to 100. The highest number of women at any one time was 32. Among the prisoners was one male minor. The number of Federal prisoners on the day of inspection was 22, only one of whom was a soldier; the others were civilians, most of whom were committed for furnishing liquor to soldiers.

The foregoing census of population indicates the urgent need of enlarged jail facilities.

About 20 prisoners were out working on the farm on the day of inspection. The jailer stated they expected to do more farming this year than last, and will have more land under cultivation.

The jail was clean throughout, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

MINEOLA

Inspected June 18, 1919. Phineas A. Seaman, sheriff; William E. Hulst, jailer, assisted by six keepers and a matron.

The number of prisoners on the day of inspection was 36 men and 3 women, classified as follows:

Court prisoners, Men -----	11
Serving sentence, Men -----	25
Awaiting examination, Women -----	1
Awaiting transfer to Bedford, Women -----	1
Serving sentence, Women -----	1

Five of the male court prisoners were minors and were being held for trial. There were no female minors on the day of inspection. The minors were kept in the same department as the adult court prisoners. The sheriff stated that there were no facilities for keeping them in a separate place. One of the court prisoners, held on an indictment for murder, had a cell in another corridor. The other cells on this corridor were occupied by prisoners serving sentence.

The sheriff stated to me that practically all Federal prisoners admitted to the jail during the war were committed from Brooklyn and that the number committed from Nassau county was negligible.

I examined the sheriff's record in connection with the jailer, from July 1, 1918 to June 1, 1919 to ascertain the number of commitments to this jail for public intoxication, disorderly conduct and vagrancy. These records show as follows:

Commitments for violating section 887 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for vagrancy, 43.

Commitments for violating section 1221 of the Penal Law, for public intoxication, 153.

Commitments for violating section 720 of the Penal Law, for disorderly conduct, 31; making a total of 227 under these three sections, during the 11 months preceding June 1, 1919. This would make 247 for a full year figuring on the same basis.

The total number of commitments to the jail for the same 11 months was 654. On the day of inspection there were 7 males housed in the tramp room in the basement.

The jail was clean throughout, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

MINEOLA

Inspected July 14, 1919. Phineas A. Seaman, sheriff; George H. Hoffman, acting warden.

There were 33 prisoners in the jail at the time of inspection—31 males and 2 females. Six males serving sentence were in the cells on the lower east tier, 6 sentenced Federal prisoners were in the upper east tier, and another Federal prisoner was in the lower west tier. All were adults. In the upper west tier were 10 males—6 adults and 4 minors, commingled in violation of the county law. A special guard was on duty on this tier at the time of inspection and the sheriff stated that a guard was constantly on duty there, as it was feared one of the prisoners might do himself bodily harm. There were 8 sentenced prisoners assigned to the tramp room, all adults. A woman in the west tier of the women's department

was serving sentence, and another in the east tier was waiting the action of the grand jury.

The jail was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

GEORGE W. DAVIDS,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

LUDLOW STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Inspected January 10, 1919. Eugene A. Johnson, warden; Ernest W. Redeke, deputy warden.

The prison population was 14, all males, consisting of 1 U. S. prisoner, 1 surrogate case, 2 against whom are executions, 1 order of arrest, 8 alimony cases, and 1 for contempt of court.

There are 11 guards working on eight hour shifts, 2 cooks, 1 laundress, 1 matron and 7 other helpers, cleaners, etc.

Electric lights have been installed in a portion of the building, and this work should be completed. The building appears to be in a dilapidated condition; it needs plastering and painting on the inside. On the outside the railings are falling down. An appropriation should be made to put the institution in decent order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

LUDLOW STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Inspected November 21, 1919. Eugene Johnson, warden in charge.

The jail population at this time was 9, classified as follows: Alimony cases, 9; judgment cases, 3 and 1 a witness in a United States case. One of the foregoing was sick and had been removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The highest number of inmates at one time during 1919 was 36. In 1918 the population ran up to 60.

There are 24 employees on eight hour shifts; this includes guards, engineers, cooks, cleaners, the warden and clerk.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL

LOCKPORT

Inspected September 25, 1919. C. A. Smith, sheriff.

The number of inmates on this date was 45, classified as follows:

	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	22	1
Court prisoners -----	18	1
Held for examination -----	1	--
Civil prisoner -----	1	--
U. S. prisoner -----	1	--

The maximum population during the past year was 102; minimum, 36.

The total number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1919 was 908 males and 46 females.

The jail was found the same and subject to all the criticisms set forth in former reports of inspection. It is inadequate to properly house the prisoners committed to it, making illegal commingling of different classes and "doubling up" necessary more or less at all times. The population, however, has not been quite so large as in former years which relieves to some extent the congestion and improper classification.

The jail, which is old and not modern in arrangement and construction, has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. It was in a fairly clean condition but is dark and in need of repainting, a light color.

This county is developing an industrial farm project, and together with road construction, a considerable portion of the sentenced prisoners are afforded employment. They are taken to and from the jail in motor trucks.

At the May meeting of the Commission held in Buffalo the authorities of Niagara county presented tentative sketches showing proposed remodeling of the old almshouse on the farm. The plan to utilize these quarters for the housing of working inmates, using the county jail for court prisoners and special classes, was approved generally by the Commission. The proceedings were adjourned with the understanding that further plans would be submitted providing a closet and lavatory in each cell room, a general toilet and bath room, dining room and kitchen. We interviewed the architect who stated that such plans would be submitted previous to the October meeting.

The farm is said to be proving a success and every effort should be made to improve the old almshouse buildings so that these additional housing facilities will be available as soon as possible.

At the time of inspection two insane persons were confined in the jail. One was regularly committed, charged with assault in the first degree and becoming violently insane in jail, committed an assault with a small knife upon a fellow inmate. The other insane person was committed by the court until the question of his sanity could be determined and the patient sent to a state hospital. In neither case had the health officer been notified, we were informed. The Attorney General, in a recent opinion, held that such procedure was in violation of the Insanity Law and the county sheriffs and chiefs of police of New York State were furnished with a copy of said opinion.

We believe that suitable detention quarters in Lockport, or a psychopathic ward in connection with a local hospital, should be provided for the insane or alleged insane, subject to the approval of the State Hospital Commission. The detention of such persons in any jail or lockup is in violation of law.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,

Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Plans for reconstructing the almshouse building for detention purposes have been submitted to the Commission and approved.

ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

ROME

Inspected December 20, 1919. H. L. Sweet, sheriff; Fred Meiss, jailer and deputy sheriff in charge. Mrs. Meiss is matron. The new sheriff takes control January 1. Mr. Meiss is to be continued.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 12 male adults, 1 male minor, and 4 women, a total of 17, classified as follows:

	Male	Female
Held for the grand jury -----	3	1
Serving sentence -----	9	3
Awaiting trial -----	1	--

The highest number at any time the past year was 42, the lowest 9, the average 27. There have been some women most of the time.

The improvements in progress at the time of the last inspection have been completed, the interior repainted, and four laundry tubs installed, one in each corridor of the main jail.

In addition to the 30 cells for men in the main jail there are two rooms for women on the third floor of the office section with new fireproof stairway, a room on the second floor for trustees, and another room for debtors, witnesses and other special prisoners. These rooms have outside barred windows, cot beds, toilets and wash basins, and a bath on each floor. The recent improvements included replastering these several rooms and hallways adjacent and painting the walls and woodwork. Unfortunately the paint was put on the wall before the plaster was entirely dry and is peeling off, so it will be necessary to repaint the walls.

The bunks in the main jail are furnished with straw ticks and blankets, no sheets or pillow slips. The boards in front of the windows upstairs have been removed as recommended. The male minors are kept on the upper floor of the main jail.

All the departments were clean, showing good care.

The prisoners do all the jail housework, including the cooking, and whatever help is needed at the jail farm is provided by prisoners from the jail. The farm is worked as an annex to the Rome jail.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Repaint the rooms and hallways where the paint is peeling off.
2. Furnish the bunks in the men's jail with white sheets and the pillows with slips, as recommended in the report on the Utica jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL FARM

NEAR ROME

Inspected December 20, 1919. Charles Barry, deputy sheriff and farm superintendent in charge.

This farm is about two miles from Rome Jail and is worked as an annex to that jail. During the farming season an average of about 14 prisoners were employed on the farm and occupied the one-story frame building fitted up for a dormitory with a section at one end partitioned off for a kitchen. One civilian is employed who acts as guard and farm superintendent. Only a few prisoners remain at the farm during the winter, there being room at the jails for all prisoners not actually needed at the farm. On the day of inspection there were three. The dormitory is closed during the winter and the prisoners as well as the guard occupy the large farm house which furnishes very comfortable and roomy quarters. When there is any special work to be done, like harvesting ice, additional prisoners are sent from the Rome jail. There were only two escapes from the farm during the past year. The stock consists of 2 cows, 1 heifer, and a team of work horses.

The farm adjoins the County Home farm and the two farms comprise about 330 acres, sixty of which have been set off for jail care and cultivation; the remainder is cultivated by the superintendent of the County Home, the prisoners giving him assistance at housework when needed and

also helping do the outside work of the County Hospital located on a section of the same premises. The prisoners did 266 days' work during the season for the County Home besides 8 days' work with team and driver and 144 days' work for the County Hospital.

Last winter the prisoners cut 250 cords of wood used to heat the Rome Jail, saving about 100 tons of coal worth more than \$1,000, and raised the following produce: Potatoes, 700 bu.; rutabagas, 200 bu.; beans, 48 bu.; carrots, 115 bu.; oats, 150 bu.; tomatoes, 30 bu.; cabbage, 10,800 heads; hay, 6 tons; straw, 3 tons; parsnips, 20 bu.; onions, 20 bu.; one half acre of sweet corn; 2 acres silo corn; and large quantities of green onions, lettuce and radishes. The Sheriff estimated the value of the farm products at \$3,068, saving on coal \$1,000, work done for County Hospital \$868, total \$4,936. The expenses of operation, including the wages of the guard, seed, feed and fertilizer, was \$1,355.22, leaving a net profit of \$3,625.28—a very creditable showing.

RECOMMENDATION

Install a telephone at the farm. This one guard with prisoners about a half mile from the nearest neighbor should not be isolated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

UTICA

Inspected December 19, 1919. H. L. Sweet, sheriff; Morris Foley, jailer; Mrs. Sweet, matron. There is also a night officer.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 24 men and 1 woman. The highest number at any time during the past year was 40, the lowest 16, and the average about 22. Those in custody were classified as follows: Held for the grand jury, adult males 3, minors 5; serving time, 7 men and 1 minor; U. S. prisoners, 4 men and 1 woman; held for further examination, 4 men.

There have been no changes in the jail during the past year. The recent improvements were described in the last report. Besides the 30 cells in the principal jail for men there are two dormitories on the third floor over the office and kitchen for women, a dormitory on the second floor for trustees, and a detention room for civil prisoners and witnesses. These rooms have iron cot beds furnished with mattresses, white sheets, and pillows with slips, and toilets and bath.

Male minors are kept on the upper floor of the main jail. The adult court prisoners occupy the 10 cells on one side and the adult sentenced prisoners the 10 cells on the other side of the first floor of the main jail.

The beds in the main jail are furnished with mattresses and blankets only.

As a general rule women are sent to the Rome Jail.

The prisoners do all the jail housework, including the cooking. There is no other employment. During the farming season most of the sentenced men able to work are transferred to the jail farm at Rome.

The jail was clean throughout, showing good care. The new sheriff takes control January 1st. The present jailer is to be continued.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The bunks in the principal jail should be furnished with white sheets and pillows with slips. This is more sanitary and also more economical than sleeping on the mattresses, and this is now quite generally done in the jails and prisons of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ONONDAGA COUNTY JAIL

JAMESVILLE

Inspected September 23, 1919. C. H. Livingston, superintendent of the Onondaga County Penitentiary in charge.

There were 22 prisoners on the day of inspection in the wing of the Onondaga County Penitentiary set apart for the detention of those held for the grand jury or awaiting trial, and civil prisoners and witnesses. Of these 21 were males and 1 female. Two of the males were minors. When the facilities in this jail are inadequate to care for the minors, it was stated they are transferred to the County Court House jail at Syracuse.

Prisoners held for the grand jury or for trial are sometimes detained for long periods, as there is no session of the grand jury from May to October. After the grand jury meets, those indicted are sometimes held a month or two longer awaiting trial. They are permitted to exercise in the corridor but have no opportunity to exercise in the open air. As stated in previous reports, there is a door leading from the corridor in the men's jail to a small yard. With proper supervision exercise could be permitted in this yard in seasonable weather.

Four sessions of the grand jury are held annually—in January, March, May and October. The long interval between the May and October terms sometimes causes congestion in the jail which could be remedied by holding an additional session in the summer.

The jail was clean and orderly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the prisoners in the jail be permitted to exercise in the penitentiary yard in seasonable weather.

That an additional session of the grand jury be held some time between May and October.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

SYRACUSE

Inspected September 23, 1919. Edward G. Ten Eyck, sheriff.

This jail is used principally for the detention of prisoners during sessions of the courts in which they are tried. Witnesses and civil prisoners are detained at times. The building is of modern construction and there are 16 cells equipped with sanitary facilities for males and twelve for women, minors and witnesses.

There were 12 inmates on the day of inspection, 10 males and 2 females. Seven of the men were adults and 3 minors. The 2 females had been sentenced to the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion and were awaiting transfer to that institution.

During the past fiscal year 419 persons were admitted to the jail. The highest number at any one time was 30 males and 2 females, the lowest 1 male, and the average 13 males and 2 females.

Of the 7 male adults in custody on the day of inspection 2 were being held as witnesses. Attention has been called in previous reports to the injustice of detaining witnesses in cells, which results from a lack of

suitable detention rooms. The recommendation that such rooms be provided is renewed as is the recommendation that a shower bath be installed in the bath room on the first floor.

The jail throughout was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL

CANANDAIGUA

Inspected November 13, 1919. R. H. Gulvin, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, two guards, and the sheriff's wife acts as matron.

On this date the population was 9, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence 4; held for the grand jury 4; awaiting trial 1. The highest number at any one time during the year was 44; lowest 7.

This jail is not entirely modern, being arranged on the central corridor plan; the plumbing is old and in poor condition and the floor in the department for females is wood. Otherwise the jail was in excellent condition, clean and well painted. It contains four separate departments for the classification of males and two for females. The inmates were properly classified at the time of inspection and officials in charge stated that the jail affords sufficient facilities to maintain a legal separation.

The lining of the padded cell which became worn out has been removed and it is thought that a cell of this kind may not be needed. The shower bath room has been improved.

The employment of prisoners in this county has been for a number of years most gratifying; they work on the county farm three miles distant and care for the county buildings and large lawns. This year the county purchased property adjacent to the jail and the buildings were removed, the site graded and a fine garden was raised. It has also been enclosed with a high fence of substantial material which makes the supervision of prisoners employed outside a simple matter. Shrubbery and trees have been planted about the place and the barn painted. All this work was done by the inmates. Acquiring this new property has brought the sheriff's residence and jail out of obscurity as well as added some much needed land.

The prisoners receive three meals a day and are provided with articles of clothing when necessary. On admission each prisoner gets a supply of clean bedding and is held responsible for its cleanliness during his stay. Few females are committed.

In order to make this jail first rate the following is recommended:

1. That the present obsolete toilets be replaced with modern ones of an approved type.

2. That a cement or composition floor be installed in the department for females.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

GOSHEN

Inspected May 14, 1919. William M. Leonard, sheriff. Mrs. Leonard acts as matron when there are women prisoners.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 22, all males, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 8; serving sentence, 14. Three of the males were minors, one awaiting action of the grand jury and two serving time. There were no federal prisoners on the day of inspection. The highest number at any time during the past year was 40, the lowest 13, and the average about 22. All women in Orange county committed to a county jail are detained in the Goshen jail. There are women inmates most of the time I was informed. The number of prisoners admitted to this jail since July 1, 1918, to date of inspection was 260, only about half as many as during the same months the previous year.

This is a large modern jail. Only a small part of it was actually occupied by the few prisoners in custody.

During the year the work of fitting up the cellar for a laundry was completed, but no action was taken by the Board of Supervisors to furnish it with laundry equipment. A concrete floor was installed in the kitchen.

The jail was clean throughout. I was informed it was entirely free from vermin of all kinds. It is daily swept and mopped. The prisoners take care of the grounds surrounding the jail and do the jail housework. Last year they cultivated 26 acres. This proved too much for the help available on account of the small number of inmates. However, there were considerable quantities of the product, consisting of 1,149 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels beans, 150 bushels field corn, 6 bushels string beans, 64 bushels tomatoes, 7 1-2 bushels sweet and popcorn, 1,150 heads of cabbage, 4,500 ears green sweet corn, and large quantities of other garden products.

The prisoners cut a lot of wood on shares which was used to save coal at the jail. There was also a considerable quantity of wood brought in from the jail farm and worked up into fuel during the winter. The sheriff expects to do some farm work during the present summer, but will not undertake the cultivation of so large a tract as last year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Undoubtedly the jail population of this county, now that the war is over, will become normal again and many prisoners will be idle unless arrangement is made for their employment. It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors purchase a small jail farm located within reasonable distance. This has been found feasible and profitable in many other counties of the State. It is beneficial to the prisoners to do this kind of work, as it teaches them habits of industry and keeps them in working condition so that they can accept employment on discharge. In practically all counties it has proved advantageous to the taxpayers.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

NEWBURGH

Inspected July 30, 1919. William M. Leonard, sheriff; Fred S. McDowell, under-sheriff in charge at Newburgh. There are also 1 day jailer, 1 night jailer, 1 cook, 1 farmer and 1 janitor. All women are sent to the Goshen jail; no matron is employed here.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 12, all male adults. Of these, 4 were serving sentence and 8 were court prisoners. The highest number at one time during the past year was 56; the lowest, 8; and the average about 22. There have been no Federal prisoners for the last several months.

The jail was clean throughout. Large sections of the interior have recently been repainted by the prisoners. This work was still in progress.

Employment: In addition to the painting and the jail housework, the prisoners are cultivating about eight acres of land about one mile from the jail. The crops consist of potatoes, cabbage, beans, beets and various garden vegetables.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ORLEANS COUNTY JAIL

ALBION

Inspected September 24, 1919. Isaac Swart, sheriff. There are also a deputy sheriff, jailer, matron and cook.

At the time of inspection there were no inmates.

The highest number at one time during the past year was 19. The total number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1919 was 105; during 1916 the total was 253.

This is a modern jail in three floors with a total of 26 cells and two additional rooms. All departments have toilet and bathing facilities, and the beds are furnished with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. The whole jail was clean and in excellent condition throughout. The interior has been painted recently. During the year a new boiler house has been constructed which heats the county buildings including the jail.

The laundry equipment is not entirely adequate for an institution, but the sheriff stated that with the recent low population no trouble was experienced in washing clothing and bedding and also in supplying sufficient hot water for bathing and cleaning.

The inmates receive three meals a day, except Sundays, when two meals are served. They take their meals at tables in the corridors. The number of sentenced men has been so small that no labor on the county farm was performed this season. The institution work and care of lawns and county buildings provided employment for the few in custody.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

OSWEGO COUNTY JAIL

OSWEGO

Inspected September 9, 1919. Loren J. Parsons, sheriff; W. W. Parsons, deputy sheriff and jailer. The sheriff's wife is matron.

The number of inmates on day of inspection was 15 males and 1 female, all adults classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 5 males and 1 female; serving sentence, 9 males; held for examination, 1 male. The maximum number during the past year was 50 males and 2 females; the minimum, 9 males and 1 female; daily average, about 30.

This is a large modern fireproof jail. There are a toilet, stationary wash basin and one folding bunk in each cell. The bunks have mattresses, blankets and white sheets. Some have pillows especially in the women's department. The jail was clean in all departments. Whenever a painter is confined here he is kept working at his trade. The prisoners are furnished three meals a day.

The jail farm consists of 96 acres and is in conjunction with the jail which is about 2 miles from the city proper. This season there were hardly enough inmates to do the farm and other work about the place.

The stock on the farm consists of 3 horses, 16 head of cattle, 9 of which are milch cows, and quite a number of hogs. The crops this year are 8 acres of corn, 7 of oats, 3 of buckwheat, hay enough to winter the stock, and some garden stuff. The potatoes this year were a failure. There is no refrigerating plant in connection with the jail. This causes the purchase each day of meats used.

It is recommended that the attention of the Board of Supervisors be called to this matter and a refrigerator installed, so that larger quantities of meats can be purchased at a time, thereby making a large saving to the county.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

OTSEGO COUNTY JAIL

COOPERSTOWN

Inspected August 15, 1919. Benjamin F. Van Zandt, sheriff.

The number of inmates on the above date was 8. Five were serving sentence and 3 were court prisoners. The highest number in custody at one time during the past year was 18; lowest, 1. The sheriff's wife acts as matron when females are detained, which is rather infrequent, there having been but 3 admissions during the year. Of the total of 85 commitments to this jail during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, 29 were for public intoxication.

The jail was found in excellent condition throughout. Five new toilets have been installed and the interior of the jail including the steel cells and bars has been painted white. The work of painting was not quite finished and was done by civilian labor.

The inmates are employed on the county farm and also in caring for the large lawns and assisting with the institutional work. The inmates are taken to and from the jail to the farm by automobile. The county farm provides the dinner, but the jail does not receive any part of the crops.

This is a very good jail and with the small population of recent years provides separate quarters for the legal classification of the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

PUTNAM COUNTY JAIL

CARMEL

Inspected April 11, 1919. H. B. Stephens, sheriff; Isaac Baxter, deputy sheriff and jailer. The deputy's wife acts as matron.

The number of inmates at the time of inspection was 3, all males. One was awaiting transfer to Elmira; 1 serving sentence; and the other, a local prisoner, held for examination. There have been no females since January 1st. The maximum population during the past year was 32; minimum 2.

The jail remains the same as described in former reports, except that a small room in the cellar has been partitioned off with concrete and is to be used as a jail kitchen. It has no windows and no interior connection with the jail. There is an outside cellar way with sash door which affords the only means of light and ventilation. Just what the objection to the present kitchen in connection with the deputy's quarters is I did not learn,

but the proposed new kitchen is a poor substitute and unless an interior entrance is provided, also better light and ventilation, it would seem like an intolerable makeshift and not an improvement. None of the equipment has yet been installed.

The jail in general was found in very good condition. The bases of the toilet niches are rusting badly and some of the toilets are corroded and unsightly. These can be re-enameled, but doubtless in time the base will have to be replaced with vitreous ware or enameled iron as has been done in several other jails in the State.

The inmates receive three meals a day and are unemployed except some trusty work. The population during the summer is small, but it ought to be possible to do some gardening. The work of one man would nearly supply the jail with potatoes, beans, and other vegetables, and land is said to be available.

There is a large room in the basement of the jail which is used as a lodging place for tramps. The door is open at all times and from 15 to 40 lodgers a night find their way into these quarters. The room has toilet and washing facilities, but there are only two bunks. Most of the lodgers sleep on the cement floor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Clean and paint the toilet niches and re-enamel the bowls.
2. Provide proper light and ventilation for the proposed new kitchen, if it is to be used for such purpose, and connect it with the jail proper so it will not be necessary to take the food outdoors before serving.
3. Make definite arrangements with regard to the employment and compensation of the matron. In many of the smaller counties the matron has other duties besides the care of female inmates, often supervising or taking entire charge of the cooking, and satisfactory service cannot be expected without proper compensation.
4. Provide land and employ inmates at gardening.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

QUEENS COUNTY JAIL

LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected October 1, 1919. Samuel J. Mitchell, sheriff; Charles Kessler, warden, assisted by two male keepers and one matron.

This jail, which is located in the county building, remains in exactly the same condition as described in previous reports. At the time of the inspection no prisoners were on hand, and for the last fiscal year only 16 prisoners were confined, all male, the longest period of detention being five days. The only prisoners held here are contempt of court cases, all witnesses being sent to the city prisons instead of being held here, as is done in Kings county.

In 1915, an appropriation was made for the construction and equipment of a new civil prison at this point, but nothing has ever been done to carry out the plans. The present jail has proved adequate for the past necessities, although if there happened to be men and women prisoners at the same time there is no provision for keeping them here. So far as can be learned, the authorities have no plans for providing a new prison, and in view of the present arrangement and conditions, the Commission would not be justified in recommending a new jail at this time.

The Commission should keep in touch with the situation so that if

future developments show the necessity for other quarters, the matter may again be taken up at that time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

QUEENS COUNTY COURT DETENTION PENS

LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected October 1, 1919. Maurice E. Connolly, President, Borough of Queens.

Something over a year ago two court pens, about 6x14 feet in size, were provided in the county court building for use of prisoners on trial in the county court. On the date of inspection the pens remained without any furniture or plumbing and had not been used. It was stated in the county offices that an appropriation had been made for providing benches for these rooms. Before they are used toilets and wash basins should be provided in each room.

There seems to be considerable confusion as to the proper jurisdiction over these pens. In the borough of Brooklyn the County Court pens are under the jurisdiction of the Borough President, and the plan seems to work out successfully. President Connolly writes under date of October 7th that he sees no objection to the detention pens in connection with this court being placed under his department. It is assumed that he will take up with the proper city authorities the adjustment of the matter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL

TROY

Inspected June 25, 1919. Buddington Sharpe, sheriff; L. E. Lansing, jailer, assisted by several keepers and a matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 27 men and 10 women, classified as follows:

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Court prisoners -----	11	5
Serving sentence -----	16	4
Held for examination as to sanity -----	--	1
	—	—
Total -----	27	10

The highest number at any time during the past year was 85; lowest, (July, 1918) 18, and the average about 36. The highest number of women at one time was 19. There have been many more women than usual the past year. Most of them were charged with prostitution on complaint of Federal agents, to protect the employees at the Watervliet Arsenal. Five of the males in custody on the day of inspection were minors.

This is a comparatively new jail with modern equipment and has been fully described in former reports. The bunks are furnished with mattresses, pillows and blankets, and in the women's department with white sheets and pillow slips. The jail was clean throughout except that some of the mattresses and pillows in the bunks for men were more or less soiled. The sheriff proposes to dispense with mattresses for men and place a closely woven wire netting over the slats in the bunks and cover this with two blankets in each bunk in addition to the covering blanket. It is

difficult to keep mattresses free from bugs and impossible to launder them. Even sheets do not protect them from bugs. As soon as blankets become soiled or infested with vermin they can be laundered. What the jail needs is a receiving room where prisoners can be cleaned up before taken to the regular cells, and this is recommended. The Sheriff stated that blankets were used at the institution on Randall's Island and he considers it more economical and more sanitary than mattresses.

During the year the kitchen, laundry, bread room and 16 of the cells have been repainted with prison labor.

EMPLOYMENT

Last year the prisoners cultivated nine acres of potatoes, producing 300 barrels. Those not needed for consumption in the jail were sold to other county institutions. This land is about four miles from the jail, and is under cultivation again this year by the prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

RICHMOND COUNTY JAIL

RICHMOND

Inspected April 28, 1919. William K. Walsh, sheriff; J. J. Bennett, warden, assisted by four guards, three matrons, four deputy sheriffs, and one farmer.

The new court house at St. George has been so far completed that some of the courts are now held therein and the prisoners are taken down there by the deputy sheriffs for trial. The court house jail has not yet been used.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 21, all adult males, classified as follows: Court prisoners, 17; serving sentence, 4. The highest number at any time during the past several months was 48; the average, about 40. The highest number of women at any time in recent months was 11. There were no women on the day of inspection, but there are some women most of the time.

There have been no changes in the jail since the last inspection. It is a modern fireproof jail and was found in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL

NEW CITY

Inspected May 20, 1919. Alexander H. Merritt, sheriff; E. W. Miller, jailer. Mrs. Miller acts as matron when there are women prisoners which is most of the time.

The number of inmates on day of inspection was 14 men and 1 woman. Four of the men and the woman were court prisoners and the remaining 10 were serving time. There were 3 male minors, one serving time and two awaiting the action of the grand jury. They were commingled with adults, the jailer claiming that the jail did not afford facilities for their separation. The highest number at any time since January 1st of this year was 20, the lowest 9, and the average about 14.

The jail was in the same condition as described in former reports. It was very clean, showing excellent care.

Last year prisoners were employed at farming. They cultivated 20 acres of corn, potatoes, cabbage and tomatoes. It seems the crops were not satisfactory except the corn. This year the prisoners are going to work on the County House farm, about four miles from the jail.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Except in the room at the front end of the jail the bucket system is in use. There are a toilet and wash basin in the corridor on each of the two floors of the main jail. There is now no reason why a toilet and wash basin should not be installed in each cell as is done in all modern jails at the present time.

2. The women's department should be provided with a bath tub or shower bath. There are no bathing facilities for the women and there are usually some women in custody.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Show cause proceedings pending.

ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL

NEW CITY

To the State Commission of Prisons:—

On July 30, 1919, I met a committee of the Board of Supervisors of Rockland County—of which Heman M. Purdy is chairman—and the sheriff, with a view of determining tentatively needed improvements to the jail of this county.

We examined the jail and went over carefully the number of prisoners in custody for the past several years. The sheriff's reports and our inspections show very great diminution of the number of prisoners kept in this jail during the last two years and for the present number of prisoners the jail needs facilities for classification more than enlarged quarters, but in order to furnish facilities for classification it became apparent that some additions would have to be made.

The following improvements were practically agreed upon to be submitted by the committee to the full board of supervisors, and plans for the same submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval:

First. Provide a bath room for the women's department adjacent to the rooms now occupied by women.

Second. Divide the front room on the first floor into two sections by a brick partition. Each one of these rooms would then have two cells and would take care of the male minors committed to the jail.

Third. Cover the grated openings over the central corridor with glass. This would entirely separate the prisoners on the first floor of the main jail from those on the second floor. This opening on the second floor is now fenced in with steel bars and the light for both corridors is from a skylight. The cells in this jail open into a central corridor on both floors and the rear end of the cells are made of bars facing outside windows, so that the light in the cells comes from the rear and only from the central corridor when the doors are open. The central corridor is used as an exercise corridor.

One of these floors will ordinarily care for the male adult court prisoners and the others will ordinarily take care of the male adult prisoners serving sentence except the trustees.

Fourth. Construct a fireproof addition to the jail to contain a good sized room for the housing of trustees, a room for male witnesses and civil prisoners, and a third room for a hospital room which also will be available for the women witnesses. Each of these rooms to be furnished with

a toilet and stationary washbasin, screened, and a shower bath in the room for trustees and a shower bath for civil prisoners and witnesses.

These facilities will probably take care of the prisoners committed to this jail in the immediate future.

The committee very strongly urged that the installation of toilets in the present cells be deferred until next year, for two reasons: First, the very high cost of such improvements at the present time; and second, the county this year is building a tuberculosis hospital at a cost of about \$150,000. The committee argued that this improvement could be made at any time just as well as at present, and on account of the conditions mentioned requested that it be deferred until next year. The improvements above mentioned will add a very considerable item to the amount of tax to be raised in the county, and I recommend that the request of the committee for a year's delay in the installation of toilets in the cells in the main jail be granted, with the exception of a bath to be furnished for each floor. Now there is only one bath for both floors, but with the complete separation that will follow these improvements a bath for each floor would be necessary.

The Board of Supervisors asks that the proceedings be adjourned until the board has had opportunity to act on this matter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

CANTON

Inspected January 31, 1919. Lawrence A. Fishbeck, sheriff; A. A. Gibson, under-sheriff; Fred Petrie, turnkey. The sheriff's wife is the matron. All of the officials assumed duty January 1, 1919.

There have been no changes in the construction of the jail since the last inspection. The population on the day of inspection was 21 males and 2 females, classified as follows:

	Male	Female
Federal prisoners -----	3	2
Awaiting trial -----	6	--
Serving sentence -----	12	--

The highest number at any time since the last inspection was 45; lowest, 18; average, about 25.

There are 28 cells 5x8 feet for males and four rooms for females. There is a closet and wash basin in each corridor but not in the cells; this should be changed. These toilet facilities should be in the cells as is the case in all modern jails. The plumbing is old and often out of commission.

The male Federal prisoners were occupying one hall in which are seven cells. The other three halls have twenty-one cells to accommodate 18 prisoners, 2 of whom were minors serving sentence. The mingling of minors with adults is in violation of law. However, in order to separate the minors it would be necessary to double up some of the adults.

No work is being done this winter on the stone pile as has been done in previous years. Two to five men are employed doing work on the jail farm; the other sentenced men are employed doing institutional work.

The jail farm in 1918 produced as follows: Hay, 32 loads, 150 bu. potatoes; 400 bu. oats; 8 bu. onions; 200 bu. mangles; 500 bu. carrots; 8 bu. onions; 10 bu. beans; 12 bu. turnips and 50 heads cabbage.

The prisoners are served three meals a day including Sundays. The jail was found in a clean condition.

The stairway leading from the outside into the boiler room in the basement is badly out of repair and dangerous to use.

It is recommended:

1. That these stairs be torn out and replaced with new ones.
2. That the whole interior of the jail, sheriff's quarters, offices and boiler room be painted.
3. That new closets and washbasins of an approved type be installed in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

CANTON

Inspected September 19, 1919. Lawrence A. Fishbeck, sheriff; Mrs. Fishbeck, matron.

This jail was inspected January 31, 1919, at which time it was recommended that the stairway leading from outside the jail to the boiler room be replaced with a new one; that the interior of the jail, sheriff's quarters and boiler room be painted; and that new toilets and lavatories of an approved type be installed in the cells. The recommendations have been complied with except the installation of the new plumbing.

The Board of Supervisors will meet in November and the recommendation relative to new plumbing should be brought to their attention at that time. The decrease in population in the jail has obviated the necessity of enlarging the structure and the county can well afford to put the cells in a sanitary condition. The recommendation that toilets and lavatories be installed is therefore renewed and strongly urged.

On the day of inspection there were 21 prisoners, 1 of whom was a female. Eight were serving sentence, 12 held for the grand jury, and 1 Federal prisoner. Five of the males were minors and were properly segregated. The highest number of inmates since the last inspection was 8 and the lowest 12.

The jail was clean showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

BALLSTON SPA

Inspected July 19, 1919. A. L. Reynolds, sheriff; W. J. Dodge, under-sheriff; Clarence Hovey, jailer. Mrs. Dodge is matron.

The population of the jail on the day of inspection was 13. Five adult males and 1 male minor were serving sentence and 5 male adults and 1 male minor were court prisoners. One woman who had been paroled from New York City institution was being held for examination. The sheriff's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, shows the highest number of prisoners at one time to have been 50 males and 3 females; the lowest 0 males, and the average 20 males and 1 female. It was stated that with the present population it is possible to maintain a legal classification. There are 16 cells for males on the first floor and 10 on the second.

The plumbing in the jail is old and is said to get out of repair frequently. New toilets of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons should be installed, as the present ones have outlived their usefulness. The two toilets in the tramp room in the basement, where local

police prisoners are cared for, were in particularly bad condition.

The sheriff reports the following improvements as having been made during the past fiscal year:

"Needed repairs have been made to buildings, steel walls and ceilings in several rooms, supervisors' rooms remodeled and painted, porches repaired and painted, under-sheriff's residence papered and painted. Boilers and steam pipes have been overhauled and refitted and a concrete floor laid under the court house and jail building. New mattresses have been furnished where needed and old covers washed and refilled with excelsior. The jail has been painted. The materials for repairs were furnished by the supervisors and work has been performed by inmates."

The sentenced prisoners care for the grounds surrounding the jail and county buildings and cultivate about three acres of land just outside the village. The efforts of the sheriff and his assistants to keep the prisoners employed is commendable and should be encouraged.

RECOMMENDATION

That new toilets of a type approved by the Commission be installed in the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

SCHENECTADY

Inspected July 14, 1919. William A. Cryne, sheriff; Charles H. Schlansker, under-sheriff.

The number of prisoners on the day of inspection was 18 males and 2 females. During the year ending June 30, 1919, 1,193 prisoners were confined in the county jail, of whom 982 were males and 145 females; 65 of these males and 1 female were Federal prisoners.

The wife of the sheriff acts as matron when there are women prisoners.

This county jail is a modern one, built about five years ago, and is excellent in equipment and provisions for proper segregation of prisoners. It was found to be in a clean and orderly condition throughout.

The report of February 12, 1918, pointed out that no employment was given to the prisoners excepting that which was necessary to keep the jail in order. The Chief Inspector of the Commission went before the Board of Supervisors and urged that farm work be undertaken, but no results followed. There is no way that the supervisors can be compelled to provide outside employment for the prisoners and it can only be pointed out that Schenectady county is not keeping pace of the times with other counties in failing to give outdoor employment which would be good for the health of the prisoners and productive to the county. It is hoped that they will give further consideration to this matter so that next season something may be done to provide a farm on which the prisoners may be worked.

At the present time prisoners are received here up to a maximum of one year's sentence and \$500 fine, which may result in many prisoners being held for periods over a year.

Very few of the prisoners are given an opportunity for exercise, except in the corridors. There is a jail yard in the rear, about 75 feet square, with a high fence, which would permit of exercising all of the prisoners confined at some time during the day. The sheriff fears that some of the men whom he has in charge might escape. Experience of the Commission shows that such a prison yard, with proper guarding, affords

very little opportunity for escapes. It is, therefore, recommended that any prisoner who is held more than five days be exercised daily in the prison yard, weather permitting.

The jail doctor calls every day but no examination is made of all prisoners upon admission. It is recommended that all prisoners be examined by the county doctor within two days after admission, with particular reference to venereal disease and tuberculosis. Any that are found thus afflicted, if in the opinion of the doctor they are a menace to other prisoners, should be segregated and given special treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY JAIL

SCHOHARIE

Inspected September 18, 1919. George Oliver, sheriff; There are also an under-sheriff and matron.

At the time of inspection there was one inmate in the jail—a civil engineer. The highest number during the past year was 3; lowest 0.

Since the last inspection the old toilets have been replaced with new ones. There is one in each cell on the first floor, and on the second floor each department has a toilet in the corridor. The 1917 report of inspection contained the following recommendation:

"Remove the old rusty worn out toilet bowls and install modern one-piece bowls of vitreous ware."

The toilets installed have wooden seats with automatic flush. Modern jail toilets of a type approved by this Commission are of vitreous ware with integral seat and push button flush with no exposed plumbing in the cells. These are more durable and sanitary and it is to be regretted that toilet specifications were not submitted for approval before the work was done. However, the new toilets are a great improvement over the old ones.

The sheriff stated that the cement floors, which are badly cracked, are about to be resurfaced and the steel work repainted. These are much needed improvements.*

The prisoners receive three meals a day, and as there is an adequate supply of hot water they are allowed to bathe frequently. The laundry and kitchen equipment seemed satisfactory for this small jail. The inmates are fed directly at the expense of the county in accordance with the provisions of the county law.

There is no jail farm and it is claimed that with the very small number of sentenced men being committed to this jail it would be impossible to work much land. A fair sized garden in connection with the jail would furnish much of the vegetables, beans, potatoes, etc., needed for the institution.

The jail was clean and apparently well cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

*Concrete floors have been resurfaced.

SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL

WATKINS

Inspected June 14, 1919. Arthur J. Peck, chairman of the Board of Supervisors; Lewis E. Kenyon, sheriff.

This county jail remains in precisely the same condition as indicated in the inspection report of November 4, 1918, excepting, of course, the continuing deterioration and the fact that it is not as cleanly as on the last inspection.

Since that time a prisoner has sawed the bars of another of the windows. This place is far from being a secure one for the confining of a desperate criminal.

Since January 1, 1919, 15 prisoners have been confined in the jail, of whom two were women. Most of those confined were for local offenses and would have been put in the village lockup if one existed. No tramps have been accommodated since the first of the year.

The entire county of Schuyler is dry but the village of Watkins has a druggist's license.

At the time of inspection there were no prisoners in the jail.

As stated before, the jail has outlived its usefulness and is unfit for the confinement of prisoners.

The women's section is a fire trap and, should a fire occur there when an attendant was not close at hand, as is frequently the case, there would be no chance of escape. The Board of Supervisors is assuming a dangerous responsibility in allowing this section to be continued in its present condition.

Following the inspection, the Board of Supervisors met on June 17th and appointed a committee which was authorized to install an inside steel stairway and fire door in the county jail. This work is a part of a comprehensive plan, which the supervisors have in mind for rebuilding the entire jail.*

In view of the fact that there are seldom any prisoners in the jail and the move now made by the supervisors to make improvements from time to time which will eventually improve the situation in this jail, it is recommended that the matter be left open, pending a further inspection of the jail before the end of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

*Steel stairway, landing and fire door have been installed.

SENECA COUNTY JAIL

WATERLOO

Inspected November 12, 1919. Charles P. Seeley, sheriff; James O'Connor, under-sheriff. There is also a turnkey and the sheriff's wife acts as matron.

On this date there was one inmate, an adult male, serving sentence. The highest number at any time during the past year was 8; lowest none. The total number of admissions during the year ending June 30, 1919, was 78 males and 16 females.

This is a modern jail, fully equipped, and was found in excellent condition except the slag roof in places was leaking badly. The chairman of the Board of Supervisors stated that this would receive prompt attention. It is to be regretted that a better roof was not provided for this new jail which is otherwise a model as to arrangement and facilities provided.

The bedding consists of mattresses encased, blankets, pillows and slips. This, together with the toilet fixtures in each cell, was clean showing excellent care. The kitchen and laundry are in the basement and are said to be entirely adequate.

The inmates receive three meals a day and are unemployed except trusty work. The recommendations made in former reports—that a good sized garden be procured and worked by the inmates has not materialized.

The per capita cost of board of prisoners in this county during the past fiscal year was \$4.20 per week. In Livingston county, where a large garden was intensively worked and enough vegetables raised to supply the institution, the per capita cost for board was \$2.03. Neither of these counties has many prisoners in custody during the summer, but the continuous service of one man will go a long way toward raising such a garden. This matter merits the serious consideration of the Board of Supervisors.

RECOMMENDATION

That some land be acquired and, so far as possible, the sentenced inmates be employed at gardening during 1920.

The court house at Ovid is said to be used for purposes of temporary detention only during court week, and as a lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL

BATH

Inspected November 4, 1919. Frank L. Nolton, sheriff; Walter A. Smith, under-sheriff; Mrs. Nelson Wilcox, matron.

In addition to the above officers the jail has a turnkey, two guards, and a civilian chef.

The conditions at this county jail remains exactly the same as described in last year's report, with the exception of the reconstruction of the kitchen and bakery, which has been taken care of as recommended by the Commission. Because of the work done in the kitchen and bakery, it is absolutely essential that proper ventilation be provided for these quarters, and this should be taken up immediately by the building committee of the Board of Supervisors. The kitchen is also badly in need of painting, which should be attended to at once.

A contract has been made for the complete renewal of the plumbing in the jail and some of the supplies are now on hand awaiting work by the contractors.

At the time of inspection only three toilets out of a total of sixteen were in condition to be used, and these were old type toilets condemned by the Commission.

There is a ventilating system connecting every cell with the main trunk vent-pipe, but apparently the ventilating system is not in order and being used, as on the day of inspection the whole jail showed badly the need of proper ventilation. A ventilating engineer should be secured to go over the whole proposition and work out a plan so that this jail may at least have decent ventilation.

Since the last report, at the request of the Commission an inspection was made by the State Department of Health, which agreed with the Commission's recommendation as to the installation of proper and sanitary plumbing throughout, that arrangements be made to obtain suitable light and ventilation in the kitchen, and that a careful study of the conditions in the pit be made with a view to obtaining better light and that such changes as may seem desirable be made as soon as possible.

The sheriff, in a letter subsequent to the inspection, has promised that he will do everything in his power to keep the jail as orderly and cleanly as possible, and expressed the hope that when the improvements are made, it will be easier to do this than at present.

There have been 133 persons confined here since January 1, 1919, the greatest number in confinement at any time being 25, and the least num-

ber 10, which was on the day of the inspection. No females have been confined in the jail since May.

Six acres of land have been cultivated during the past season by prison labor, and the crops harvested are as follow: Potatoes, 264 bushels; beans, 50 bushels; beets, 25 bushels; carrots, 40 bushels; onions, 20 bushels; tomatoes, 15 bushels; sweet corn, 30 bushels; sugar beets, 40 bushels; cabbage, 1,000 heads; winter squash, 50; pumpkins, 100.

It is recommended that the building committee of the Board of Supervisors urge upon the contractors the speedy completion of the plumbing work in the jail; that an investigation be made to determine what is necessary to be done to provide better ventilation and light in the jail, and that when this is ascertained, work be undertaken at once to bring this about; and that the kitchen and interior of the jail be repainted in the portions which now need it so badly.

It should be borne in mind that this jail does not come up to the standard which the Commission believes should obtain for a county jail in a county of the size and importance of Steuben county, and that the improvements now made are not to be taken as an indication that the Commission is not of the opinion that in the future this jail should be rebuilt or a new one erected. A re-inspection of the jail should be made early next year to determine whether or not the repairs now ordered are to put the jail in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SARAH L. DAVENPORT,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL

RIVERHEAD

Inspected July 9, 1919. Amza W. Biggs, sheriff; Louis T. Ketcham, warden. The other officers and employees consist of three keepers, a matron, two engineers and a cook.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 17 men and 1 woman. Seven of the men were grand jury prisoners and the remaining 10 and the woman were serving sentence. The highest number at any time the past year was 46; the lowest, 18; the average about 30. There have been no Federal prisoners the past year.

This is a modern fire-proof jail with 112 cells in 8 divisions for men and 36 cells in four divisions for women. There is also a large hospital room, a chapel, a well equipped laundry, a large kitchen, a work shop with some furnishings, and store room for clothing, bedding and food supplies. There is an enclosed yard which is not much used.

All the bunks are now furnished with mattresses, blankets, white sheets and pillows with slips. The entire jail was found in good condition and clean.

The prisoners are given three meals a day at the expense of the county. I examined the food being served for dinner and found it of good quality and abundant quantity.

Ten of the prisoners were employed in the care of the county buildings and grounds including walks and lawns, and in jail housework, laundry and kitchen work. Other employment is farm work at the farm of the county almshouse. Owing to the few prisoners in custody this year the sheriff is not able to do as much farming as last year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

SULLIVAN COUNTY JAIL

MONTICELLO

Inspected September 10, 1919. George M. Hembdt, sheriff; Hobart Hill and John Lennon, jailers. Mrs. Hembdt acts as matron when there are women prisoners.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 7, all male adults, classified as follows: Held for the grand jury, 5; held for contempt of court, 2. There were no women, and no prisoners serving sentence. Some of the court prisoners voluntarily assisted with the housework of the jail. The highest number of prisoners at any time during the past year was 12, lowest 2, average about 6.

This is a modern fireproof three-story jail with 12 steel cells of modern equipment on each of the first two floors, and 2 cells and a detention room on each side of the third floor. There are also a consultation room for the counsel (used also as a visiting room), a room for the jailers, and a storage room. There is a laundry in the basement, also a kitchen. All the cooking is done in the sheriff's residence which is detached from the jail.

Sentenced prisoners are employed doing the jail housework, taking care of the lawns surrounding the county building, and shoveling snow from the sidewalks in winter.

The jail was clean, showing the best of care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TIOGA COUNTY JAIL

OWEGO

Inspected June 5, 1919. G. S. Bixby, sheriff; Truman Orton, undersheriff and jailer. Mrs. Bixby acts as matron when there are women prisoners.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 6 men and 2 women; two of the men were court prisoners; all of the others were sentenced and all the prisoners were adults. The highest number at any time during the past year was 18, the lowest 4, and the average about 10.

This is a modern three-story jail with 38 cells and 4 detention rooms. The bunks in the cells were furnished with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. The jail was in good condition, showing good care. The toilets showed better care than at the time of the last inspection.

The practice of paying the sheriff a stipulated sum for the board of prisoners still continues, but I was informed that when the present sheriff's term expires the food for the prisoners will be purchased as required and the bills audited by the Board of Supervisors as now provided by law.

The employment continues as last year; that is, one or two men do the jail housework and the other sentenced prisoners work on the county farm about three miles from the jail. The superintendent of the farm sends an auto truck for them in the morning and returns them at night. The sheriff gets no part of the product for the use of the jail.

This jail needs a laundry and the same is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TIOGA COUNTY JAIL

OWEGO

Inspected September 5, 1919. G. S. Bixby, sheriff.

This jail was inspected in June last and full report made at that time. It was in the same condition as then described, modern, clean and apparently well cared for. The inmates are employed on the county farm and at institution work.

There were 8 prisoners on this date, 3 of whom were serving sentence. The recommendation that a laundry be provided is repeated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOMPKINS COUNTY JAIL

ITHACA

Inspected September 5, 1919. Charles Green, sheriff. There is also an under-sheriff and the sheriff's wife acts as matron.

There were 8 inmates at the time of inspection, all males classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 3; held for examination, 5. The highest number during the past year was 11, and the lowest, 0.

This jail has been fully described in former reports. It is not modern but has been recently painted throughout and was found in good condition. The toilet fixtures were in fair condition and the beds clean; the bedding consists of four blankets, sheets and pillows. There is an annex to the main jail which is of more recent construction and is generally used for females and certain other classes where complete separation is desired. This part was found in excellent condition. It is equipped with cot beds, toilet facilities and shower baths.

There is a lack of modern equipment such as laundry and cooking facilities. The method in vogue is to use a washing machine in the prisoners' corridor, and the range which is located in the sheriff's quarters is entirely too small for an institution. An old jail like this should be provided with every facility which will improve sanitary conditions and assist in its proper conduct. A modern jail laundry and institutional range are recommended.

The inmates receive three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast, rice, bread and cereal coffee; dinner, potatoes, meat, vegetables and bread; supper, bread, potatoes and cereal coffee.

There is no regular employment for the prisoners aside from trusty work about the county buildings. No land has been worked and the officials of the jail state that there have been so few sentenced men capable of rendering any service that farming or gardening has not been undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ULSTER COUNTY JAIL

KINGSTON

Inspected May 13, 1919. Wright J. Smith, sheriff; Tunis H. Hollenbeck, under-sheriff. There are day and night jailers, and the wife of one of the jailers acts as matron.

The number of inmates on the day of inspection was 8, all adult men;

4 court prisoners and 4 serving sentence. The highest number at any time during the past year was 19; the lowest 1; and the average, about 12 since January 1st. There have been only two women in custody during the past year. Prisoners are given three meals a day and the sheriff is paid 45 cents a day for the maintenance of the prisoners. There were comparatively few lodgers last winter, ordinarily not over two or three a night and seldom more than five or six. They were not fed or arrested.

During the year the work of installing new enameled seats in the bottom of the niche closets was completed. These cover the entire bottom of the niche. New bowls were not installed. The jail was clean throughout except that the bowls of the toilets showed stain and neglect.

Prisoners do the kitchen work, take care of the heating plant and also the court house, mow the lawns surrounding the county buildings in summer, and shovel snow from the walks in winter. Last year they did considerable gardening, cultivating two city lots near the jail, raising 33 bushels potatoes, a lot of sweet corn, tomatoes, beans and cabbage. This year only one of these lots is available and the sheriff expects to cultivate it.

I talked with the county attorney in relation to allowing the sheriff a fixed sum for boarding prisoners. He claims this plan works more satisfactorily in Ulster county than the other plan of feeding prisoners at the expense of the county. At one time the other plan was in operation there and it was believed to be to the disadvantage of the county. He contends, notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the local law relating to Ulster county is still applicable, and the inclination of the local authorities is to continue the present practice unless some court should decide it to be illegal.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ULSTER COUNTY JAIL

KINGSTON

A complaint, dated June 16, 1919, to which were attached the names of 8 inmates of this jail, was received by the State Board of Charities on June 18th and transmitted to this Commission on the same day.

The complaint read as follows:

"This jail is run in unsanitary condition and we wish you to make an investigation.

In the first place there is an old hobo here cooking for the prisoners, he has been here for the past five years and every time he gets out, he always gets six months more, and they let him cook because it saves about \$35 dollars per month for the sheriff.

In the second place he is not a fit person to handle food and he cannot cook.

Here is our bill of fare every day is alike, breakfast oat meal two slices of bread and coffee with neither milk or sugar, dinner two old black potatoes with the skins on a little soup with the rottenest kind of meat in it that no one can eat and two slices of bread."

We visited the jail on June 19th, arriving at about eleven thirty, when the dinner was being dished up. The meal consisted of beef soup with rice, beef and veal, potatoes, bread and tea. We tasted and thoroughly examined the ration and it was plentiful, well cooked and of good quality. Tin dishes are used. They were clean and in good condition.

The cooking is done by prisoners. This would be satisfactory if there were always a cook detained in the jail, but this is not the case.

The meals furnished the prisoners are as follows:

All days of the week, except Tuesdays and Fridays.

Breakfast, oat meal, bread and coffee.

Dinner, fresh meat, potatoes, bread, tea and generally soup.

Supper, bread and tea.

On Tuesdays pork and beans are substituted for the meat and potatoes at the noon meal. On Fridays fish is substituted for the meat ration. Fresh fish is used when in season.

The meat is apparently of a good quality, the potatoes used are "old potatoes," but were excellent. Bread is purchased from a local bakery. In fact we believe that the food furnished the prisoners is satisfactory both as to quality and quantity.

We interviewed the prisoners, whose names were attached to the complaint. One man made a statement practically identical with the complaint; two said that the food was plentiful and satisfactory and that they did not know their names had been attached to the complaint until after it had been sent. One said that the food was good and he had enough; the others said that it "wasn't very good," "was pretty fair," "pretty punk," "not very good."

This county still continues the practice of paying the sheriff a fixed sum for the maintenance of prisoners (45 cents a day).

In a report of inspection of this jail made by a representative of this Commission on May 13, 1919, the following statement was made:

"I talked with the county attorney in relation to allowing the sheriff a fixed sum for boarding prisoners. He claims this plan works more satisfactorily in Ulster county than the plan of feeding prisoners at the expense of the county. At one time the other plan was in operation there and it was believed to be to the disadvantage of the county. He contends, notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the local law relating to Ulster county is still applicable, and the inclination of the local authorities is to continue the practice unless some court should decide it to be illegal."

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed re-enacting the local law. This was vetoed by the Governor.

We informed the sheriff that in the judgment of the State authorities the continuance of the present practice is a distinct violation of section 93 of the County Law.

The jail was in an excellent sanitary condition.

Recommendation: Immediate compliance with the provisions of the County Law relative to methods of feeding prisoners.

The following recommendations made in former reports are hereby renewed:

First. That a cook be employed to have immediate charge of the kitchen.

Second. That a storage room or cellar for vegetables be furnished.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE W. DAVIDS,

Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

WARREN COUNTY JAIL

LAKE GEORGE

Inspected October 8, 1919. Richard J. Bolton, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, cook and matron.

On this date the population was 4, all adult males serving sentence. The maximum at any time during the past year ending June 30, 1919 was

20; lowest, 3. The total number of admissions during the same period was 81 males and 3 females.

This jail is constructed along the lines which characterize all the modern jails of the State and was found thoroughly clean throughout and well painted. There are 22 cells and two separate rooms on two floors. On one side of the jail each cell has a toilet; the other departments and rooms have each one toilet. All the beds are furnished with white sheets and pillow cases and presented a tidy appearance. The laundry facilities and water heating apparatus seem adequate.

The inmates receive three meals a day served at mess tables in the corridor. Aside from work for trustees there is no regular employment. However, a small garden was worked during the past season with very good results. There is no farm land available in the vicinity of the jail and work of this kind has never been undertaken. The authorities feel that owing to the very small number of sentenced men coming to this jail recently little could be accomplished with prison labor.

A jail physician is employed and purchases are made from the prisons as required by law. The grand jury meets three times a year. This jail is apparently well managed and seems to be satisfactory, particularly in view of the small number committed to it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

HUDSON FALLS

Inspected March 12, 1919.

This jail is located in the basement of the court house and in addition to its use as a county jail during the two terms of court each year it is used as a lockup by the village of Hudson Falls, and occasionally prisoners from other parts of the county are brought here for temporary detention.

There are five modern cells for men, a separate room with three cells for women and a separate room with one cell for minors. The cells have modern toilet facilities and the bunks are furnished with good bedding. In another part of the basement is a lodgers' quarters furnished with several bunks.

The old boilers are said to have outlived their usefulness and are inadequate to properly heat the court house and jail. Probably the only remedy will be to install a new modern system, which would result in a great saving of coal.

The jail was found in good condition except the two first cells needed scrubbing and the toilets were dirty. These modern vitreous toilets are easy to clean and should receive attention every day when prisoners are detained.

Recommendations:

First. That adequate heating facilities be provided.

Second. That someone be made responsible for the cleanliness of the jail at all times.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Sheriff reports that heating facilities have been provided and an employee made responsible for the cleanliness of the jail.

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL

SALEM

Inspected October 9, 1919. Fred A. Brown, sheriff; J. W. Arnold, under-sheriff. The under-sheriff's wife acts as matron, and there is also a civilian cook.

At the time of inspection there were 4 inmates, classified as follows: Held for grand jury, 1; serving sentence, 1; witnesses, 2. They were separated in accordance with the law. At any one time during the past year the highest number in custody was 22; lowest, 2.

This jail is modern in design and consists of 34 cells and two large hospital or day rooms. There are three floors and ample means are provided for the proper classification of prisoners at the present time. Each cell is equipped with toilet, bunk, mattress and blankets; all departments have either shower or tub baths and the supply of hot water is said to be adequate at all times.

The jail and fixtures were clean and the whole interior has been painted white. This is most commendable, and by the addition of sheets and pillow cases this jail would rank with the best throughout the State. from the standpoint of sanitation and good housekeeping. Their use preserves the bedding, facilitates cleanliness and insures a more tidy appearance.

The prisoners receive two meals a day and are allowed some additional food in their cells for supper. A regular meal of bread and tea or cereal coffee is considered a better arrangement and by serving all meals at tables better order can be maintained. This will overcome the necessity of keeping food in the cells. The prisoners are boarded directly at the expense of the county, no fee system being in vogue. The per capita cost per week for the board of the inmates during the past year ending June 30, 1919 was \$2.02, which was below the average in the State.

The prisoners are not employed with the exception of some work done by trustees. Farming or gardening has been recommended in many former reports but nothing has materialized. Recently the population has been low during summer months, but there are usually enough sentenced men to do at least some gardening. This is an excellent farming community and in these times there is no excuse for idleness.

In addition to the painting above mentioned, a concrete floor has been laid in a portion of the basement, a new heating plant and pressure tank installed.

Recommendations:

1. That employment be provided for all sentenced prisoners, preferably at farming or gardening.
2. That three meals a day be served at tables.
3. That sheets or mattress covers and pillows with cases be provided.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Inspector.

WAYNE COUNTY JAIL

LYONS

Inspected November 12, 1919. John Newman, sheriff; Jeremiah Collins, under-sheriff. Mrs. Newman acts as matron.

On this date there were 7 prisoners, all males; six were held for court and 1 was serving sentence. Three were charged with murder, one of whom was probably a minor, although his age was in doubt; he claimed

he was 16 years of age. Very few females are received at this jail.

The jail contains 12 stone cells in two departments, and there is an additional room in the residence used for females. With these limited separate quarters it is obvious that a legal classification of the inmates cannot always be maintained. Minors and adults, sentenced and court prisoners, must be commingled should there be such different classes at the same time. However, this is a rural county with very few admissions, and the grand jury meets three times a year. For a considerable time this year there were no inmates and the present number—seven—is the maximum.

The jail was found in excellent condition with regard to cleanliness. A new automatic gas water heater has been installed which is said to be giving excellent satisfaction. It affords an inexhaustible supply of hot water at all times. The heater has also been moved to a more convenient location in the basement.

The annex, constructed in recent years, affords sanitary toilets, shower baths and laundry facilities to each side of the jail. The inmates receive three meals a day and are without employment except the jail housework and care of the grounds. The sentenced inmates were so employed at the time of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

WHITE PLAINS

Inspected February 25, 1919. Charles E. Nossitter, sheriff; John Hill, warden.

The total jail population was 54; 41 were men, 5 women and 8 male minors. Nineteen males and 1 female were awaiting trial, 6 were held for the grand jury and 24 were serving sentence of from 1 to 59 days. There was 1 female witness, 1 civil prisoner, and 2 awaiting transfer to the New York County Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island. The highest number of inmates in 1918 was 68.

This jail has a total of 95 cells, 10 of which are for females and five for civil prisoners. The beds are provided with sheets and pillow slips with the exception of six cells which are set aside for police prisoners; these contain wooden bunks.

There are 10 guards and 3 matrons. The physician calls daily and when required.

The jail was found clean throughout.

The old bucket system is still in use, which is always bad. In recent years lavatories were installed in the cells. A modern sanitary toilet of an approved type should be installed in every cell. The jail also needs painting which could easily be done with inmate labor. These two last suggestions are strongly recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,

Commissioner.

WYOMING COUNTY JAIL

WARSAW

Inspected June 14, 1919. John Simons, Jr., sheriff; N. M. Conger, under-sheriff; Frank Kohler, jailer. Mrs. Simons acts as matron when there are women prisoners.

There was only one prisoner in custody, a male minor held for the grand jury. The highest number of inmates at any time during the past year was 8; the lowest, none; and the average, about 4. They have women prisoners about a fourth of the time. The office of sheriff in this county is salaried and the prisoners are maintained at the expense of the county.

The jail was clean throughout, showing good care.

Prisoners do the jail housework and take care of the walks and lawns surrounding the county buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

YATES COUNTY JAIL

PENN YAN

Inspected November 13, 1919. Case W. Blodgett, sheriff. There are also a deputy-sheriff, turnkey, and the sheriff's daughter acts as matron.

At the time of inspection there were 3 inmates, all adult males. Two were serving sentence and the other was held for the grand jury. The highest at one time during the past year was 5. At times there were no prisoners. The total number of admissions was 36.

This is a modern jail and was clean throughout and the beds presented a tidy appearance. The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets, pillows and cases. The toilet fixtures were in good condition except some of the niche bases which are rusting. The seat of one was entirely loose. This trouble has been experienced in several jails and is being overcome by installing vitreous base or integral seat toilet with pushbutton flushometer flush. However, as this jail houses so few prisoners, there are plenty of cells available with toilets in proper condition. The niche bases should be kept thoroughly painted.

The inmates receive three meals a day, do the jail housework and care for the large lawns around the county buildings. They also do some work in the garden. The jail has no vegetable cellar. The steam pipes pass through every room in the basement making it too warm for the storage of vegetables. Such a cellar is required in every county jail and should be provided here. The tramp room in the basement has an old iron toilet which is unsightly and unsanitary. This should be replaced with a modern one. The laundry and kitchen facilities are said to be adequate and were found in good condition.

The sheriff's office needs a new record book. The old one has been in use for fifteen years and does not provide space for the data required by law.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the toilet niches be kept painted.
2. That a vegetable cellar be provided.
3. That a new toilet of an approved type be installed in the tramp room.
4. That an up-to-date sheriff's record book be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

City Jails, Station Houses and Lockups Outside of Greater New York ALBANY COUNTY

FIRST PRECINCT POLICE STATION

ALBANY

Inspected May 6, 1919. Located at Arch and Broad streets. George F. Phillips, captain, assisted by 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 22 patrolmen, 1 station house keeper, and 1 woman cleaner.

This station house has eight cells, placed back to back, with open fronts facing dead walls. The sunlight is from a window at the end of each corridor in front of the cells. The room is small, so that the corridors are narrow, and the arrangement affords insufficient light to the interior of the cells. The city recently bought a lot adjacent to this station house on the west side, for the purpose of constructing thereon an addition to the station house. When this is done a new and a larger cell room should be provided on an arrangement that would have outside windows in front of the cells. This new lot is now vacant, and if an addition is not to be constructed thereon, windows might be placed in the west wall of the cell room in front of the cells on that side, which comprise one-half of the cells.

This precinct has a good room for lodgers on the upper floor directly over the cell room. It is well lighted and furnished with elevated metal platforms, toilet, and drinking and washing facilities. Both rooms were clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests during the recent months was an average of 20 to 30. The total number of arrests in this precinct for the year ending November 1, 1918, was 548 men and 86 women. Not over one-third of those arrested are held in the station house all night. During the war there were fewer lodgers than formerly; during the past winter they ranged from 10 to 20 a night. Prisoners are not fed while in custody unless at their own expense. Lodgers are not fed and are not taken to court. The medical room is still maintained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION

ALBANY

Inspected May 16, 1919. Located in the rear of the city building on William street. John Patton, captain, assisted by 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 29 patrolmen, 1 station house keeper, and 1 woman cleaner.

There is no room for lodgers and they are not housed here, neither is

there is a separate place for women and all women arrested in this precinct or in any of the precincts of the city are sent to the third precinct station house.

It is expected in the near future this precinct will have a new station house, to contain not only departments for men but also for women and witnesses.*

The cell room here is large and well lighted. There are 12 steel cells in a double tier. The jail was clean, showing good care. The medical room is still maintained as first aid.

The number of arrests in this precinct now average about 100 a month. Since January 29th last to date of inspection there were 375 arrests. During the year ending November 1, 1918, there were 1,701 men and 117 women arrested in this precinct, about one-fourth of whom were held in the station house all night.

Police Headquarters is also in this station house and its records show that the total number of arrests in the entire city for the year ending November 1, 1918, was 3,786 men and 335 women, a total of 4,121. The number of arrests by the police court squad was 313 men and 64 women; and by the officers connected with the detective bureau, 137 men and 36 women. The total arrests in this city show a decrease from the preceding year of 1,941.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Plans for a new police headquarters and jail in this precinct have been approved by the Commission.

THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

ALBANY

Inspected May 8, 1919. Located at 220 North Pearl street. John D. Dugan, captain, assisted by 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 20 patrolmen, 1 matron, 1 station house keeper, and 1 woman cleaner.

This is a fireproof station house with modern equipment throughout. It has eight steel cells for men in a room on the first floor and 24 bunks for lodgers on the second floor. There are four dormitories for the patrolmen with 22 beds, and also a separate room for women and a matron's room. The matron comes on call when there is a woman in custody and remains as long as she is detained. While only 17 women were arrested last year in this precinct, 240 women were arrested in the city, and all who were detained were brought to this station house.

The interior of the jail section was recently repainted a light color, and was in excellent condition.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the year ending November 1, 1918, was 341 men and 17 women. The number of arrests since that date to date of inspection was 164. About 70 per cent of those arrested are detained in the station house all night. All those arrested after 4 P. M. are held for morning court unless they give bail.

The number of lodgers housed here recently ranged from 3 to 16 a night. During the winter months they averaged about 30 a night.

Occasionally a witness is detained in this jail; they are given food; neither prisoners nor lodgers are given food unless purchased by themselves. This station house has no separate place for the custody of witnesses. There is a room at the fourth precinct and one at the fifth precinct for witnesses, but they are not often used. A station house is an unsuitable place for the detention of witnesses. This arises from two facts; first, there are no facilities for boarding, and second, a station house does not provide any facilities for exercise outside of the room in which they are confined. Proper provision should be made for the house-

ing of witnesses, either at the county jail or some other institution more suitable for their care than is possible to furnish at a station house.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

ALBANY

Inspected May 8, 1919. Located at 419 Madison avenue. James T. Keith, captain, assisted by 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 24 patrolmen, 1 plain clothes man, 1 station house keeper, and 1 woman cleaner.

There are eight steel cells in a double row, facing outside windows. Each cell has one iron bunk, two of which have waterproof covered mattresses. Each cell also has a toilet of an ancient iron pattern with an iron cover, flushed from the corridor. The city authorities should consider furnishing these cells with modern toilets operated by push button or equivalent.

There is also a room for witnesses, with two beds, which is not often used. There were only two witnesses held here during the past year. Both rooms were clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests in this precinct for the year ending November 1, 1918, was 371 men and 12 women. During the succeeding three months the number was 70 men and 4 women. About 15 per cent. of those arrested are held in the station house over night. No lodgers are kept here.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION

ALBANY

Inspected May 8, 1919. Located at 270 Central avenue. Samuel M. Keith, captain, assisted by 1 lieutenant, 4 sergeants, 19 patrolmen, 2 mounted officers, 1 plain clothes man, 1 station house keeper, and 1 woman cleaner.

No women are detained in this station house but are sent to the third precinct station house.

The jail has eight cells, only six of which are in actual use; the others are not needed and are used for store rooms, as there are seldom more than one or two prisoners in custody at the same time.

The jail was clean, showing good care, and was found in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection. It has recently been painted a light color.

The number of arrests average about 25 a month, about twenty per cent. of whom are held over night; the others are either taken to court on day of arrest or give bail. The total number of arrests in this precinct for the year ending November 1, 1918, was 275 men and 9 women.

In addition to the cell room for prisoners this station house has a room for lodgers on the upper floor. During the winter the number of lodgers averaged about ten a night; they now average about two or three.

The witnesses' room on the third floor has not been occupied by any one for the past sixteen months.

The improvements made in the jail section about two years ago rendered it fairly satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—COHOES

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected July 25, 1919. M. J. Foley, mayor; E. Francis Kennedy, commissioner of public safety; John E. Burke, chief of police; assisted by 3 sergeants and 21 patrolmen.

The population of Cohoes is about 25,000.

This jail has a department for men on the main floor of the City Hall, containing 9 cells and a bath room equipped with a shower, toilet and stationary wash basin. The cells open into an interior corridor. Usually the doors of the cells are not locked and the prisoners have access to the bath room. This department has three outside windows placed at the end, which do not afford very much light to the interior of the cells.

The department for women is on the upper floor and consists of two rooms, in each of which there are two cages opening onto an enclosed corridor. Each cage has two bunks and in the corridor are toilet and wash basin. One of these rooms has three outside windows, the other room has two, so they are all well lighted.

There is also a detention room equipped with cot bed furnished with bedding in excellent condition. This room has one large outside window.

There was one male prisoner on the day of inspection. The highest number at one time during the past year was 4, the jailer stated. From January 1, 1919, to date of inspection the number of arrests was 80, as shown by the police record. About 75 per cent. of these were locked up in the jail; about 30 per cent. were women. There is a matron who also acts as cook.

This jail is not only a police lockup but also a jail to which prisoners may be committed for minor offenses not exceeding 30 days from the city of Cohoes. The jail is partially maintained by the county of Albany. Supplies are ordered by the jailer.

The jail was clean throughout, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREEN ISLAND

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected June 25, 1919. John Heffern, village president; O. F. Elliott, chief of police. The chief is assisted by two patrolmen.

The arrests since January 1, 1919 were 50 men and 5 women. None of the women was put in the lockup. They were either arrested on warrant and brought at once before the court or were notified to appear before the court on a charge of failing to keep their children in school as required by the compulsory education law.

No lodgers have been housed during the past year.

The lockup remains the same as described in former reports of inspection.

It consists of a large room on the main floor of the police station. The room has a concrete floor, steam heat, electric light, three outside windows and four steel cells, each with toilet and bunk.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—WATERVLIET

ALBANY COUNTY

Inspected July 25, 1919. Edwin W. Joslin, mayor; Joseph F. Tierney, commissioner of public safety; Charles H. Noller, chief of police, assisted by one sergeant, two acting sergeants, and ten patrolmen.

The population of Watervliet is about 16,000.

This is a new modern fireproof jail, located on the first floor of the City Hall. There is a room for men with ten cells having modern equipment, a large room with one cell for women, a detention room for juveniles, seldom used, and a room for lodgers with board sleeping platforms. A waterproof covered mattress has recently been furnished for the women's bed. All the departments were clean, showing good care.

The number of arrests from July 1, 1918 to July 1, 1919, was 341. About 25 per cent. of these were locked up and most of them held all night. The majority of those held in the jail for morning court were arrested for public intoxication.

The number of lodgers housed during the winter months averaged from 10 to 15 a night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

ALLEGANY COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—ANDOVER

Inspected June 6, 1919. Dr. John Common, supervisor; LeRoy Brundage, chief of police.

The population of the town of Andover is about 2,000 and of the village about 1,200.

There are very few arrests in this village, not over five during the past year, I was informed, most of whom were held over night. About six lodgers were housed during the past winter.

The lockup is in the village fire house. About two years ago some improvements were made as mentioned in the last report of inspection, also a separate room was constructed for lodgers. Recently the village authorities rearranged the room for other uses, but the supervisor informed me that before cold weather next winter some other place will be provided for lodgers.*

The lockup was clean, showing good care. It is lighted and heated with natural gas. There are two steel cells in good condition. The bunks are furnished with some bedding, which was clean. An officer remains in the building at night when the lockup is occupied. There is a toilet in the corridor and a sink with faucet in the room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Supervisor reports arrangements have been made for caring for lodgers.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BELMONT

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 6, 1919. Dr. William K. Paul, village president; Floyd Clear, chief of police. The chief is on duty at night and gives the lockup supervision.

This lockup consists of a room in the rear section of the village fire house and has been fully described in former reports. It was found in fairly satisfactory condition. It is used almost exclusively for lodgers. Arrests are very infrequent and when one is made he is taken to the county jail in the village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BOLIVAR

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 6, 1919. A. J. Wilbar, village president; John McDermott, chief of police.

The population of Bolivar is about 1,400.

The number of persons arrested in this village averages 12 to 15 a year, most of whom are held in the lockup all night. During cold weather there is an occasional lodger.

This is a very good village lockup, has two cells for men and a small room for women with separate entrances. It consists of a small detached fireproof building, erected on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons and was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANASERAGA

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 14, 1919. J. W. Taylor, village president; J. F. Brownell, chief of police.

The population of Canaseraga is about 700.

This lockup has two cells, each having a small outside window, a toilet, and a bunk furnished with bedding in good condition. The lockup has recently been renovated throughout and painted. There is a faucet in the corridor connected with the village water. The floor of the corridor is concrete and that of the cells is wood. The lockup was clean. It is not much used, not over six arrests having been made during the past year, most of them held in the lockup over night. About six lodgers were put in the lockup by the poormaster.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CUBA

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 14, 1919. W. H. Evans, village president; John Williams, chief of police.

This village has a very good lockup. There are two departments, one for men and one for women, and was clean throughout.

Since the last inspection waterproof covered mattresses have been furnished for the bunks.

The number of arrests in this village during the past year was about 75, most of whom were held in the lockup over night. During last winter there were from 6 to 8 lodgers a month; they were allowed to occupy the corridor of the men's department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—FILLMORE

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 14, 1919. C. E. Hanies, supervisor; E. A. Bingham, chief of police.

This is a new lockup taking the place of the old one at Hume in the same town which was abandoned some time ago. It consists of two cages, each 5 feet by 6 feet, 6 inches by 6 feet, 6 inches, made of 1-2 inch flat bars set on 5 1-2 inch centers both ways, and each provided with a folding bunk. The room has a concrete floor, four outside windows, electric light, is heated by a furnace, and is provided with a faucet with running water. It was fully described in a report of October, 1917, and remains in practically the same condition. It is not much used.

There were only two arrests last year. An officer remains with the prisoner when one is locked up. No lodgers are cared for.

RECOMMENDATION

Provide the bunks with waterproof covered mattresses.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Recommendation complied with.

TOWN LOCKUP—FRIENDSHIP

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 7, 1919. H. H. Corbin, village president; Fred C. Mulkin, supervisor; James Henderson, chief of police.

While this is a town lockup it is used mostly by the village of Friendship. It was used for prisoners only four times during the past year, none of whom was locked in the cells. Persons charged with serious crimes were taken to the county jail at Belmont a few miles away. The lockup consists of a one-story wooden building, well lighted and dry, and has two steel cells of unusual size. Each cell has a large barred door and has a barred opening in the rear and on one side for ventilation; they have metal floors. The room is heated and lighted by natural gas and furnished with a self-flushing toilet and stationary wash basin with faucet.

The interior of the building is lined with hard matched pine. Since the last inspection the lockup has been thoroughly renovated, the walls varnished and the cells painted a light color. It was clean. If the cells were perforated in the top to further increase the ventilation it would be an improvement and this is recommended.

There is an occasional lodger. An officer remains in the building when a prisoner is locked in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WELLSVILLE

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 5, 1919. E. V. Sheerar, village president and chief of police, assisted by 2 officers, one serving during the day and one at night.

The population of Wellsville is about 6,000.

The number of arrests averages about 30 a year, most of whom are held in the lockup all night.

This lockup has two departments, one for men and one for women. It is well lighted with outside windows, has concrete floor, and is heated with natural gas.

The men's room has four steel cells, in good condition. There is a full-flushing toilet in one of the cells and a faucet in each of three cells. It is seldom necessary to use more than one cell at a time.

The women's room has a toilet and stationary wash basin, and cot bed, and was in good condition. A woman is seldom arrested; not more than one a year on an average.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—WHITESVILLE

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Inspected June 7, 1919. Oscar Potter, supervisor, P. O. address Andover, R. D.; B. H. Robbins, resident justice; P. K. Millsbaugh, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 400, and of the town about 2,000. Arrests are infrequent, only one or two a year. These are usually held all night. No lodgers are kept.

The lockup is still in the basement of the village fire hall. The conditions have been much improved since the last inspection. The cage has been moved into a well lighted room in the front end of the basement, about 12 x 30 ft. with concrete floor, gas light and heat. Blankets are furnished when the lockup is occupied. An officer stays in the building when a prisoner is locked in the cage. The cage consists of flat bars set on about 6 in. centers both ways.

The lockup was clean showing good care. The justice stated that they have so little use for a lockup the town might conclude to close it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

BROOME COUNTY

CITY JAIL—BINGHAMTON

Inspected February 22, 1919. Cornelius T. Collins, chief of police.

Accompanied by S. P. Quick, former Prison Commissioner, I inspected the new city jail and police headquarters. A former school house has been reconstructed into police headquarters and police court building, and a new fireproof annex built for jail purposes.

The school house is a large three story building. The first floor as re-constructed, contains the offices of the Commissioner of Public Safety, the chief of police, the desk room, locker room and reserve room for patrolmen. Accommodations are provided on the second floor for the

detective bureau, and a suite of rooms for the police matron. The third floor is in process of reconstruction for a police court room and chambers for the judge. All the rooms are commodious, equipped with adequate sanitary plumbing and there is ample room for the future growth of the department.

The new jail building consists of three floors, each floor having a corridor looking north and south. Six large windows are on each side of the building extending from the first to the third floor. The first floor contains 20 modern cells, 10 on the north and 10 on the south side. Each cell is equipped with a sanitary closet, lavatory and sleeping bench. The cells are 5x7x8. This floor is used exclusively for male adults.

The second floor is to be used for the male minors between 16 and 21 years of age, and is subdivided so classification can be made of the youths. On the north side are 10 cells for older minors. On the south side are three separate divisions, one of seven cells, one of three cells and one of four cells. This division gives exceptional opportunity for the separation of the different classes of offenders. The third floor is to be used for women, one side for adults and the other for minors. Each side has three cells and a large dormitory room. Cots are provided for the dormitory room.

A large room 50 x 13 is provided in the basement for lodgers. It contains two sanitary closets, lavatory and shower bath, and has a sleeping platform. The lodgers' room is partly above ground, lighted and ventilated by four windows about 3 1-3 feet square.

The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The stairways are iron with brass railings. All the floors are cement. Utility corridors are between the cells on each floor, and the plumbing appears excellent.

Wide corridors separate the cells from the windows. By some oversight bars were not placed on the windows. Prisoners loose in the corridors have access to the windows. The chief of police reported that an appropriation has been made and that the windows will soon be barred.

A large garage for patrol wagons adjoins the jail.

The police department consists of the chief of police, one captain, three sergeants and 48 patrolmen. There are also three detectives, a chief and two assistants. The three platoon system is in force. Since Binghamton went dry arrests have fallen off; they average about 5 to 10 a day. Binghamton is to be congratulated on having so modern and complete a police station. It has unusual facilities for the separation of the different classes of prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—BINGHAMTON

BROOME COUNTY

Inspected November 6, 1919. LeRoy Barnes, mayor; C. P. Cronin, chief of police.

This is a new jail, completed in the fall of 1918 and adjoins police headquarters, formerly a school building. It was described in detail in a report of inspection dated August 5, 1918.

Briefly, there are 20 cells on the first floor, 28 on the second, and 8 cells and 4 rooms on the third. All the cells have a niche toilet with push button flush, a lavatory and bunk. The rooms contain seven cot beds with good bedding. Most of the cell bunks are polished wood. The windows are large and glazed with wire glass; those on the first and second floors have not yet been barred. In the basement is a tramp room with two shower baths, two toilets, slop sink with hot and cold water for washing clothing, and five wooden bunks.

This is a large fireproof jail, constructed along modern lines. The plans were approved by the State Commission of Prisons and it was intended at the time, that this jail should be of the highest type both as to workmanship and facilities provided. It is to be regretted that this did not fully materialize. The noticeable defects or omissions are as follows:

1. Interior open stairway connecting all floors.
2. Lack of floor drains except in lodgers' quarters.
3. Defective cell door hangers and locking device which render cells unsafe.
4. Lack of window bars on first and second floors.
5. Lack of solid doors separating the matron's residence quarters from the jail, and omitting to provide electric light switch on third floor so that the lighting of the females department can be controlled by the matron.

A perusal of the plans and specifications would seem to indicate that some of these defects were due to an oversight and can be remedied. There are also other minor defects which can probably be easily improved, such as unfinished openings in the walls; broad openings between base of niches and toilets which afford an avenue of communication between the floors; no floor in bottom of utility corridor.

The stairway cannot be changed without reconstruction. As this jail is intended principally as a place of temporary detention, this matter is not so important from the standpoint of complete separation of different classes.

Without floor drains the interior of the jail cannot be flushed and the janitor is restricted to the use of mops. However, at the time of inspection the jail was found in clean condition.

As the jail has no guards' corridor between the unbarred windows and the cells, it is important that the cells be made secure. Because of lack of funds the bars were not installed in the windows.

The open door between the jail and the matron's quarters permits smoke and fumes from the men's jail to penetrate her rooms. The lighting system is operated on the first floor of the jail. This should be remedied so that the lighting of the women's jail and the matron's quarters can be controlled by the matron, and solid doors should be installed.

The lodgers' room is excellent and fully equipped, except more bunks will probably be needed. The number cared for during the past year was 900.

There were no inmates at the time of inspection.

In addition to the detention of police prisoners this jail is also used for the care of female minors and witnesses from the county jail.

Juveniles are cared for by the Humane Society.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Install floor drains.
2. Make cells secure and bar windows.
3. Provide the necessary solid doors and electric light switch in the matron's department.
4. Install cement floor in bottom of utility corridor and close unfinished portions of walls in the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—JOHNSON CITY

BROOME COUNTY

Inspected November 6, 1919.

The two steel cells have recently been moved from the basement to a rear room on the first floor of the municipal building. The room, which

is about 12 feet high, is adjacent to the police court and is ceiled and newly varnished. It has an additional entrance from the rear, is heated by steam and has electric light. Sunlight and ventilation are by means of a sash door and transom; there are no windows. The floor is wood, covered underneath the cells with galvanized iron. Each cell is provided with an automatic toilet, lavatory, and steel bunk with blankets.

The officer in charge stated that about 100 persons were detained during the past year; that a few females and juveniles are arrested but are not held in the lockup. He also stated that this lockup is intended as a temporary makeshift until such time as a new police headquarters and lockup can be erected on a site adjoining in the rear.

The present cells should be painted white.

The proposed new lockup should provide separate quarters for males, females and lodgers, the plans for same to be first approved by the State Commission of Prisons as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CATTARAUGUS

Inspected June 9, 1919. Leo Babcock, village president; H. S. Horth, chief of police.

The population of Cattaraugus is about 1,500.

This lockup is still located in the rear section of the basement of the village fire house, a brick building in good condition. The floor of the lockup is on the level with the grade outside and access is from the rear. A solid partition has been constructed between the lockup and the cellar, and the bottom of the hose tower has been floored over which forms part of the ceiling of the lockup and the new floor prevents any drip from the hose when drying.

The lockup room has a concrete floor, two large windows, and was dry, light and clean. It has electric light.

There are two good steel cells made of square bars set on 4" centers, open on all sides except the partition and the top, each furnished with one bunk and some bedding in good condition.

The village has no public sewers and there is no water in the lockup. It is not kept warm except when in use.

There was only one arrest last year and the prisoner was kept in the lockup all night. An officer remains in the building when the lockup is occupied on account of the danger of fire.

There were about 15 lodgers during last winter; they are not locked in or taken to court and are not fed. Prisoners are given food if in custody at meal time.

There has been some talk of removing this lockup to a room on the main floor of this building and I discussed the matter with the village officials who stated that it had been thoroughly considered and was not found feasible. Considering the very little use the village has for a lockup they believe the present one answers their needs and are giving it good care. The approach from the rear has been cleared up and it is now easily accessible. The village has a water system and it would be an improvement if water were installed in the lockup and also a toilet, if feasible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FRANKLINVILLE

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected June 13, 1919. Earl Washburne, village president; John A. Beebe, chief of police, assisted by five special officers.

The population of Franklinville is about 2,500.

This lockup was recently improved by the addition of a room for lodgers and an office room for the police. The cell room remains about the same as formerly; it has two steel cages. The new room for lodgers is 12x21 feet, with concrete floor, metal ceiling, electric light and a coal stove. The village park benches are stored in this room except in the summer and are used for sleeping benches. Both rooms were clean.

There were 90 arrests during the past year, most of whom were held in the lockup all night. No women were arrested. The officer stated that if one were arrested she would be put in the care of a woman at the hotel and not in the lockup. There were 130 lodgers during last winter.

While the improvements mentioned are to be commended, there should be some additional improvements as follows:

1. Enclose the mattresses in waterproof coverings.
2. Put non-transparent glass in the upper section of the entrance door to the lockup. The lockup need additional sunlight which would be provided by this improvement.
3. Put a window in the back wall of the lodgers' room. This room needs more outside ventilation and sunlight.

I was informed that a barred door has been ordered for the lockup to be used in conjunction with the present solid door. This door should be installed so as to increase the ventilation in warm weather.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LITTLE VALLEY

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1919. Charles York, village president; E. E. Thomas, chief of police.

The population of Little Valley is about 1,500.

This lockup consists of a room in the basement of the village fire house and is little used. Occasionally an intoxicated person is held for a couple of hours until the opening of court. No prisoners are kept therein all night. An occasional lodger is allowed to occupy it; there were not over 15 during the past winter.

The lockup is heated by natural gas and lighted by electricity. It was clean, showing good care. There was some bedding in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—OLEAN

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected June 13, 1919. Foster Studholm, mayor; John C. Dempsey, chief of police, assisted by 1 captain, 1 sergeant, 1 plain clothes man, and 8 patrolmen.

The population of Olean is about 20,000.

Olean has one of the best and most complete city jails in the State.

It has two departments for men with four cells each, a department with two cells for women, one of two cells for juveniles, two detention rooms, and a room for lodgers in the basement containing 14 bunks. It is in the care of the janitor of the building and was clean.

Since the last inspection bunks have been provided with waterproof covered mattresses.

The number of arrests for the six months ending May 1, 1919, was 872 men and 65 women, about 90 per cent. of whom were held in the lockup all night; 123 were minors, a few of them children under 16.

During last winter the number of lodgers averaged about five or six a night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—RANDOLPH

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1919. A. L. Razey, supervisor; H. D. Nutting, village president; W. A. Bragg, chief of police.

This lockup is not now in use. It is located in a concrete block building. The foundations have apparently settled and the floor and walls have become badly cracked so that the building is now considered unsafe and is not used for prisoners or lodgers. The town authorities, I was told by the supervisor, expect to confer with the village authorities at an early date with a view to constructing a new lockup. The town owns two good steel cages with open fronts and rears made of square bars set on 4" centers, with two folding bunks in each. It is proposed to move these to the new lockup when constructed.

The number of arrests in this village averages from 12 to 15 a year. During the past several months none of them has been put in the lockup.

In this town the overseer of the poor takes care of the lodgers, but formerly housed them in the lockup.

I advised the supervisor that plans for the new lockup, if one is constructed, should be sent to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before construction. I also advised him that the town board should take formal action closing the present lockup.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

*Closed by local authorities January 30, 1919.

CITY JAIL—SALAMANCA

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected June 9, 1919. E. E. Warn, mayor; William J. Fellows, chief of police, assisted by one captain and four patrolmen.

The population of Salamanca is about 10,000.

The number of arrests in this city during 1918 was 777, of whom 35 were women and about 115 were under 21 years of age; about 35 were children under 16, charged for the most part with truancy or malicious mischief committed on Hallowe'en night, and were paroled in the custody of their parents. The number in custody at any one time was usually not more than one or two and at no time during the past year were there more than five. The city went "dry" last October and apparently the number of

arrests for public intoxication is now materially less than formerly. During last January the number for public intoxication was 18, but in former recent years the number was from 30 to 50 a month.

The jail is still in the same condition as described in former reports. It was clean. There is, however, a prospect for a new city jail, as the proposal for an appropriation to remodel the interior of the city building was carried at the April election. It is expected that the arrangement of the rooms in the municipal building will put the police office in the front of the building and the jail in the room now occupied as an office and will consist of two rooms. According to a sketch which the Chief showed me the men's room will be about 17 x 26 feet and the room for women 12 x 12 feet. The men's room should be provided with at least four large windows; the proposed room for women has two large windows. The authorities are also considering the purchase of a padded cell. They expect to use the three cells in the present lockup which are made of flat bars 1 1-2 inch wide set on 5 1-2 inch centers both ways, and are 5 feet by 6 feet 6 inches by 6 feet, 6 inches high, open on all sides except the partition and rear. I advised the Chief that the State Commission of Prisons would require in each a toilet of vitreous ware with integral seat, operated by push button or equivalent, and also a stationary wash basin, and the plans for the jail section should be submitted to the Commission for approval before the work is executed.

This city has a very good tramp room in the basement and this will not be changed. It receives the best of care and was free from vermin.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—SALAMANCA

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Inspected November 14, 1919. E. E. Warn, mayor; W. J. Fellows, chief of police.

Since the last inspection June 9, 1919 the police headquarters and jail have been remodeled by modernizing the interior of this portion of the town hall and fitting up new offices in the front of the building for the police, with justice's court adjoining, and detention room and jail in the rear.

The inspection report of June 9th, which was mailed to the mayor and chief of police on July 3rd, contained the following statement:

"The men's room should be provided with at least four large windows; the proposed room for women has two large windows. The authorities are also considering the purchase of a padded cell. They expect to use the three cells in the present lockup which are made of flat bars 1 1-2 inch set on 5 1-2 inch centers both ways, and are 5 feet by 6 feet, 6 inches by 6 feet, 6 inches, open on all sides except the partition and rear. I advised the Chief that the State Commission of Prisons would require in each a toilet of vitreous ware with integral seat, operated by push button or equivalent, and also a stationary wash basin, and that plans for the jail section should be submitted to the Commission for approval before the work is executed."

No plans were submitted to the Commission for approval as required by law. The authorities state that this was due to a misunderstanding but that it was their intent to comply in the main with the recommendations of the Chief Inspector who conferred with them on June 9th.

The final result is that the men's cells face a solid wall instead of backs toward this wall and open fronts toward the outer wall which has one large window and a place for another of the same size. There are two

smaller windows in the room. No toilets or lavatories were placed in the cells as recommended. There are, however, a hopper closet with a wooden seat and a lavatory in the room. The floor is cement with drain, the side-walls cement and the ceiling of beaver board. The steel cell bunks have wooden tops and no bedding is provided.

The detention room for females and juveniles has one window, an enclosed toilet and lavatory, and a cot bed is to be installed. The floor, ceiling and side walls are of wood, except the partition between the departments for men and women; this is new and is of fireproof material.

The jail is heated by gas and has electric lights. Lodgers are cared for in a room in the basement. A janitor is employed.

After conferring with the mayor it was decided that a sketch of the improved jail would be forwarded to the Commission with a request that the jail be approved temporarily, say for one year, until funds are available to purchase new standard cells which will be properly arranged and equipped with approved toilets and washbasins.

It may not be necessary to install the padded cell suggested.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CAYUGA COUNTY

CITY JAIL—AUBURN

Inspected February 20, 1919. M. I. Coon, mayor; William C. Bell, chief of police. The total police force of the city is 38.

The population of Auburn is about 37,000.

The arrests average about 30 a month. There are seldom any women. Children are not held in the city jail. There is a matron on call.

All of the improvements proposed for this jail have not been completed. New modern toilets of vitreous ware with integral seat and push button flush have been installed in the cells in the departments for men and women, and a new enameled sink in the men's jail. The padded cell for men has not yet been installed or the window in the men's cell room enlarged. No cells have yet been removed from the room for women, and no bars have been removed from the fronts of the cells that are to remain in this room. The only explanation of the delay was that the city was slow in getting this work done.

The janitor was advised and cautioned in the matter of giving the new plumbing proper care.

It is recommended that other improvements promised for the jail be made without further delay.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—AUBURN

CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected August 29, 1919. M. I. Coon, mayor; William C. Bell, chief of police.

The following table shows the number of arrests for the past three months:

	No. of arrests	Male	Female
June	53	47	6
July	48	44	4
August	52	51	1
Total	153	142	11

The Chief stated that only 4 of the 11 women were put in the women's lockup and detained for morning court; the remainder were arrested in the daytime and their cases disposed of without being locked up.

The improvements to the men's jail have been practically completed with the exception of painting and placing the steel bars across the windows. After the improvements in the women's department had been started this section of the building was damaged by fire and the repairs have been delayed, owing to the fact that the city was unable to obtain from the insurance companies a prompt adjustment of the loss. I took up the matter with G. W. Hudson, city comptroller, who stated the repairs would be completed on or before October 1st next.

The new plumbing in the women's department was not properly cared for and the janitor should be directed to place it in proper condition.

The men's jail was clean and in good condition.

It is recommended, in view of the circumstances, that the order closing the jail be extended until after the October meeting of the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT BYRON

CAYUGA COUNTY

Inspected November 12, 1919.

This lockup remains the same as described in former reports of inspection. At the present time it is said to be little used. It consists of two steel cells in the fire engine room of the firemen's building on the main street. Each cell has a steel bunk with good bedding and the room has electric light and steam heat. There are three large windows.

The village has a water system, but no regular sewerage. The lockup has no toilet or water. The installation of such facilities was recommended in former reports, but has not materialized. The village officials failed to answer any correspondence regarding this matter during 1918.

RECOMMENDATION

That if the lockup is needed, it be made modern by installing at least one toilet in the cell and sink or lavatory with the village water.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CELORON

Inspected June 10, 1919.

This lockup is in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection. The village is a summer resort situated on the shore of Lake Chautauqua, a few miles from Jamestown. The lockup is only used during the amusement season. The Amusement Company employs four police officers and these, with some village officers, do the police work of the village. While some portions of the Company's buildings have been opened, the lockup has not been used this year as yet and the water had not been turned on. It has five cells, and a toilet and stationary wash basin in the corridor. A nightwatchman is detailed to care for the lockup when occupied. A justice lives in the village and acts as a police justice. The

season was just opening and I was advised by the Village Board that the lockup would be put in order at once. The floor needed some repairs, also the plumbing, and it needed sweeping and dusting.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Have complied with recommendation.

CITY JAIL—DUNKIRK

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1919. James S. Pierce, mayor; F. W. Quandt, chief of police, assisted by 1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 14 patrolmen.

The population of Dunkirk is about 20,000.

This jail is located in the basement of the city hall and is entirely above grade. It has separate departments for men, women and lodgers, all provided with modern equipment. The jail was clean.

The number of arrests for 1918 was 1,262, of whom 83 were women. There were 387 lodgers housed during the year.

In this city it is made the duty of the police to answer the calls of ambulances and during 1918 there were 714 such calls. These included the transfer of 25 injured persons to the hospital, 178 private cases transferred to hospital, 21 public cases, and the removal of 24 bodies to the morgue. These were in addition to 354 calls for prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FALCONER

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1919. Roy Carpenter, chief of police, assisted by four officers.

The number of arrests in this village averages about 15 a year, about one-third of whom are kept in the lockup all night. An officer remains in the lockup when it is occupied by a prisoner. There is an occasional lodger during the winter. The lockup is located in a small wooden building in the rear of the fire station. The room is well lighted with windows, heated by gas and has electric light. There are two steel cages with one bunk in each and blankets when occupied. The floor has been repaired since the last inspection. The lockup was clean.

The village is considering the erection of a new fire house to include a new lockup. The matter of further improvements to this lockup is in abeyance until the construction of a new one has been determined. Plans for a new lockup should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval before construction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREDONIA

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 12, 1919. John Hunn, village president; William E. Stoye, chief of police. The Chief lives in the building and gives the lockup supervision at all times. The village also has a nightwatchman.

The lockup has two departments one for men containing three cells and a small room without a cell for women and children. Since the last inspection the unused pipes mentioned in that report have been removed and a metal ceiling installed in the women's room; otherwise, the lockup remains practically the same. It was clean, showing good care, and the officer stated it was absolutely free from vermin.

As the exterior walls of this lockup constitute the foundations of the entire building and are very heavy it has not been considered feasible to make an opening in this wall for the installation of an additional window.

The number of arrests averages about 300 a year I was told, about 50 of whom were held in the lockup all night and a few of the others were held for a brief time during the day. There were about 75 lodgers housed during the past winter. The other recommendations made in the last report of inspection—that a gas heater be provided for use when needed and that other provision be made for lodgers—are repeated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—JAMESTOWN

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 10, 1919. Samuel C. Carlson, mayor; R. J. Barrows, chief of police. The total police force of the city is 35, and one matron.

This jail has recently been remodeled and the changes have been described in former reports. They provided additional office room to the police, two separate quarters for adult women, another small room for young girls, a detention room for boys, and a matron's quarters. All of these rooms have modern equipment and one of the rooms for women contains two steel cells. A shower bath is provided for the men's jail and each cell contains a stationary wash basin and a toilet. There is also new quarters for lodgers.

The number of arrests in this city for the year ending April, 1919 was 1,168, about half of whom were held in the jail all night and half the others locked up for a few hours during the day. Very few women are arrested, only six during the past two months. Usually, when young girls are arrested, they are paroled in the care of the matron or of the woman police officer, and young boys are put in the care of the probation officer.

Jamestown went "dry" the first of last October, but this did not reduce the number of arrests for public intoxication very much until about April when the sale of hard cider was forbidden as well as other intoxicating liquors. Since then the number of arrests has been very much less.

The jail was clean showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—WESTFIELD

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Inspected June 11, 1919. Dr. Charles Welch, village president; James Shaw, chief of police.

The population of Westfield is about 3,000.

The arrests in this village do not exceed 40 a year, I was told, most of whom are held in the lockup all night.

The lockup has been materially improved since the last inspection on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. A lodgers' room, which had been constructed in front of the lockup proper, has been removed and reconstructed on the other side of the hose tower; it is 9x13 feet, made of concrete blocks one story high and has metal roof, concrete floor, metal ceiling, and two windows—one 2 feet, 6 inches by 4 feet, 6 inches and the other 2 feet, 8 inches by 5 feet. Three of the interior walls are plastered with concrete and the other is metal covered. It is furnished with a gas stove, toilet, wash basin, and two iron bunks. Two large windows have been installed in the wall in the front of the lockup proper, occupying almost the entire space of the outer wall. Each of these windows is 3 feet by 4 feet, 6 inches and furnish fairly good light to the lockup.

There are two cells each furnished with toilet and stationary wash basin. The janitor work of the lockup should be improved.

There were quite a good many lodgers during last winter, ranging from one to five a night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CHEMUNG COUNTY

CITY JAIL—ELMIRA

Inspected April 12, 1919. Elvin D. Weaver, chief of police.

The city jail is located in the municipal building and remains in practically the same condition as described in inspection reports dated April 4, 1918 and June 4, 1918, excepting some changes which have been made in the quarters for women and children, which are described hereafter.

The jail as a whole is away behind the times and is unfitted for the needs of a city with a population of approximately 45,000. The number of arrests for the period from January 1st to March 31, 1919, was 301, of which 273 were males and 28 females.

The men's jail is located in the basement, which is poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, and the entire place needs scrubbing and painting immediately. After a general clean-up, arrangements should be made to keep it in a sanitary and cleanly condition. The toilets in the men's jail are of old type with automatic flush, which, if the jail is to be continued here, should be replaced by modern plumbing of the type approved by the Commission.

The section used by women and children on the second floor was clean and orderly. Bars have been placed on the windows in the corridor of the women's department; also on the two other rooms; and a barred door has been put on the cell room, so that the corridor may be used for exercise, as recommended in the report of April 4, 1918. The five cells in the women's rooms are provided with sheets and pillow cases; drinking water and a wash room are provided at the end of the corridor. The two rooms, which have just been fitted, have two beds, cot bed, couch, shower bath and wash stand provided.

With the new arrangements it is possible to have separate rooms for women, boys and girls. It was stated that no women witnesses are held here but are sent to the county jail nearby. The situation as to women and children is better than in the past, but does not fully meet the situation.

The records show that from April 1, 1918 to March 31, 1919, 47 children were detained in this jail for more than two days,—two for a period of 0 days, two for 16 days, one for 15 days, two for 13 days, two for 12 days, one for 10 days, two for 9 days, six for 6 days, four for 5 days, and a number for 2, 3 and 4 days. One girl was held from November 7, 1918 to January 27, 1919—over 11 weeks. Because of the situation here, there

is no way by which these children can be taken out doors for exercise. The reason for holding them for such periods was due generally to the fact that they were to be transferred to some institution which was not ready to receive them or were awaiting an officer from the institution.

The chief of police gave assurance that at no time have boys and girls been in the same corridor together since March 1, 1919, although the probation records show that a boy and girl were confined in the same corridor on April 1, 1919. During August and September, 1918, the probation records show a disregard of the law in locking up together women and children. During the months of January, February and March, 1918, there were 59 juveniles locked up in this jail, of whom 41 were males and 18 females.

The city of Elmira has not kept pace with other cities of its class in the matter of providing for unfortunate delinquent children. There is need for a detention house, such as is provided in other cities, where such juveniles may be properly taken care of while in the custody of city authorities. The city should also provide a Juvenile Court so that minors could be taken care of at a different time and under different circumstances than adults in the regular Police Court. Both of these propositions are now being urged by the local probation officer and are approved.

The need of a new and up-to-date city jail for adults, a proper detention house for children and a Juvenile Court should be submitted to the mayor and a statement requested as to the future plans of the city in relation to these matters.

The city authorities should be required to proceed at once to clean up and have painted the entire men's jail. Plans for new plumbing in the cells should also be submitted unless it is proposed to build an entire new city jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—ELMIRA

CHEMUNG COUNTY

Inspected December 27, 1919. Elvin D. Weaver, chief of police.

This jail, which was severely criticised in a report dated April 12, 1918, has been entirely cleaned up and repainted, as directed by the Commission. Plans for new plumbing in the men's cell lockup, witnesses' cell room and police matron's room have been submitted by the city authorities and approved by the Committee on Plans. There is need for sanitary mattresses in the cells of the men's department and witness room and it is recommended that the city provide mattresses with a casing of imitation leather or other waterproof material, which casing can be taken off and cleaned and the mattress kept free from vermin.

A janitor has been secured whose duty is to keep the jail clean and the Chief of Police gives the assurance that this will be done. With this work carried out the city jail will be in a reasonably satisfactory condition for the present needs of the city. With the large growth of the city, which now has a population of about 50,000, the time will shortly come when a new police building will be needed for Elmira.

Nothing has been done so far as can be learned, in the matter of providing for unfortunate delinquent children. The present arrangement of keeping them in police matron's quarters is not satisfactory. The city should be urged to take the necessary measures for providing a house of detention for children. It has been suggested that this might be made available for the use of the city and county.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

CHENANGO COUNTY**VILLAGE LOCKUP—AFTON**

Inspected November 5, 1919.

Some time ago the old wooden lockup at Afton was badly damaged by fire and it has not since been used for such purpose. It is doubtful if a lockup will be needed in the future in this small village of about 800 inhabitants, as an arrest seldom occurs. Should it be decided to maintain a place of detention for persons under arrest, the authorities of Afton should erect a modern one of fireproof material on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BAINBRIDGE**CHENANGO COUNTY**

Inspected November 5, 1919.

This lockup is located in the basement of the municipal building, a pressed brick structure in excellent condition. The lockup, which is fireproof, was found in good condition and is said to be seldom used. It has two steel cells, each provided with toilet and good bedding. The room has steam heat, electric light, and is light and dry.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREENE**CHENANGO COUNTY**

Inspected November 6, 1919.

The population of Greene is about 1,300.

The lockup remains in all respects the same as described in previous reports of inspection. There are two steel cells in a front room of the firemen's hall and opera house. Each cell has a self-flushing toilet, bunk, and bedding. It has electric light and coal stove. Light and ventilation are by means of a large transom and sash doors.

The lockup is said to be very little used. The poormaster uses it occasionally for the housing of lodgers. The bedding showed lack of care and the floor needed sweeping.

RECOMMENDATION

That someone be made responsible for the cleanliness of the lockup and that it receive supervision during the night when persons are locked in the cells.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—NORWICH**CHENANGO COUNTY**

Inspected November 6, 1919.

This jail and police headquarters are located in the municipal building. The jail remained in all respects the same as described in previous re-

ports of inspection. The cell room, which is large, is also used at present for the storage of confiscated liquor.

The officers stated that the number of arrests has decreased to such an extent that the jail is not used over two or three times a month. Females and juveniles requiring detention are not cared for here but are taken to the county jail or turned over to the Humane Society.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—OXFORD

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected November 6, 1919.

Oxford has a population of nearly 2,000.

The lockup remains the same as described in former reports. It was found in good condition and is seldom used.

The quarters used for a lockup consist of a room in the rear of what was formerly a store but is now rented for municipal purposes. The building is a large frame structure otherwise occupied by stores with the second and third floors used as dwellings.

There are two good steel cells provided with bunks and bedding. In the corridor is an enclosed toilet and a sink with running water. The lockup has a coal stove and electric light. There is an additional entrance in the rear.

Careful supervision of this building is of vital importance when a prisoner is detained.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHERBURNE

CHENANGO COUNTY

Inspected November 7, 1919.

Sherburne has a population of about 1,000.

The lockup is seldom used, not to exceed a half dozen times a year. It is located in the fire house, which is a two-story frame building. There are two cells of steel bars occupying a small room in the rear, with separate entrance at one side of the building. The interior is of wood and is kept well painted. Each cell has a steel bunk with blankets which were in fair condition.

The village has no regular sewer system, but there is a wash bowl with running water in the corridor. The room has an electric light, one large window, and is heated from the furnace in the basement.

A night watchman is employed who has headquarters adjacent to the lockup and is said to give it supervision when occupied; this should not be neglected on account of the danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CLINTON COUNTY

CITY JAIL—PLATTSBURGH

Inspected May 29, 1919. Eli Seneca, chief of police.

This is a comparatively new city jail in a two-story brick structure with wooden interior on Protection avenue. There are two steel cells in

the men's department equipped with bunk, toilet and lavatory. The toilet in one of the cells did not flush properly and should be repaired. There are three detention rooms and a lodgers' room on the second floor. The jail has been described in detail in a former report. The men's department needed cleaning.

The rooms on the second floor formerly used by the caretaker were unoccupied, the caretaker having vacated a short time before the inspection. As the building is not fireproof the jail should be given constant supervision when occupied.

The number of arrests is comparatively few.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,
Secretary.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHATHAM

Inspected May 3, 1919. Clarence Allen, village president; E. A. Peakes, chief of police.

The population of Chatham is about 2,400.

This lockup is located in the basement of the new Memorial Hall, a fireproof building in excellent condition. It has two steel cells facing large outside windows. It has been fully described in former reports and remains in the same condition. It was clean, showing good care.

The arrests average about 25 a year; about one-half of these are held in the lockup over night; the others have their hearing on the day of arrest. No women have been arrested in this village for some years. No lodgers are cared for.

The village has no sewers and there is no water in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—KINDERHOOK

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected March 21, 1919. James A. Reynolds, village president; M. Coon, village officer and janitor.

The population of Kinderhook is about 800.

Since the last inspection this lockup has been remodeled on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The room has been enlarged so that it is now about 11 feet by 14 feet with an 11 feet ceiling. A brick partition has been constructed between the lockup and coal room. The lockup has concrete floor, electric light and steam heat. A large new window has been placed on the south side. The two cells have been turned around so as to face this window. This opens up a large window in the rear of the room formerly closed by the backs of the cells, and also a door in the rear giving the room an outside entrance. There is also an entrance from the front part of the building.

The same cells are continued. They are steel, with open tops and fronts of square bars on 4 inch centers, each equipped with a folding bunk with some bedding in fair condition.

The work of remodeling has not been quite completed. The glass in the new window has not been placed, as the authorities have experienced some difficulty in getting large glass. The painting of the interior has not been done as yet. It is the purpose of the authorities to paint the entire interior including the cells; this should be done.

This lockup is on the first floor of the village fire house and is now in very satisfactory condition. It has not been much used only two or three times during the past year and no lodgers are kept. The officer remains in the building when the lockup is occupied at night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHILMONT

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected May 3, 1919. Jacob Lasher, village president; John C. Decker, chief of police.

The population of Philmont is about 2,000.

This lockup is located in a one-story frame annex to the fire house. It is heated by a coal stove and has electric lights. There are two cells, only one of which however is used for prisoners; the other is not needed and is used as a store room.

Since the last inspection the board structure in front of the window, which was criticised at that time, has been removed as recommended, so that the lockup is better lighted; otherwise, it remains in the same condition as at the time of inspection in May, 1916.

The number of arrests averages about 10 or 12 a year I was informed by the village president; none is held over night. If detained, they are taken by automobile to the county jail at Hudson.

The cell in use had a quantity of bedding in good condition. The entire lockup was clean, showing good care. No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—VALATIE

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Inspected March 21, 1919. Nathan P. Wilde, village president; Wilson Miller, resident justice.

The population of Valatie is about 1,400. The police work of the village is looked after by resident town constables. The docket of the local justice showed only seven arrests during 1918. These were all held in the lockup over night. No lodgers are put in the lockup but are taken care of in another building by the overseer of the poor.

The lockup remains in the same building and in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection in May, 1916. It is a brick building with slate roof. The mattresses on the cots and the other bedding were apparently of recent purchase and in good condition. The lockup was in a satisfactory condition as to cleanliness.

In a former report I recommended that a sink or washbasin be installed to take the place of the present tap to furnish drinking and washing facilities. This recommendation is repeated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CORTLAND COUNTY**CITY JAIL—CORTLAND**

Inspected September 4, 1919. Fred Bowker, chief of police.

Police headquarters and jail are situated across the street from the county jail. The city jail was found in better condition than at the time of the last inspection. It is used only for the temporary detention of males. As no matron is employed, all females are taken at once to the county jail. There is a detention room on the second floor which is occasionally used for juveniles. Lodgers are no longer cared for.

The total number of arrests during the past year was 263; during the previous year the number was 606.

The jail has electric light, is well painted and ventilation seems satisfactory. The cells have toilets and bunks with good bedding.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

DELAWARE COUNTY**VILLAGE LOCKUP—SIDNEY**

Inspected November 5, 1919. W. R. Dickinson, chief of police.

This lockup is located on the first floor of the town hall and consists of a room with two cells for men and a detention room with a cot bed for females or juveniles. It has been fully described in former reports and was found in excellent condition throughout. It is supplied with good bedding, modern toilets, and lavatories. The men's cell room has an interior entrance and a separate outside entrance. It is fairly well lighted and ventilated. The detention room is entered from the main floor and has no windows. It, however, has a barred opening through the partition connecting with the hose room and a grated and solid door connecting with the court room.

The justice stated that the number of arrests usually would not exceed 20 a year, but recently on account of a strike a considerable number of additional arrests have been made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WALTON**DELAWARE COUNTY**

Inspected November 5, 1919.

This is an excellent fireproof lockup and was fully described in former reports of inspection. It is a detached building centrally located and provided with cells for men and a detention room for females and juveniles. It has toilet facilities and electric lights.

At the present time it is very little used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

DUTCHESS COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—AMENIA

Inspected May 1, 1919. G. S. Cline, supervisor.

This lockup consists of a small detached fireproof building with two steel cells, two windows, cement floor, and bunks with bedding. The lockup was remodeled in the spring of 1917 in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

At the time of my visit the officer having the only key to the lockup was out of town and I was unable to get in. It would be well to have two or more keys in the possession of responsible parties.*

I was credibly informed that the lockup is very seldom used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Have complied with recommendation concerning keys.

CITY JAIL—BEACON

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected April 29, 1919. Theodore Moith, chief of police.

This jail is located at police headquarters and has been described in detail in previous reports. It was improved in 1915 and a separate detention room provided on the second floor. This room is furnished with cot bed, electric light, and toilet facilities. The men's cell room has three latticed steel cells, toilet and lavatory in the corridor, and is fairly well lighted and ventilated. The steel bunks are not supplied with bedding. Without a mattress these bunks are objectionable, and if no bedding is to be provided the steel bunks might better be removed and polished hardwood benches installed. Waterproof mattresses have been found satisfactory in many lockups and are inexpensive.

The number of arrests during 1918 was 250; about 7 were females and a considerable number were minors. Only a few of the latter were detained.

The jail was clean, showing good care. The chief stated that the interior would be thoroughly repainted during the spring.

A sub-station is now maintained at what was formerly Fishkill Landing. It has no detention quarters for prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—DOVER PLAINS

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected May 1, 1919. John A. Hanna, supervisor.

This lockup consists of a small detached brick building provided with two steel cells each containing a bunk, mattress and blankets. The floor is cement, badly cracked and apparently laid upon the ground. There is a good sized window at each end of the corridor. The lockup is without sanitary facilities of any kind and electric lights have never been installed. The coal stove was covered with rust, indicating dampness.

The justice stated that no arrests had been made since last October and the lockup has not been used except once or twice for lodgers. It was found in a dirty and unkempt condition as no one is employed to take care of it.

There is another lockup in this township, located at Wingdale. If possible to get along without these lockups they might better be abandoned. Otherwise provision should be made for their proper care and supervision. As suggested in former reports, if these cells could be installed in some other suitable building easily accessible and where steam heat, electric light and facilities for sanitation could be provided, no doubt that would be the most economical solution of the matter. The present arrangement will doubtless continue unsatisfactory and be the subject of criticism.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FISHKILL

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected April 29, 1919.

This is a small village of about 500 inhabitants, and at the present time there is very little use for the lockup. It remains the same as described in former reports, and I was informed by the postmaster, whose office is next door to the village hall, that the lockup was kept under careful supervision when occupied, as the officials fully realize the danger from fire. The building is entirely of wooden construction. The cell room has an independent entrance at grade. The village has no sewer system and there are no toilet facilities in the lockup. However, considering its very little use, with proper care and supervision it can be made to suffice.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MILLBROOK

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected May 1, 1919.

This a very good fireproof lockup, located in a field some distance in the rear of the fire station. It consists of a one-story brick building provided with three steel cells, gas light, coal stove, and three large windows in front of the cells. The floor is of smooth cement and was clean. Each cell has a steel bunk provided with mattress and blankets which were in good condition.

The village has no regular water or sewerage systems and consequently the lockup is without modern sanitary facilities.

The justice stated that the lockup has been used only two or three times during the past winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MILLERTON

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected May 1, 1919. F. A. Hotchkiss, village president.

The population of Millerton is about 900.

This lockup occupies a one-story brick building situated in a field near the railroad. There are three latticed steel cells furnished with bunks and bedding. There are two windows at the end of the corridor. The lock-

up is without toilet facilities, water or lights. The place was extremely damp and dirty, the stove and cells rusty, and the floor broken. The floor seems to be below grade and laid on the ground. Some of the bed clothing was lying on the floor in the dirt and all was badly in need of washing. I was credibly informed that the lockup is cleaned once a year.

The docket of one of the town justices showed that 16 arrests had been made during the past twelve months. The chief of police estimated the total number of inmates during the past year, including lodgers, to be about fifty.

This place has no town hall or municipal building, the only public property being a fire house and the lockup. If a lockup is to be maintained in Millerton some other provision should be made. The present isolated building away from the water mains, electric light and improper means provided for heating and caring for it is objectionable. It has been the subject of criticism in former reports of inspection and something should be done at once to provide an adequate, safe, and sanitary lockup; otherwise, it should be closed.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Closed by Commission in effect September 17, 1919.

CITY JAIL—POUGHKEEPSIE

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected September 19, 1919. Ralph S. Butts, mayor; George W. Davids, president Police Board; Charles J. McCabe, chief of police.

The police force of the city consists of thirty officers, including one policewoman. The number of arrests for the eight months ending August 31st was: Males 482; females 27; total 509. During the same period 58 male and 3 female children, a total of 61, were arrested. Twenty-four of the children were runaway boys from other cities and were held until their parents came or sent for them.

For some time Poughkeepsie has had one of the worst jails in the State, and it is a pleasure to say that at the present time it has one of the very best to be found throughout the State.

For the men there are 9 roomy cells equipped with vitreous ware single-piece toilets and wash bowls and good folding bunks with new mattresses. There is a good shower bath in the corridor.

The women's room is a large size room, 14x14 feet, with three folding cots equipped with mattresses. There is a large room for children provided with two cots and a wash basin. Children are rarely held here over night except under necessity and during that time are in charge of the policewoman who is also the matron. There is a children's court held each Saturday morning.

There are also two good size rooms for tramps, which are equipped with lavatory, toilet and shower bath, and there are collapsible steel frames with board platforms which can be taken apart and kept clean.

The jail is lighted by electricity and was freshly painted and clean to a commendable degree. All rooms in the jail are well lighted and have excellent ventilation.

At the time of inspection the flush in some of the cell toilets was not adequate, but the President of the Police Board stated that this would be given immediate attention.

The mattresses have an extra cover of ticking which can be taken off and washed. For this fine jail in such a cleanly condition it would seem desirable that the city should buy covers for the mattresses of leather or imitation leather fabric which can be washed off and will keep the mat-

tresses free from vermin and soil. These have been used successfully in other cities the size of Poughkeepsie.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

*Authorities report mattresses will be covered with imitation leather.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—RED HOOK

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected April 29 1919. A. R. Stickle, supervisor.

The population of the village of Red Hook is about 1,000.

This lockup has been characterized as unfit for such purpose in many former reports of inspection, but it has been continued in use without improvement. It is a combination tramp lodging place and lockup, reached by a trap door which has always been found open. It is a cellar lockup, consisting of one latticed steel cell underneath the fire house, a two-story wooden building. At the time of inspection the room was very damp, dirty, and foul smelling, the stove covered with rust, and the bedding in bad condition.

There is a faucet with running water and an electric light, but no toilet or lavatory. It is an unsanitary fire trap and should be closed as a place for the detention of persons under arrest.

The justice stated that approximately 25 arrests per year were made and a considerable number of lodgers housed, no record of the latter ever having been kept.

If a lockup is needed at Red Hook a decent one of fireproof material, provided with proper sanitary facilities, should be provided and the plans for same approved by the State Commission of Prisons as required by law.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Closed by Commission in effect September 15, 1919.

TOWN LOCKUP—RHINEBECK

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected April 29, 1919. Harry Pottenburgh, supervisor.

This lockup occupies a one-story fireproof annex to the town hall and is light and well equipped with the modern facilities for sanitation. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection and was found practically the same, except that it is being used more or less for storage purposes. It should be thoroughly cleaned and painted.*

There are two modern steel cells furnished with toilets and bunks with good bedding, and in the corridor are steam radiator, lavatory, and electric light. On the second floor are two rooms which can be used for the detention of women if necessary.

The lockup has been used only a few times during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Supervisor reports lockup cleaned and painted.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TIVOLI

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected April 29, 1919. Mrs. Justine Martin, village president.

This lockup is located in the basement of the firemen's hall and was

found in the same condition as described in previous reports. The basement is largely above grade and is reached from a rear entrance and also by a stairway from the main floor. There is one large steel cell of square bar construction, furnished with three wooden bunks and several comfortable in fair condition. The cell room is light, having three windows, and has electric light, steam heat, and coal stove. As the village has neither water nor sewer systems the lockup is without toilet facilities.

The police justice stated that during the past year there has been very little use for a lockup, as an arrest rarely occurs and no lodgers have been housed.

The lockup should be kept thoroughly painted inside, including the cells, and someone should be employed to keep it as clean and sanitary as possible and also to see that it is properly guarded when persons are locked in the cells, as the building is not fireproof.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Have complied with recommendations.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WAPPINGERS FALLS

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Inspected October 26, 1919. Daniel H. Cady, president of the village; Irving Odell, clerk; Daniel Laffin, chief of police.

At the last inspection of this lockup, made November 12, 1918, it was passed by the Commission with the understanding that iron bars were to be placed on each of the two windows of the basement where the lockup is located. This provision was promised the Commission by the village attorney. Inspection shows that the bars have not yet been installed, and if it is to be continued as a lockup the iron bars should be placed in position.*

The lockup was not as clean as it might be, there being a pile of rubbish in the middle of the floor, and the interior of the cells did not present a clean and tidy appearance. Better care should be given the lockup and more attention paid to its sanitation.

Only three prisoners have been taken in during the past six months, all three being male adults. Children are not confined in the lockup, being turned over to their parents for parole until wanted in court.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. DAVIDS,

Commissioner.

*Village clerk reported December 8th, that the lockup was being cleaned and that the contract for placing iron bars on the windows has been awarded.

ERIE COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALDEN

Inspected September 23, 1919. The population of Alden is about 1,000. This lockup consists of one barred steel cell in a rear room of the fire house which is a wooden building.

Since the last inspection a sanitary closet and lavatory has been installed in a small apartment adjoining the cell room where these facilities are also accessible at times of board meetings, etc., held in the building.

The president of the village and constable in charge stated that the lockup had not been used over once during the past year.

Considering its little use it is now a fairly good lockup but should receive care and supervision when the cell is occupied as in case of fire the building could be quickly destroyed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

BUFFALO POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND POLICE STATIONS

Inspected May 8, 1919. George S. Buck, mayor; James W. Higgins, chief of police.

Police headquarters is still housed in the old brick building, corner Franklin and Seneca streets. As pointed out in previous inspection reports, this building is constantly exposed to fire risks and is antiquated in construction and arrangement. A number of years ago a fire gutted the building, destroying valuable equipment. The central electrical and patrol system of the Police Department, consisting of extensive and intricate apparatus, is in this building. The Bertillon and finger print records and the "Rogues' Gallery" pictures are also kept there. The destruction of the electrical apparatus and these records by fire would be an irreparable loss to the Department and would paralyze police efficiency for some time.

The Federal Telephone Building on Ellicott street has recently been under discussion as a new Police Headquarters, but was finally taken over by the Fire Department. A modern fireproof police headquarters, centrally located, is greatly needed and its construction should not be delayed.

The Detective Bureau is also in the Headquarters building, and a cell room known as the "freezer" is on the third floor consisting of five cells. Suspects undergoing investigation by detectives and other of the more serious criminal cases, which for various reasons should be isolated, are confined in these cells.

Enlarged accommodations have been furnished for the Bertillon and finger print offices. This is a well equipped and well managed department. A training school for patrolmen and a "show up" room have been provided on the first floor of the building.

Several years ago the State Commission of Prisons severely criticised the method of confining women in precinct station houses and the bad accommodations provided for them, and recommended a central detention house. Women's organizations in Buffalo took up the proposition and as a result, when No. 2 station house was completed its women's quarters were made a central station for women. The accommodations at No. 2 were intended only for one of the women's precinct stations. It has consequently at times become greatly overcrowded, and there is not adequate separation and segregation for the different classes of women. The police surgeon in his last report criticised existing conditions for women in this station house. The former women's quarters at No. 3 have been used during the past eight months for women arrested in the first and third precincts who were held for trial during the daytime. Nearly three thousand women are arrested yearly. A central detention station for women, which is adequate and will provide facilities for segregation, should be provided either by enlarging the quarters at No. 2 or in a separate building.

In the last inspection report it was suggested that idle prisoners in the penitentiary be used to wash windows and do cleaning work in the police stations, as is done in New York City. Much of the work is too arduous for the women janitors and the windows in the police stations are not kept clean. This suggestion at the time was approved by the police authorities, but nothing has been done to put it into effect.

The Department consists of the Chief, 3 inspectors, 14 captains, 56 lieutenants, 44 desk sergeants, 26 detective sergeants, 3 precinct detectives, 735 patrolmen, and 2 police women. Two additional policewomen are to be appointed July 1st. A recent law giving patrolmen one day off a week will necessitate the addition of 75 more patrolmen.

During 1918, 33,067 males and 2,835 females were arrested.

Detailed inspection reports of all the police stations by Inspector Young are attached.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A new fireproof centrally located Police Headquarters.
2. A new police station in the 7th precinct.
3. Renovation of station house No. 4; windows to be installed between the reserve room and the cell room.
4. An adequate central detention house for women.
5. Electric lights in the 5th, 6th, 9th, and 10th precincts.
6. Modern sanitary toilets and wash basins in the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th and 14th precincts.
7. That the interior of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th station houses, and the cells be repainted a light color.
8. That idle prisoners in the penitentiary be used to wash windows and do heavy cleaning work in the police stations as an aid to the women janitors.
9. Files and cases for preserving records to be furnished in each station house.

It gives us pleasure to commend the Council and the Superintendent for the good organization and management of the Department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY.

Commissioners.

FIRST PRECINCT STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected May 8, 1919. James F. McDonald, captain, in charge.

This station is situated at Police Headquarters and occupies the first floor and basement. The jail portion contains 32 steel cells, 16 on each floor, and there is a separate detention room for females. A detailed description of this station will be found in former reports of inspection. There have been no changes or improvements during recent years.

Everything possible should be done to keep this old station and jail as sanitary and light as possible. The cells facing brick walls without windows are extremely dark; the use of white enamel paint on the walls and interior of the cells, also frequent washing of the windows would to a considerable extent overcome this objection.

Each cell has a wooden bunk and automatic flushing toilet; there is hot and cold water in the corridor. This station has electric light. The jail was fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

SECOND PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located on South Division near Jefferson streets.

Inspected May 6, 1919. John G. Reville, acting captain, in charge.

This is one of the new station houses of which there are three in the city. It is modern and was found in the same condition as at the time of inspection in April, 1917. It is light, clean, and well cared for.

At the time of construction the quarters for women were intended for the use of this precinct. They have been used as a central detention station for practically all of the women arrested in the city, or approximately 3,000 per year. It is evident that the present arrangement is inadequate and has some very objectionable features. The annual report of the police surgeon contains the following statement with regard to it:

"The present quarters have been found to be inadequate in size and do not allow the separation of the quiet cases from the noisy and excited requiring confinement in a cell. Some arrangement should be made whereby the quarters for women prisoners could be materially enlarged.

Matrons are in constant attendance on eight hour shifts, the matrons' quarters being situated adjacent to the detention rooms. There are two of these rooms which afford some separation of the younger and first offenders from the more hardened class, but the main room which is fitted up as a dormitory also contains three cells which are used for the violent and delirious cases. While the congestion is at times very bad, this close association of the disturbing inmates is particularly undesirable.

Until some adequate constructive plan is worked out in relation to a modern headquarters and central jail, additional quarters should be provided temporarily for the care of females and separate cell accommodations provided for the noisy excitable persons.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Inspector.

THIRD PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located Pearl street near Chippewa street.

Inspected May 5, 1919. John S. Marnon, captain in charge.

This station house was built over forty years ago and of course is not modern. The jail is a two-story annex to the main building and consists of 12 steel cells in three departments for men, and a detention room on the second floor for women. A great many lodgers are housed in the basement.

The men's cells each have a wooden bunk and an automatic flushing toilet. The detention room for females is equipped with two beds provided with good bedding, a table, chairs, mirror and toilet facilities. The quarters for lodgers are the rough unfinished rooms in the cellar.

The jail is fairly well lighted and ventilated and electric lights have been installed. The interior walls are of lath and plaster and together with the cells are in need of paint; white enamel or a light colored paint should be used.

This is one of the busy precincts of the city, the total arrests for 1918 numbering 4,315. Since July 1, 1918 all women prisoners, arrested in the first and third precincts, who were to be tried on the day of arrest, were detained at this station house during the day between the hours of 9:00 and 5:00. During the last six months of 1918, 95 women were detained under these conditions, and were in charge of a matron. All other women arrested

in this precinct and detained were taken to the women's jail in connection with the second precinct station house.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE, *Commissioner.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN, *Secretary.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG, *Inspector.*

FOURTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located Sycamore and Ash streets.

Inspected May 8, 1919. John Burfeind, captain in charge.

This station house and jail remain in practically the same condition as described in the last report of inspection, except that electric lights have been installed and vermin was not so much in evidence. The cells are dungeons and ventilation is poor. The walls and ceiling are of lath and plaster, some of the plaster having fallen, and presented a dingy appearance. A light colored paint should be used and the whole interior thoroughly renovated and painted this season.

The cells face blank walls and there are windows on only one side of the cell room; these admit little sunlight on account of the wall of an adjoining building erected very close to them. The last report recommended that windows be installed between the jail and reserve room to improve the light, and that a metal ceiling be installed over the corridors. This has not been done. The windows suggested could be glazed with translucent glass and used for purposes of light only. Pending the erection of a new station house in this precinct, everything possible should be done to brighten this dark jail and render it reasonably sanitary.

The installation of electric lights is commendable, but it is again recommended as follows:

First. That windows be installed between the jail and reserve room.

Second. That a metal ceiling be installed over the corridors.

Third. That the whole station house be renovated and the interior of the jail painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

FIFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at West Delevan avenue and Greenwood street.

Inspected May 7, 1919. William J. Forbes, acting captain in charge.

This station is located in a residential section of the city and is not so old as many of the other precinct station houses. There are two cell rooms containing eight and three cells respectively. Each cell has a wooden bunk and an iron automatic flushing closet. All but four of the cells face blank walls and are dark. This condition could be materially improved by painting the whole interior, including the cells, with white enameled paint.

Electric lights have not yet been installed, and are badly needed. I was informed that provision has been made for the filing of records, as was recommended in the last report of inspection. Females and lodgers are not housed in this precinct.

The jail was fairly clean. The windows need frequent washing and the sidewalls cleaning and painting. Some of the old toilets are in bad condition and should be replaced with new modern ones.

RECOMMENDATIONS

First. That electric lights be installed.

Second. That the jail be renovated and the interior be painted a light color.

Third. That modern sanitary toilets and wash basins be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

SIXTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at 1446 Main Street.

Inspected May 7, 1919. Robert W. Winspear, captain in charge.

This station is a three-story brick building in fair condition. The jail is in the rear and is said to have been an old school house built many years ago. The side walls are of wainscotting, lath and plaster, ceiling of lath and plaster, and the floor is of composition cement, properly drained and was clean.

There are six steel cells with open fronts facing good sized windows. Each cell has a wooden bunk and an old iron automatic flushing toilet. There is a sink with running water, and steam heating pipes in the corridor. Electric lights have not yet been installed in the station house and jail but have recently been put in the barn. The gas light is inadequate and should be replaced with electric light without further delay.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Install electric lights.

2. Remove the wainscotting in the jail and seal up with cement and paint the whole interior including the cells a light color.

3. Install in each cell a modern sanitary toilet and washbasin.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

SEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at 355 Louisiana street, near Elk street.

Inspected May 8, 1919. Thomas Driscoll, captain in charge.

This station occupies a large old building, out of repair and not suited to the needs of the precinct. It should be replaced by a new modern station house and jail at an early date.

The jail consists of a detached brick building in the rear and is furnished with ten steel cells, each furnished with a wooden bunk and an old iron automatic flushing toilet. There is a sink supplied with cold water in the corridor. The cells are rusty and unsightly; the ceiling which is of lath and plaster, is falling; and the whole jail presented a dilapidated appearance. The floor is badly worn and difficult to keep clean. On account of prospective remodeling the station has been allowed to deteriorate. There are no electric lights.

The number of arrests in this precinct during 1918 was 1,133 males and 51 females.

It is recommended that a new station house and jail be erected in this precinct and the plans for the jail submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

If a new jail is not to be built this season, the present one should at least be thoroughly renovated and painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

EIGHTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at 647 Fillmore Avenue, near Broadway.

Inspected May 8, 1919. Jeremiah O'Brien, captain in charge.

This is one of the three modern station houses of the city and was found in excellent condition throughout, clean, light and well ventilated. It was described in detail in the last report of inspection. Male prisoners only are detained here; females are taken to the second precinct jail and lodgers to the county lodging house.

The number of arrests in this precinct during 1918 was 3,040.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

NINTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at Seneca and Babcock Streets.

Inspected May 8, 1919. James E. Short, captain in charge.

This station house was erected in 1875 and consists of a two-story brick building with jail in the rear. There are eight steel cells installed on the central corridor plan. Otherwise the jail is similar in equipment to practically all the older station houses of the city. It was found in a fairly clean condition.

Electric lights have never been installed. This should be done without further delay and the whole interior renovated and painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located on Niagara street near Jersey.

Inspected May 8, 1919. Edward Simon, captain in charge.

This is a very good station house located in a residential portion of the city, and not so many arrests occur as in many of the other precincts. The station is rather dark, but the jail has several large windows and ventilation and light seem satisfactory.

There are twelve steel cells, each provided with a wooden bunk and iron toilet. There is a sink with hot and cold water in the corridor. The ceiling is metal and the floor is cement and was clean. It is unusual to find so many of the public buildings of a first class city still using old gas jets, no electric lights ever having been installed.

The toilets in this jail are of the self-flushing type with wooden seats and are objectionable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That electric lights be installed.
2. That the interior be painted with paint of a light color.
3. That modern vitreous toilets with integral seat be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at Broadway and Bailey avenue.

Inspected May 8, 1919. Michael Morrissey, captain in charge.

Since the last inspection in April, 1917 electric lights have been installed, which was a much needed improvement. Otherwise the jail remains in the same condition as then described. The equipment is similar to that in all the old station houses of the city. The building is in fair condition and the jail was clean but should be repainted a light color. The cells have wooden bunks and automatic flushing toilets; the ceiling is metal and the floor is composition cement.

The number of arrests in this precinct averages about 1,500 a year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the interior be painted, preferably with white enameled paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

TWELFTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located corner Genesee street and Parade avenue.

Inspected May 6, 1919. George Kress, captain in charge.

This is a modern two-story pressed brick station house and jail. There is a large cell room with ten steel cells for men, and on the second floor are rooms intended for the detention of females. As female prisoners are mostly taken to the second precinct station these rooms are not used.

The floors are of smooth composition cement, well drained, and the whole interior was clean, showing good care. Each cell has one-piece toilet with automatic flush. The bunks are of smooth oak. Hot and cold water is provided in the corridor, wash basins not having been installed in the cells as was done in the other two modern stations of the city.

This station has electric light, steam heat and is light and well ventilated. The interior needs repainting this season.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at Austin and Joselyn streets.

Inspected May 7, 1919. William Cruss, captain in charge.

This precinct is located in the northwestern section of the city and the work of the police is said to be rapidly increasing, owing to the es-

tablishment of large manufactories in this portion of Buffalo.

The station house is a two-story brick building, erected about twenty-five years ago. The jail consists of a room with ten steel cells for men, and there is a separate room with three cells originally intended for the detention of females. As all females arrested in the precinct are taken to the second, the room is also used for men. This small room is badly in need of replastering and painting. The cells all face blank walls instead of towards the large windows, which is objectionable and renders the cells dark. All cells have an iron hopper closet and wooden bunk.

Since the last inspection electric lights have been installed, which is a decided improvement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the whole interior be painted a light color and the plastering repaired.
2. That modern toilets and wash basins be installed in each cell.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT POLICE STATION—BUFFALO

ERIE COUNTY

Located at 2895 Main street.

Inspected May 7, 1919. Timothy W. Collins, captain in charge.

This precinct is located in the northern section of the city and is not so thickly settled and only a comparatively small number of arrests are made. The station house is an old two-story brick building in very good state of repair.

The jail has 16 steel cells, eight on each side placed back to back, and face large windows. Each cell has an automatic flushing toilet and wooden bunk. There are no steam heat and running water in the corridor. The floor is of composition cement and was clean.

Since the last inspection electric light has been installed, which was a much needed improvement. The whole interior of the jail should be kept well painted a light color, and some of the old iron toilets should be replaced with modern ones.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEPEW

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1919.

This is an excellent lockup located in the basement of the village hall and consists of a cell room with four modern cells for men, a detention room for females and juveniles and a separate room for lodgers. Each cell has a toilet with wooden seat, wash basin and two wooden bunks. The detention room is furnished with two iron cot beds and good bedding. The lodger's room has several wooden bunks, toilet and lavatory.

The basement is over half above grade and has large windows. The interior of the cell room and cells is painted white. The building has electric light and steam heat. The floor of the lockup is cement and the place was clean. A janitor is employed and the building is also said to be under the supervision of an officer both day and night. The number of arrests per year was estimated at from 250 to 300.

The cells and room should be well kept.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—GARDENVILLE

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected May 8, 1919. C. L. Schudt, supervisor, R. F. D., Lackawanna.

Gardenville is a small hamlet in the town of West Seneca and is not incorporated.

The lockup remains the same as described in the last report of inspection. It is located in the front room of a dwelling house, a one and one-half story frame building, which is owned by the town. The walls and ceiling are of wood, lath and plaster and papered. The floor is wood and was clean.

The equipment consists of two cells each 4x8x8 ft. made of heavy wire mesh and furnished with wooden bunks; gas stove and gas lights. There are several windows in the front of the room and an outside door with transom; there is also an inner door connecting with the rest of the building. There are no toilets or running water in the cell room; buckets are used. There is, however, running water in the residence part of the building.

The constable in charge occupies the house and stated that the lockup was kept under careful supervision at all times when in use. The arrests were estimated at about 50 or 60 a year.

There is nothing modern about this lockup and it has never been approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The town has no other suitable building in which the lockup could be located, and the constable whose family occupies the house feels that it will suffice so long as it has the care and supervision it is now receiving. A modern fireproof lockup with proper sanitary facilities would be a vast improvement. Should the present dwelling become vacant I would recommend the closing of the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—KENMORE

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected May 7, 1919.

This lockup is still subject to all the criticisms and objections recited in former reports of inspection. After the last inspection in April, 1917 the village authorities informed the Commission that practically all inmates of this lockup were town prisoners and rather than go to the expense of building a new lockup the village preferred to have the present one closed and take the few village prisoners to Buffalo. Subsequently the town of Tonawanda voted an appropriation to erect a new town lockup on what is known as the "River Road" and plans for the lockup were submitted to and approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The lockup, however, has not been constructed and the town prisoners are still being cared for in the village lockup in the Kenmore fire house which is an old frame structure. The officer in charge stated that a good many town prisoners were being brought to the lockup.

As this is a bad lockup the proper procedure would seem to be the erection of the new one by the town and the closing of the village lockup. The village is rapidly growing and new automobile fire apparatus is being purchased and doubtless new fireproof quarters will be required. If the village then finds it is in need of a lockup a new modern one could be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

*Closed in effect December 10, 1919; operation of order extended to March 10, 1920, pending erection of new lockup.

CITY JAIL—LACKAWANNA

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected May 8, 1919. Ray B. Gilson, chief of police, assisted by 21 officers.

There were five prisoners at the time of inspection, all adult males. During 1918 the total number of arrests was 2,665, of which number 352 were females and 284 juveniles. Not so many lodgers were housed as in former years.

Police headquarters and the jail occupy part of the main floor of the city hall which is a modern brick building of fireproof construction. There are ten modern cells in the men's department facing large windows, three cells in the department for females, and in the quarters for juveniles there are double decked bunks with woven wire springs, mattresses and blankets. Each department is fully equipped with toilets, lavatories and shower bath. The cells have polished wooden bunks.

In the basement is a lodgers' room, light, well ventilated and furnished with a considerable number of large wooden sleeping platforms or bunks, also toilet facilities, hot and cold water, electric light and steam heat. This is one of the most sanitary and best equipped lodgers' quarters in the State.

A janitor and police matron are employed. I was informed that the matron is associated with the Probation department and is subject to call when females are detained at the jail.

The general condition of the jail was good. Owing to the presence of the inmates the department for men had not yet received its daily cleaning at the time of inspection.

The city hall, including the station house and jail, is a credit to the city.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SPRINGVILLE

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected September 26, 1919.

The population of this village is about 2,700.

The lockup consists of three latticed steel cells situated in the basement of the fire house which is a frame structure. It was fully described in former reports of inspection and was found in practically the same condition as when last visited. It is provided with toilet facilities and faucet with water, electric light and gas heater. The furnace which heats the building is also in the basement. Each cell has a wooden bunk with mattress and blanket.

The basement is above grade and is well lighted and seems free from dampness. The lockup is a fire trap unless carefully guarded during the night when there are inmates. A nightwatchman is employed and it was stated that a man is paid to look after the cleanliness. The basement was not clean at the time of inspection. Apparently it had not been swept for a long time and the bedding was not in good condition. The use of waterproof cases on the mattresses would preserve them and insure better sanitation. The blankets should be washed more frequently.

At the present time few arrests occur and the lockup is little used except for the housing of a few lodgers.

Recommendation: That some one be made responsible for the proper care and supervision of this lockup.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Man in charge of lockup directed by board of trustees to keep it clean.

CITY JAIL—TONAWANDA

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected May 7, 1919. Arthur F. Ellicott, chief of police.

This jail was described in detail in the report of inspection dated April, 1917. It occupies rented quarters in a two-story and basement brick building owned by the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank.

The men's jail consists of five steel cells in a large, light room with high ceiling and plastered walls, unpainted. There are three rooms in the basement, for females, juveniles and lodgers, respectively. Each department has toilet, lighting and heating facilities; the bunks in the men's cells have waterproof mattresses; the women and juveniles' quarters have cot beds and the lodgers' quarters have wooden bunks.

The cell provided in the plans was never installed in the women's department. The records show that during 1918, 336 arrests were made, of which number 34 were females and 9 juveniles. If the jail is to remain in this building permanently, the cell should be installed as planned, as occasionally it is necessary to detain women who are violent.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Keep the cells, walls and ceilings well painted.
2. Install a cell in the department for females.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WILLIAMSVILLE

ERIE COUNTY

Inspected May 7, 1919.

Since the last inspection this lockup has been materially improved. It is located in the basement of the village hall which is a stone building in excellent condition.

The cell room has been enlarged, the cells placed against the side walls and an additional window installed. The interior of the room is now practically fireproof. The cells have been painted white and the lockup is fairly well lighted and ventilated. Each cell has two steel bunks and some good bedding. There are electric light, toilet and shower bath in the cell room and lavatory in an adjoining room. The improvements made are commendable.

Only a small number of arrests per year are made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ESSEX COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TICONDEROGA

Inspected May 28, 1919. F. B. Wood, village president and chief of police.

The population of Ticonderoga is about 3,000.

The lockup is a modern one and is located in the rear of the fire station, a three-story brick building. The department for men has two steel cells, each equipped with toilet and lavatory. The detention room for women is equipped with sanitary facilities but is seldom used. The number of arrests averages one or two a week.

The lockup was fairly clean. It had one occupant at the time of inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MALONE

Inspected May 27, 1919. Henry Miller, president of the village; George Bedore, chief of police.

This lockup remains in the same satisfactory condition as shown by previous reports. It has three cells of round bar construction with solid partitions, located on the ground floor in the rear room of the fire hall. There is a toilet and wash basin in each cell. The bunks are supplied with waterproof mattresses. The room has plenty of light and is sanitary.

A room for women is provided on the second floor in the same building and has a toilet and wash basin. The place was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

FULTON COUNTY

CITY JAIL—GLOVERSVILLE

Inspected February 21, 1919. George R. Smith, chief of police.

Some very commendable improvements have been made to this jail since the last inspection. All the recommendations made by the State Commission of Prisons last year have been complied with. The improvements are as follows:

First. The wooden cell used for lodgers has been removed from the men's cell room, a new window installed and all windows in this room glazed with translucent glass. Each cell has been provided with a modern full-flushing toilet of vitreous ware and some new bedding. An enameled sink with running water has been installed in the corridor.

Second. The second floor which was formerly used for the detention of females is now used for lodgers. It has been renovated and painted and a modern toilet installed. The old toilet remains in the corridor and there is a sink with water.

Third. Two rooms are being fitted up on the second floor of the city hall for the detention of women and juveniles. These rooms are accessible from the main portion of the building and also by means of an outside stairway and entrance in the rear of the building. The last report de-

scribed the rooms in detail and a plan was submitted by the city authorities, which received the approval of the Commission. The interior of the rooms has been replastered and new casings are being installed, which work will be completed in a few days. Cot beds are to be provided. A matron is employed when females are detained.

The interior of the jail has been painted a light color and was clean. Each department is now light and well ventilated. The men's jail is nearly fireproof, being lined with sheet iron and the floor is cement.

The records of the police department show a marked decrease in the number of arrests during the past year, especially for intoxication. The total number of arrests in 1917 was 492; in 1918 there were 299 arrests, classified as follows: Males, 275; females, 16; juveniles, 8.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—JOHNSTOWN

FULTON COUNTY

Inspected February 21, 1919. C. W. Smith, mayor.

On March 9, 1918 proceedings were instituted against the city authorities requiring them to show cause why this jail should not be closed, because of its inadequate and insanitary condition.

Since that time the jail has been improved in accordance with the recommendations contained in the last report of inspection dated June 5, 1918, which recommendations were approved by the State Commission of Prisons with the understanding that the jail is to be used temporarily until such time as the proposed new city hall is erected, which is to contain a modern police headquarters and jail. The improvements are as follows:

First. An additional window has been installed in the north wall and one in each of the wooden cells. These windows are of good size and very materially improve the light and ventilation.

Second. A modern vitreous full-flushing toilet and wash basin has been installed in each cell.

Third. Iron bars have been placed in the lower half of the cell doors which were formerly wooden panels.

Fourth. Electric light and steam heat have been installed.

Fifth. The whole interior has been painted a light color and the wooden bunks have been furnished with some bedding.

According to the police records few arrests are made in this city, and all women juveniles and persons arrested on warrant, if detained, are taken to the county jail nearby.

The location of the city jail has been considered objectionable on account of its nearness to private residences, its attachment to the fire house, accessible only through the apparatus room, and its separation from police headquarters. Already a high board fence has been erected by private parties a few feet from the new cell windows. The reason is obvious.

The improvements made are commendable and it is respectfully recommended that the order closing this jail be rescinded and the proceedings discontinued.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Closing order set aside and show cause proceedings discontinued March 4, 1919.

GENESEE COUNTY

CITY JAIL—BATAVIA

Inspected September 24, 1919. A. W. Caney, mayor; Andrew McCulley, chief of police.

This is a modern two story brick station house, planned and equipped similar to the Third Precinct Police station of Albany. There is a department for men, containing 6 steel cells, a room for females and a room for juveniles. On the second floor is a lodgers' room equipped with portable steel bunks. There is also on the first floor an additional room which is said to be used for hospital purposes.

Each department and each cell has toilet facilities, and the entire building is lighted by electricity and heated with steam. The detention rooms have cot beds which presented a tidy appearance. The interior of the jail is well painted and was found in clean condition throughout, except the bedding on the cell bunks. This should be replaced with water-proof mattresses which have been found satisfactory in many city jails and lockups.

The number of arrests during 1918 was 674. The juveniles numbered 72 and the women about 6; 150 lodgers were housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

HERKIMER COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—FULTON CHAIN

Inspected May 29, 1919. John W. Barker, supervisor, Old Forge.

This lockup remains the same as described in former reports of inspection, except that it is not being used as it is claimed no arrests occur. It consists of a room with two latticed steel cells in the basement of the town hall, a two-story frame building in good condition. The cell room is separated from the rest of the basement by a wooden partition. The room has two windows, electric light, and is heated from the furnace.

This is a very good lockup and is said to be under supervision during the night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ADAMS

I visited Adams on September 4, 1919 to inspect the lockup and learned that the village has purchased a building for municipal purposes and has fitted it up for a fire hall but at the present time no lockup has been installed.

The building in which the former lockup was located was owned by the village but has been sold so that the village is at present without a lockup. Although the cages are still in the building they are not in use. I was informed that a lockup will be provided in the new building, plans for which should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ALEXANDRIA BAY

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1919. J. D. Reid, village president; James H. Crabb, chief of police.

This lockup was remodeled about two years ago on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons and remains in the same condition as described in the last report of inspection. It was found clean, showing excellent care.

The chief stated that about 4 or 5 arrests are made each month.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ANTWERP

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1919. George Rodger, village president; F. K. Felshaw, village clerk.

This lockup is located in the basement of the fire hall, a brick building, and entrance is from the rear at grade. There are two steel cells which face windows in the rear of the building, affording fairly good light. Heat is supplied from a furnace and there are electric lights. There is water in the corridor.

The village has little use for a lockup. The place was fairly clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CARTHAGE

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected April 29, 1919. Dr. C. F. Adams, village president; Floyd L. Sykes, chief of police.

This lockup has been enlarged and improved in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It is located in the rear of the fire station, a three-story brick structure. The department for men of the station, a three-story brick structure. The department for men is approximately 16 x 21 feet. The former door has been bricked up and an entrance with a transom has been provided in place of one of the windows. There are double doors, one of latticed steel and one of wood. There are three large windows in the rear wall, glazed with translucent glass, barred and screened. There are four cells facing these windows, so placed as to provide a utility corridor in the rear. Two of the cells were used in the old lockup and two are new. They have barred fronts and each is equipped with bunks, toilet with integral seat, and lavatory. The toilets are operated by a push button, but the flush is not adequate. It was stated that a larger water pipe was to be installed so as to provide a better flush. The bunks are equipped with mattresses and blankets. A concrete floor has been laid. The room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

A room for lodgers, with a floor area of about 300 square feet adjoins the lockup on the first floor. It has a concrete floor, with the exception of a small jog in the room next to the hose tower, a barred window, and a double door, one of latticed steel and one of wood. The room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and is equipped with four cots, toilet, and lavatory.

A room for women and juveniles has been provided on the second floor. It is 8 x 12 feet, with barred window, and is equipped with a bed with mattress, chair, toilet, and lavatory. In the plans as approved the women's room was to have been a corner one. Instead, the room provided is the one shown on the plans as the "chemical driver's room" and serves its purpose equally as well as the one originally indicated.

In view of the completion of the work of improving the lockup it is recommended that the closing order be set aside and the show-cause proceedings be discontinued.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

*Closing order set aside and show cause proceedings discontinued May 6, 1919.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHAUMONT

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1919.

This lockup consists of two wooden cells located in the rear of a room in a small wooden building. The cells have latticed steel doors. I was unable to find anyone who had a key to the place, the constable being out of town, consequently the only inspection I was able to make was by looking through the windows which seemed ample to furnish plenty of light in the room. A wood stove was in sight and electric lights were in the room.

This place should have constant supervision when occupied to guard against fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYTON

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1919. M. A. Marble, village president; George Perrigo, chief of police.

The lockup is located in the engine house, a two-story brick building. There are two steel cells with solid sides, backs, and fronts, except the doors and tops which are of latticed bars. There is a closet in each cell and a sink with running water in the corridor. The light is insufficient, there being a small window over the top of the cells at one side of the room and a small window in the door. The lockup has electric light and is heated by a coal stove. The place presented a neglected appearance and was very dirty.

Additional light and ventilation are needed. This could be provided by installing more windows. The lockup should be thoroughly cleaned and some one made responsible for keeping it in good condition. It should have supervision when occupied to guard against the danger of fire.

Clayton has a normal population of 1,900 and during the summer months it is much larger, as the village is located on the St. Lawrence river at the end of a branch of the New York Central railroad, making it a gateway to the Thousand Islands. The village should have a lockup equal at least to the one at Alexandria Bay.

The following recommendations which have been made in former

reports are renewed and should no longer be neglected:

Provide additional light and ventilation.

Clean the lockup and provide for keeping it clean and giving it proper supervision when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—DEPAUVILLE

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1919. Fred Lantier, supervisor, P. O. Clayton.

This lockup consists of one latticed steel cell located in the basement of a stone building. There is but little sunlight, no artificial light, no heat, no water, nothing except trash and dirt.

This place should be closed at once.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

*Closed by town board November 6, 1919.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DEXTER

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1919. William Lee, village president; D. G. Bass, chief of police.

This lockup was improved in 1917 under plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons and remains in the same condition as at the time of completion. It was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—NATURAL BRIDGE

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected July 30, 1919. Geo. Hatch, supervisor, Carthage; Mrs. Anna Huston, town clerk, Carthage; Bert Budlong, justice of the peace, Natural Bridge.

This lockup was fully described in the last report of inspection. It still remains in the same condition. It consists of one latticed steel cell located in a one-story wooden building, used also for election purposes. The lockup is a fire trap and should be closed.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

*Closed by Commission in effect January 8, 1920.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHILADELPHIA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected September 4, 1919. J. C. White, chief of police.

The building is owned by the village and is a two-story wooden structure. The lockup consists of two steel cages located in a room about

10x20 feet in the rear part of the building on the ground floor. The balance of this floor is used for a fire hall. The second floor is used as a meeting place by the firemen.

The lockup is heated by a coal stove and has electric light. There is water in the building but no toilet facilities have been installed.

The officer stated that no one had been detained during the past year. Since the last inspection new blankets have been provided as recommended at that time. The place was found fairly clean. No lodgers are kept.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—THERESA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected September 29, 1919. W. S. Sargeant, village president; Sidney Sweet, chief of police.

The lockup is located in the rear of the first floor of a brick building owned by the town of Theresa. The second floor is used as a town hall. There are two steel cells equipped with steel bunks with blankets which were badly soiled and worn. The room is amply lighted by a large window and sash door. The walls of the room are plastered and papered, but the plaster has fallen off in places and the paper is badly torn. There is a water supply in the corridor but no toilets. The lockup is not much used.

It is recommended that the plaster be repaired, the paper removed, and the walls painted a light color. The lockup should be cleaned and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—WATERTOWN

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Inspected September 30, 1919. E. J. Singleton, chief of police, assisted by a captain, a detective captain, a lieutenant, and eighteen patrolmen.

There were 1,400 arrests in 1918 and up to date this year, 500. The number in September, 1918, was 191, and in October of the same year, 29. This decrease is attributed in part by the officials to the fact that this city went into the dry column on October 1, 1918.

The jail is old and is located in the basement of the City Hall. It was clean except that the walls and cells are badly in need of paint. It is recommended that they be painted a light color with a waterproof paint which can be washed. The janitor's wife acts as matron when women are detained.

Watertown has a population of more than 30,000 and should have a modern city jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

LEWIS COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HARRISVILLE

Inspected July 30, 1919. Joseph Wicks, village president; M. M. Malady, chief of police.

This lockup is nearly new and of concrete construction making it fireproof. It is lighted by electricity and heated by coal stove. It has one cell of round bar construction; three barred windows furnish light and ventilation. The room has a toilet and lavatory and was found clean. Very few arrests occur.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LYONS FALLS

LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1919. Chauncy Gaylord, village president; Edward Lawrence, chief of police.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located in the basement of the opera house which is a large wooden structure. The basement is practically above ground and has plenty of light. It has electric lights and is heated by a coal stove and furnace. The room is also used by the board and for the storage of hose. The cells are supplied with bunks and bedding. The place was found in a very filthy condition. There is no water in the building.

On account of the danger of fire it is recommended that water be installed in the room; that the place be cleaned and some one be made responsible for keeping it clean. If this is not done at once the lockup should be closed.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

*Village clerk reports lockup has been cleaned.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT LEYDEN

LEWIS COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1919. Dr. Fred Markham, village president; C. D. Zimmer, chief of police.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells located in the rear end of a large room on the ground floor of the fire house which is a two-story brick structure. The room is also used for band practice. The upper floor is used by the firemen. There are two bunks and some bedding in each cell. The place has electric light and is heated by a furnace.

The Chief stated that the lockup had not been occupied in a year. It was fairly clean. There are no toilet facilities. It is recommended that a sink with running water be installed in the hose room.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

MADISON COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BROOKFIELD

Inspected May 26, 1919. F. M. Spooner, village president.
The population of Brookfield is about 400.

This is no-license territory and the village is situated several miles from the railroad; apparently a lockup is not needed. The lockup consists of a small wooden building in the rear of stores fronting on the main street. The lockup has a wooden floor and the ceiling and walls are of lath and plaster. The room has three windows. There are no facilities for heating, lighting or sanitation. The village has a water system and electric lights.

There are two latticed wooden cells, each furnished with wooden bunk and some bedding which was in fair condition. The justice stated that the lockup had not been used over three times in the past two years. It apparently had not been used for a long time as it was covered with cobwebs and dirt and the plastering falling down.

Nearly all lockups of this description throughout the state have been abandoned or replaced with modern ones. In its present condition this lockup is not fit for detention purposes. If the place does not require a lockup I would recommend that the village board pass a resolution abandoning same and file a copy of said resolution with the State Commission of Prisons; otherwise the authorities should be cited to show cause why it should not be closed by the Commission. If a lockup is needed, a new one should be provided and the plans approved by this Commission as required by law.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Closed by village board June 26, 1919.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CANASTOTA

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected May 28, 1919.

This lockup is located in the municipal building and fire station which has been recently reconstructed and modernized. The lockup is located in the same portion of the building as formerly but is now divided into a men's cell room, a detention room for females and juveniles and there is a room for lodgers in the basement. Each department has a separate outside entrance and can also be entered from the interior. The lockup is practically of fireproof construction.

The men's department has three cells each furnished with a toilet, lavatory and iron cot with good mattress and blanket; the women's room has one cell similarly equipped. The floors are of smooth cement properly drained. The men's cell room has two windows in front of the cells and there are ventilators in the rear. The detention room has a sash door, transom and one good sized window. The lockup was light and well ventilated. The building has hot water heat and electric lights. The chief of police stated that the number of arrests average about ten a month.

This lockup was completed in accordance with the plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons and is commendable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CAZENOVIA

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1919.

This is an excellent lockup and has been commended in all former reports of inspection. It was clean and well equipped. Since the last inspection it has been painted.

It consists of two good steel cells in a small fireproof building which has a concrete interior and is furnished with three windows, electric light, coal stove and toilet and lavatory in each cell. The bedding consists of mattresses and blankets which were in good condition. The officers in charge stated that during recent years there had been little use for the lockup; that no arrests had been made during the past two months and only about six last year. A night policeman is employed and has supervision of the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHITTENANGO

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected May 28, 1919.

This lockup consists of a small brick building situated in a field some distance from the street. There are two rooms with barred doors facing a corridor. Each room has an iron cot bed with good bedding, also a small window. There is a coal stove in the corridor and an electric light in front of the cells. The floor is cement, the ceiling wood, and the side walls are of brick and whitewashed.

The officer in charge stated that the lockup was used only seven times during 1918.

The lockup is in an abandoned condition a greater portion of the time, the grass growing high in front of the door and the interior damp and in one place the ceiling was rotting and falling down, probably due to a leak in the roof.

Considering the little use this village has for a lockup it would doubtless be much easier and more up to date if one or two steel cells were placed in the fire house or some other building which is more accessible than the present lockup, and where there would be fire in cold weather and better chance for supervision when occupied. The same is respectfully recommended. The neighboring village of Clayville has two cells not in use which perhaps could be secured.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DE RUYTER

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1919.

This is a good fireproof lockup constructed of cement blocks and brick. It has two departments, each provided with a steel cell furnished with mattress and blankets. The building is heated with a coal stove and has two large windows which afford ample sunlight. Each room has a separate outside entrance. There is also a sink with running water

but no toilets. The place does not have sewerage or electric lights. The lockup was clean and in good condition throughout.

During the past year the officer in charge stated that there had been only one prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAMILTON

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected May 26, 1919.

This lockup consists of two cells in a small room in the rear of the municipal building and fire engine house. It has been fully described in former reports of inspection. Each cell has two wooden bunks provided with comfortables which were in good condition. There is a toilet and wash basin in the room and the lockup has one large window and is provided with electric light. Heat is from the furnace in the basement.

The interior of the lockup has been painted white and was found in a fairly clean condition.

The recommendations mentioned in the last report have not been complied with. The lockup is said to be little used and the officials feel that the reconstruction necessary to make the improvements suggested is not warranted at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MORRISVILLE

MADISON COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1919.

This lockup consists of two good steel cells in a rear room of the fire house, a one-story frame building. The room has an independent outside entrance and also a door connecting with the hose room. The lockup is provided with electric light, coal stove, two windows and a sash door. The floor is cement and the ceiling and side walls are wood.

Each cell has a bunk provided with mattress and blankets which were in good condition. The lockup is not provided with toilets or running water. The officials of the village feel that too much expense would be involved to install modern sanitary facilities, and as the lockup is not kept heated during cold weather on account of its very little use the plumbing would be injured by frost.

The officer in charge stated that the lockup was not used over a dozen times last year. It has some supervision when occupied and is also provided with an alarm connected with the officer's house; this is operated by a pull cord suspended in front of the cells.

At the time of inspection the lockup needed sweeping and one of the windows had been boarded up on account of broken glass. This should be repaired and the boards removed. The whole interior of the room is in need of painting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Have complied with recommendations.

MONROE COUNTY

POLICE HEADQUARTERS—ROCHESTER

Inspected December 20, 1919. J. M. Quigley, chief of police; H. F. McAlister, captain of first precinct. The total police force of the city is 360.

There are in all six precincts and a station house in each, but all prisoners detained are sent to the city jail at police headquarters. Detentions in the other station houses are very brief. The jail at headquarters is the same as at the time of the last inspection. There is a cell room for men with 21 steel cells and a department for women, consisting of five detention rooms, quarters for the three matrons, with a room for the woman police officer and a room for the woman probation officer. The women's court room is on the same floor.

The number of arrests for the calendar year 1918 was 4,092, of whom 472 were women. The arrests during the present year to date of inspection was 4,928, of whom 450 were women. Before July 1st the arrests for public intoxication were more than usual; since that date they have been less. Of the arrests, 500 were for traffic violation. The arrests for minor misdemeanors increased 236, and for felonies 76. Of those arrested about 3,000 were held in custody over night, the Chief estimated.

The jail was clean throughout, showing good care. The bunks for men have no bedding. Some of them at least should be provided with **waterproof** covered mattresses for the use of prisoners not grossly intoxicated, as is now the practice in many station house jails.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

CITY JAIL—AMSTERDAM

Inspected July 2, 1919. Seely Conover, mayor; Fred W. Packwood, chief of police.

The present city jail at Amsterdam was remodeled in 1915 on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons as a temporary expedient pending the erection of a new municipal building. Bunks were to have been provided at the time improvements were made to take the place of hammocks in the cells, but the hammocks are still in use. The jail was clean and apparently is well cared for.

When the jail was remodeled no provision was made for the detention of women and juveniles, the city at that time having made an arrangement with the Salvation Army to care for them. Since the last inspection the Army has moved its quarters and terminated this arrangement. Now when women are detained they are sent to a hotel and juveniles sleep on the floor at police headquarters.

Amsterdam has an estimated population of 36,500 and should provide a proper place of detention for women and juveniles under arrest. As has been pointed out in previous reports, the general city law provides that in cities of more than 25,000 a place shall be designated for the separate detention of women, and a matron appointed. The report of the police department for the month of June shows that 16 of the 43 arrests or 37 per cent. of the total, were juveniles. It is unreasonable to make these children sleep on the floor at police headquarters and steps should be taken at once to provide proper quarters for their care while under detention. The matter should be brought sharply to the attention of the city authorities with a view to remedying this intolerable condition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That a proper place of detention be provided for women and juveniles.
That bunks be installed in the cells in the jail and the hammocks removed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—AMSTERDAM

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Inspected December 1, 1919. Seely Conover, mayor; N. B. Smith, commissioner of public safety; Fred W. Packwood, chief of police. The entire police force of the city is 22.

The jail for men and the quarters provided for the housing of lodgers were found in the same condition described in the report of inspection of July 2nd last. They have not been much used. While there were 38 arrests in the city in October and 21 in November, only 2 or 3 were held in the jail all night; these were cases of arrests in the evening for public intoxication. Very few of the others were locked up at all but were taken before the City Recorder and had a hearing at once. The most of them, if convicted or held, paid fines or gave bail to appear before the grand jury. The Recorder holds court in the evening when anyone is in custody awaiting a hearing.

No women were arrested during either of said months and a woman is rarely taken into custody. The city is still without a place of detention for either women or juveniles. As a temporary arrangement until such place can be provided, they are taken to the county jail at Fonda.

There were 6 juvenile cases in October and 5 in November; 3 of those in October were sentenced to the State Industrial School at Industry and the other 3, and all those brought before the Court in November, were either put on probation or sentence suspended. When juveniles are sentenced either to Industry or Randall's Island, they have to be held one night in order to have a physician examine and certify to the condition of their throats. All the juveniles of recent times have been boys. All who have been sentenced have been held in the custody of the sheriff at Fonda over night and taken to Industry the next morning.

It is conceded that a suitable place for the detention of women and children should be provided by the city, but the terms of all the present city officials expire January 1, 1920, and they do not think it would be advisable for them to attempt to make any permanent provision for such a place during the one month remaining of their official existence, and suggested that we take the matter up with the new city officials after the first of January. The Commissioner of Public Safety stated that he would personally see that any woman or child arrested during the remainder of this year would be properly cared for, either at Fonda or at a hotel in Amsterdam.

Juveniles are said to be no longer detained at night at police headquarters and it was stated would not be hereafter. Truant children are not arrested by the School Attendance officer, but their parents are notified to bring them before the Recorder in the morning, and if committed they are sent to a children's institution at Troy.

RECOMMENDATION

That the city of Amsterdam provide a suitable place for the detention of women and juveniles, and employ a matron; and that the urgent need

of such a place and the legal duty of the city to provide such place and employ a matron be presented to the new authorities of the city early in January, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

NASSAU COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—BELLMORE

Inspected April 25, 1919. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor, post office, Freeport; Wilber Southard, resident justice, post office, Wantagh.

The village has a resident constable—James Malloy.

The population of the village of Bellmore is about 1,500.

This lockup belongs to the town of Hempstead. It is not used more than six times a year I was informed. There have been some improvements since the last inspection.

There are now two steel cells instead of one, and they are placed so as to face the large window. It seems the town owned two cells, but at first only one was set up. The second cell is identical with the first one set up, which was fully described in my former report of April, 1916.

A room has been fitted up for women, adjacent to the men's room but not connected. It is not often used. It is 8x11 feet and has two large windows, electric light, steam heat, a cot bed, stationary wash basin, a chair, a stand, and a looking glass; also a toilet in an alcove adjacent with an outside window.

This lockup is also used by the village of Wantagh and Merrick. It was clean throughout, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—FARMINGDALE

NASSAU COUNTY

On April 22, 1919, I was informed by Joseph Steinert, a justice of the town of Oyster Bay and a member of the town board, that the lockup at Farmingdale had been closed by order of the town board and was not now in use, as there is now no justice living in that section of the town. Farmingdale now uses the lockup at Hicksville.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FREEPORT

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 23, 1919. Robert G. Anderson, president of the village; J. J. Dunbar, captain of police, assisted by nine other officers and several specials.

The population of Freeport is about 10,000.

There are not many arrests, only three or four a month, most of whom are held over night. When a woman is arrested, which is not often, she is not put in the lockup but has a hearing the same day.

There is an occasional lodger. They are not arrested or taken to court. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. Lodgers are not fed.

This is a new lockup and was fully described in my report of April 15, 1916, and remains in the same condition. It was clean showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—GLEN COVE

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 25, 1919. James E. Burns, mayor; Bryan Murray, commissioner of public safety; John Donohue, chief of police.

The population of Glen Cove is about 11,500.

This lockup is located in a one-story brick addition to the town hall and contains a department with four cells for men and one with one cell for women. It was formerly a town lockup, but recently Glen Cove has been incorporated as a city and this building is now city property. The lockup is in the care of a janitor who is also the chief of police and lives in the same building; his wife acts as matron when there is a woman in custody.

The number of arrests during 1918 was 113. This is about one-fourth as many as formerly, and only about a half dozen of these were held in the lockup all night; about 25 others were held a few hours during the day. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. No lodgers are housed.

The lockup was clean and showed good care. It was fully described in former reports and remains in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection in 1916.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—HEMPSTEAD

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 22, 1919. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor; Frank C. Gilbert, town clerk; Robert Van de Water, chief of police.

This town has just about completed the erection of its new Town Hall in the village of Hempstead. It is a fine two-story and basement brick building, semi-fireproof. It contains a new lockup in the basement which is more than half above grade. The room for men is about 20 ft. square, with a 9 ft. ceiling, with four large windows, brick walls, cement floor, steam heat, electric lights, and three new steel cells, each 5x7 ft., with barred fronts made of round bars set on about 4 1-2 inch centers. Each cell has one folding bunk, a modern one-piece toilet flushed with a push button, and a stationary wash basin. There is a ventilator in the top of each cell and a utility corridor back of the cells. The entire interior is painted a light color.

There is a room for women on the other side of the hallway, about 9x24 feet, with a large double window. This room is finished the same as the room for men and has two new steel cells with the same equipment as those for men. These two rooms with their equipment make an excellent lockup which is a credit to the town. It has not yet been occupied, as some inside work on the upper floor has not been completed. The court room and office of the justice will be on the upper floor.

The old lockup in the old town hall is still in use. It has two departments and was clean and in good condition. The janitor remains in the building at night when it is occupied. This practice is to be continued in the new building.

The number detained in the lockup under arrest since January 1, 1919, to date of inspection was 67 held all night, and a few others for a short period in the daytime. No lodgers are cared for; they are directed to the Salvation Army which gives them shelter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—HICKSVILLE

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 22, 1919. William H. Seaman, supervisor; post-office, Glencove; Joseph Steinert, resident justice.

This is a comparatively new fireproof lockup with two departments, one for men with two modern steel cells and one for women with one cell. It was fully described in my report of February 10, 1916, and remains substantially in the same condition. It is cared for by the janitor who lives on the upper floor of the town hall adjacent to the lockup, and has fairly good care.

The number of arrests is less than formerly. They now average about 25 a year, the jailer stated, most of whom are held all night. Only one woman has been arrested in two years. There were about 75 lodgers in 1918. They are given supper and breakfast by the janitor. Prisoners are fed as long as they are in custody.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The push bolts by which the toilets are operated should be readjusted so that the toilets could be more easily flushed. A better system should be provided, as the present flush is very weak and it requires more effort to push in the flushing bolt than a prisoner is likely to exert.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Have complied with recommendations.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—LAWRENCE

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 22, 1919. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor; C. C. Adams, president of the village.

The population of the village is about 1,800.

This lockup has four cells, two of which belong to the town of Hempstead and two to the village of Lawrence. They are all in one room on the first floor of the village hall. The room has one large window, electric light, and steam heat, and remains in the same condition as at the time of my last inspection, October 11, 1916.

The village clerk stated that the number of arrests would average about 200 a year, but not over 25 are held in the lockup over night; the others are taken to court the day of their arrest and if not discharged are at once taken to the county jail at Mineola.

The interior of the lockup has been newly painted and renovated, and was clean.

The room is too small for four cells and should be enlarged. There is a room between the lockup and the court room, with a large window. This room is little used except for storage and might be added to the lockup by removing the board partition between them. This would give the lockup an additional window, more air space, and more room for the cages. I recommend that this be done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—LYNBROOK

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 23, 1919. Hiram R. Smith, supervisor, post-office, Freeport; Edward T. Neu, resident justice; Charles H. Lott, president of the village and chief of police, assisted by five officers three of whom are on duty at night.

This village has a population of more than 6,000 and the lockup is used principally by the village. It still consists of two cells in a room on the second floor of a business building on Main street adjacent to the justice's court room. Since the last inspection the rear room on this floor, mentioned in my last report, has been partially fitted up for women but is seldom used for such purpose. When a woman is arrested, which is infrequent, she is either taken to court at once and given a hearing or taken to the lockup at Hempstead in the same town which has facilities for the separate care of women, and later is brought back for a hearing.

The justice stated that the number of arrests average from 25 to 30 a year, about one-half of whom are held in the lockup over night.

The lockup was clean and has supervision at night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—MANHASSET

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 26, 1919. C. E. Remsen, supervisor, post-office, Roslyn; David B. Allen, chief of police; Thomas O'Connor, town clerk.

This lockup belongs to the town of North Hempstead but is used chiefly by the village of Manhasset and surrounding section.

The number of arrests average about 200 a year, I was informed, all of whom were held in the lockup over night. There were about 100 lodgers last winter. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time, and lodgers are given supper and breakfast on the order of the overseer of the poor.

This lockup occupies the basement of a dwelling house and is rented by the town. It is an old building in rather dilapidated condition. Formerly, the janitor and constable lived in the upper section of the house, but recently he moved out, deeming the house unsafe. As the building has a wooden interior he has one of his men remain in the building at night to give it supervision on account of the danger of fire. The house is built on a side hill, so that the entire basement is above grade.

There are two large wooden cells and the entire floor is wood. The heat is from a coal stove in the room outside of the cells. It is well supplied with outside windows so that it is light except in the cells. The entire interior presented a neglected appearance and the whole outfit is unsuitable for a lockup, especially where there are so many inmates.

It is also inconveniently located, being about one and one-half miles from the railroad station and from the town hall located near the railroad station.

I talked with the town clerk, whose office is in the town hall, and he said there was no place in that building suitable for a lockup. However, the lot is large and a small fireproof lockup could be constructed upon the premises. This town should provide a better lockup, either on the town hall lot or some other convenient place and discontinue the use of the present rented building.

Since the last inspection the lockup has been furnished with electric light and stationary wash basin, but is without a toilet.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—OYSTER BAY

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 25, 1919. William H. Seaman, supervisor, post-office, Glen Cove; Robert W. Douvall, resident justice; Charles Weeks, town clerk, Oyster Bay; John D. Thompson, chief of police.

The number of arrests average about 200 a year, about one-half of whom are held in the lockup over night. The arrests of women average about one a month. There were about 100 lodgers during last winter.

This lockup is located on the first floor of a two-story section of the town hall. The justice's court room is adjacent on the same floor. The room containing the cells is about 12x20 feet with an 11 ft. ceiling. There are three steel cells, each 5x7x7 feet, with open fronts, the rest solid steel. Each cell has two bunks. The room has three windows, two behind the cells, each 3x3 feet, and one at the entrance end of the corridor 3x5 feet.

I inspected this lockup November 18, 1914, and in my report stated that the windows were so placed that they did not give light to the interior of the cells; the arrangement is very poor. At that time the number of arrests was about 15 a month, most of whom were held all night. That report stated that the lockup was without water except a toilet in one corner outside the cells.

I made another inspection on February 10, 1916. In that report I stated as follows: None of the windows gives any light in the cells. While the cells have open fronts, the arrangement is such that a ray of sunlight never enters their interior."

This lockup has no drinking water or washing facilities. Most of the villages in this town have modern lockups. There is no separate place for women and I was informed at the time of inspection in 1916, and again on this occasion, that when a woman is detained she is locked up in one of these three cells. It is needless to say that this does not provide proper segregation from the male prisoners.

In my former report I recommended (1) That the open end of the cells should be made to face the windows. (2) That each cell should be provided with a toilet and lavatory. (3) That a separate department should be provided for women. None of these recommendations has been complied with, and since that inspection war conditions have prevailed and we have not pressed improvements as in ordinary times.

It happened that the town board of the town of Oyster Bay had a meeting at Oyster Bay on the afternoon of the day of this inspection and I remained and discussed the matter with them. After explaining the situation, they inspected the lockup and were unanimously in favor of the changes which I had recommended in my former report and which I urged before them should be made, and they practically agreed that if the Commission so directed they would make them. I therefore recommend the following improvements to this lockup:

1. That the stairway leading to the janitor's rooms on the second floor be removed from the lockup. The janitor stated he did not use the stairway and it would be an improvement to his living quarters to have access from the lockup entirely closed, as the noise and odor from the lockup were objectionable.

2. That the three cells be turned around so that the open fronts will face the windows now at the rear of the cells.

3. That each cell be equipped with toilet and stationary wash basin. The toilets should be of a type approved by the Commission, viz., they should be of vitreous ware with integral seat and have a tank flush operated by push button or equivalent. A small space should be left in the rear so as to place as much of the plumbing behind the cells as possible.

4. That the tops of the cells be perforated so as to afford better ventilation to the interior of the cells.

5. That separate quarters, well lighted and furnished with toilet and stationary wash basin, be provided for women.

The authorities of the town of Oyster Bay should be advised by the Commission that unless these recommendations are complied with the authorities will be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Authorities cited for July 1, 1919, lockup improved. Proceedings pending.

TOWN LOCKUP—PORT WASHINGTON

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 26, 1919. C. E. Remsen, supervisor, post-office, Roslyn; Isaac Smith, chief of police.

Port Washington has a population of about 6,000.

This lockup is owned by the town of North Hemstead but is chiefly used by the village of Port Washington where it is located. It was fully described in my former reports and remains in the same condition except that since the last inspection a sink with running water has been installed.

There are two good steel cages, with bunks furnished with mattresses and quilts, all in good condition. It has been used but twice during the past three years, I was informed. It was clean and showed good care. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ROCKVILLE CENTER

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected April 23, 1919. George Utter, village president; W. Phillip, captain of police. The total force is ten.

This village has a population of about 6,000.

The arrests average from 200 to 300 a year, most of whom are taken to court at once and if held are committed to the county jail at Mineola the same day. Not more than half a dozen are put in the lockup, I was informed. These were too intoxicated for a hearing and were held over night to sober up. The number of women arrested would not exceed 3 a year. No lodgers are kept.

This is a new fireproof lockup with a separate room for women. It has electric light, steam heat, and modern equipment. It was clean except the toilets which showed neglect. It was fully described in a report October 11, 1917. It is inconveniently located far from the business section of the village and from police headquarters. When there is a police headquarters in a village or city it is much better to have the lockup in the same building like the cells in city police stations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SEA CLIFF

NASSAU COUNTY

Inspected October 22, 1919. Peter Rohrback, president of the village; John T. Burns, chief of police. There is an additional policeman, both on duty at night.

The resident population of Sea Cliff is about 2,500. During the midsummer season it has a population of about 5,000.

The lockup is comparatively new, built about four years ago, and was fully described in my report of February 10, 1916. It consists of a section of the basement of the village hall. It has a concrete floor and ceiling, brick partitions, metal doors, steam heat and electric light.

There are two rooms, one for men and one for women. Each room has a brick cell with a front of steel bars facing an outside window, a steel folding bunk, a toilet, and wash basin. The bunks have waterproof mattresses. The windows are glazed with non-transparent glass.

The arrests range from 15 to 25 a year. Most of those arrested are held all night.

The lockup was clean, showing good care, except the toilets which presented a neglected appearance and should have better care.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

*Village president stated toilets have been cleaned and lockup will be kept clean.

NIAGARA COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BARKER

Inspected September 25, 1919. R. A. Smith, village president.

This is a small village having a population of about 600.

The lockup consists of one latticed steel cell located in the fire house, which is a small one-story wooden building centrally located. The room is ceiled and painted and has several windows, electric light and is heated by a coal stove. The village has a water system but no sewerage. There is no running water in the lockup.

The cell has two steel bunks, one of which was furnished with some bedding which, however, needed washing.

It is claimed that very few arrests occur and that the lockup is seldom used. When prisoners are locked in the cells the building should have careful supervision, especially during the night, on account of the danger of fire.

This lockup is far from modern and not worthy of the enterprising community which maintains it. If no longer needed it should be abandoned by resolution of the village board. A modern lockup consists of fire-proof quarters with cells on cement floor, provided with toilet and lavatory. There should also be adequate means of sunlight and ventilation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner.
CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—LA SALLE

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected May 7, 1919. A. W. Binkley, supervisor.

This is a very good lockup, located on the first floor of the town hall which is a two-story frame building in good state of repair. There is one large cell in a rear room, furnished with wooden bunks and bedding. There is an enclosed toilet in the room and a sink with running water in the main hall. The room is lighted by electricity and heated with a coal stove, and has two large windows.

The justice stated that only a few persons were detained in the lockup during the past year and that the lockup is always kept under careful supervision during the night when occupied. This should in no case be neglected as the building is almost entirely of combustible material. The lockup was clean showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—LEWISTON

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1919. A. C. Njehols, supervisor.

This lockup remains in the same condition as described in former reports of inspection. It consists of two steel cells in a small wooden building located in a remote section of the place. There are no toilet or lighting facilities although the village has electric light and a water system. The lockup has a rusty coal stove and a small window. The steel bunks are not furnished with any bedding.

The constable estimated the number of persons detained in the lockup under arrest during the past year to be about 30. Very few lodgers were cared for and no women or children were arrested.

This lockup has been criticized in all former reports of inspection. The last one contained the following statement:

"It would be foolish to tinker further with the old shanty. It is very inflammable and may burn up at any time, day or night and is a discredit to the town and village. A new lockup should be located in the proposed town or village hall which the president said was under construction, or in a separate concrete building."

The same conditions prevail and if something is not done soon which will provide this village and township with a place of detention somewhat in harmony with modern requirements, the present one should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

*Lockup ordered closed by Commission in effect January 9, 1920.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MIDDLEPORT

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected February 21, 1919. Truman Jennings, president of the village and chief of police. In addition the village has two police officers and a resident town constable.

There have been only two arrests and one lodger since last October.

The lockup occupies a room in the rear section of the village fire house, a brick building in good condition. The room is 11 ft. 6 in. by 11 ft., with a 12 ft. ceiling, and has a large outside barred window 2 ft. 4 in. by 7 ft. It contains two steel cells, each 6 ft. 2 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 8 in. high, with one bunk in each. The cells have open fronts and tops of round bars set on 3-inch centers, with solid partition and backs and metal floors. The floor outside the cells is of matched hardwood laid on wooden joists. There is a cellar under the building.

Recently, the entire interior of the lockup, including the ceiling, has been lined with galvanized sheet iron, an excellent improvement.

There is no water in the lockup, but there are two toilets in a small recess off the entrance hallway near the lockup door.

The President of the village asks that the Commission approve a metal floor laid over the present wooden floor with a lining of heavy asbestos between, and the installation of one toilet and lavatory, in consideration of the fact that the lockup is now so little used, and the difficulty of installing a concrete floor.

It would seem that one cell is all the village needs and I therefore recommend:

First. That one of the cells be equipped with a full-flushing vitreous ware toilet with integral seat, operated by a push button or equivalent, and a small stationary wash basin with a self-closing faucet.

Second. That a sanitary fireproof floor be installed outside the cells, which may be a composition floor or a metal floor with asbestos lining.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS AND CITY JAIL—NIAGARA FALLS

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected February 22, 1919. George W. Whitehead, mayor; John A. Curry, chief of police.

The population of Niagara Falls is about 70,000.

The total police force of the city is 50. The number of arrests average about 250 a month, the Chief stated, about 4 per cent. of whom are women. Nearly all are locked up and a majority are in custody all night and taken to morning court. There were 256 lodgers housed all night in the lodger's room in the basement between January 18th and the date of inspection.

This is a new jail and police station and a credit to the city. There is a department on the first floor of three cells for men and a separate department of two cells designed in the plans for intoxicated women, but so for these have also been used for men. The Chief stated that all women arrested so far have been able to walk upstairs, and as the windows in front of the cells on the first floor open onto a public alley they dislike to keep women in them. Another officer stated that women too intoxicated to walk were carried to the third floor on a stretcher.

There are five cells on the second floor for men. On the third floor there are a room for adult women, a room for girls, and a room for boys.

There is also on this floor another good sized room with two steel cells, not yet in use. The interior was being painted on the day of inspection. The Chief stated that this room would be used for special classes of male prisoners, including those detained for several days, as sometimes happens. The rooms on this floor are not yet fully supplied with cot beds; additional beds are to be provided. There are also very comfortable quarters for the matron, who stays at the jail at night when there are any women in custody. A police woman has the care of them during the day.

The lack of drainage of the floors in the cell rooms on the first and second floors has not been remedied, as recommended in the report of Commissioner Wade, dated December 26, 1918, so that it is practically impossible to hose the cells or corridors. There are no openings for the water to flow away. These floors do not appear to have been laid on a pitch to facilitate hosing and drainage, but even if they were, unless there were drainage openings into the city sewer the trouble would not be remedied. The most of these cells are used every night and need to be hosed every day. The present condition is simply intolerable. The City Manager who wrote on February 5th that these floors were being relaid to correct this condition must have been misinformed.

It is again recommended that this condition be corrected without delay.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—NORTH TONAWANDA

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected May 7, 1919. John F. Ryan, chief of police.

This jail consists of two rooms with cells on the first floor of the Y. M. C. A. building. It has been described in former reports of inspection and was found in all respects the same. The men's jail has four cells and the department for women has two. There are also quarters for lodgers in the basement. This is an interior jail having no outside windows. Electric lights furnish practically all the light and for ventilation the doors are opened if the weather will permit. A few years ago a tube was installed horizontally over the cells and extends through the women's room but does not reach the outside air on either end. How such an arrangement can afford ventilation is beyond comprehension. There seems to be no way of rendering the present jail adequate and sanitary as it occupies quarters not suitable for such purpose.

The jail was clean, showing good care. The number of arrests last year was not so large as in previous years. The figures for 1918 are as follows: Males, 275; females, 19. Of the latter it was stated that very few were detained in the jail. If necessary to detain a juvenile he is placed in a cell, but this is not a frequent occurrence.

I have only one recommendation to make and that is that a new city jail be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—RANSOMVILLE

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected September 25, 1919. G. E. Hubble, supervisor, R. F. D. 22. Ransomville is not incorporated and has a population of about 500.

The lockup consists of two latticed steel cells, each provided with two bunks and a small amount of bedding which was in fair condition. It is located in a small one-story detached frame building situated on the main street. The lockup has three full sized windows and a sash door which afford ample means of sunlight and ventilation. There is a coal stove but no toilet facilities, water or electric light as the place does not afford these improvements. Kerosene lamps are used.

The interior of the room is painted white and was found in good condition but is a fire trap unless carefully guarded when there are inmates.

The constable stated that the lockup was used approximately five times during the past year, and at such times has had supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ALLAN I. HOLLOWAY,

Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—YOUNGSTOWN

NIAGARA COUNTY

Inspected May 9, 1919. G. E. Hubble, supervisor, R. D. No. 22, Ransomville.

This is a small village having a population of about 700 and there seems to be little use for a lockup. I was unable to ascertain the number of arrests made, owing to the absence of the justice.

The lockup was found in practically the same condition as described in the last report of inspection. At that time it was very dirty and showed absolutely no care. The supervisor subsequently informed this Commission that the lockup has been put in proper condition. The lockup is in a small one-story and basement frame building owned by private parties and rented to the town. There are two latticed steel cells in the basement which seems to be damp as the stove was very rusty and the pipe broken and falling down. The floor was strewn with coal, wood, broken chairs, bottles, dirt, etc. The glass in the door and one of the windows was broken.

This lockup is not fit for the detention of prisoners. It should be either put in proper condition and cared for, or it should be closed.

Following are the recommendations contained in the last report of inspection dated March 23, 1915, which are again repeated:

1. That the door and window be repaired and someone employed and held responsible for the care and cleanliness of the lockup and that it be kept under supervision at night when occupied.
2. That electric light and sink with running water be installed.
3. That metal ceiling be installed.
4. That the cells be kept thoroughly painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector

ONEIDA COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLAYVILLE

Inspected May 28, 1919.

I visited Clayville on the above date and found that the lockup is abandoned and the cells placed in storage. In the future should the authorities of the village decide to have a lockup the matter should be

taken up with the State Commission of Prisons with a view to providing one which will be legal, adequate and sanitary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CLINTON

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1919.

This lockup was somewhat improved in 1915 and it has since been fully described in a report of inspection. The improvements were never fully completed in accordance with the plans as approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The cell toilets were never installed although the sewer pipe was laid; the separate room for tramps was not provided nor were windows installed in the brick wall on the alley side of the building.

The lockup is used but little and at the time of inspection it was very damp and the cells and stove were rusty. The walls were covered with cobwebs and the new steel ceiling is nearly destroyed by rust. The toilet in the room was disconnected and broken. It was not a fit place in which to confine a human being and the officer stated that if necessary to detain a prisoner he would be taken to the county jail rather than put him in the lockup in its present condition.

This lockup should be closed.* If a place of detention is needed pending the erection of the proposed town hall and municipal building, it might be well to fit up a sanitary place and install one of the cells on the main floor of the present building which is said to be rented by the village from private parties.

About a dozen arrests were made last year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

*Closed by village board June 5, 1919.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORESTPORT

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 29, 1919.

This lockup consists of two good steel cells in the basement of the fire house which is a small wooden building. It is built against the hill and the basement floor while below the level of the street is above ground on all sides except the front. Since the last inspection an entrance has been made from the street leading down a stairway; the cell room also has another entrance at the side of the building.

The whole interior of the lockup is wood and was in fair condition. The room has a coal stove and electric light. Each cell has a steel bunk and blanket. There are no toilet facilities or water.

The lockup is said to be seldom used. It should be carefully guarded during the night when occupied. A fireproof lockup provided with such improvements as the place affords would be much more satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEW HARTFORD

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 27, 1919.

This lockup is seldom used and remains in all respects the same as described in the last report of inspection. It is located in the basement of the village hall which is largely above grade. It did not seem damp and was in good condition.

There are two steel cells each provided with a steel bunk and good bedding. The room has four windows, electric light and contains the hot air furnace which heats the building. There is a sink with water in an adjoining room.

New Hartford is near the city of Utica and prisoners are taken to the county jail as soon as possible, or otherwise discharged.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ORISKANY FALLS

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 26, 1919.

Since the last inspection a toilet and faucet with water have been installed in one of the cells. Otherwise the lockup remains in the same condition as described in former reports of inspection.

It was clean and has been used only a few times during the past two years. It consists of two steel cells on the main floor of the fire engine house, which is a two-story frame building. It has electric light and is heated with a coal stove placed near the cells. There is only one window in the room; an additional one would be an improvement.

The lockup is said to be under supervision during the night when occupied, which is important on account of the danger from fire, and should not be neglected.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—ROME

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected December 20, 1919. William J. Keating, chief of police. The total police force of the city consists of a chief, an assistant chief, twelve patrolmen, two station house keepers, and two chauffeurs.

There is a room with eight cells for men and a room with two cells for women. If children are detained they are kept at the detention room in the county jail nearby.

The bunks in the cells have waterproof covered mattresses and blankets.

The Chief stated that the city authorities were considering the installation of new toilets in the cells. This would be a commendable improvement, as the present ones are of an antiquated pattern.

The arrests for the year 1918 were 1,028 men and 45 women. For the year 1919 to date, 706 men and 44 women.

The jail was clean throughout, showing excellent care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—UTICA

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected December 19, 1919. Joseph Hamlin, commissioner of public safety; John J. Coakley, chief of police. The total police force of the city is 114.

The population of Utica is about 100,000.

The number of arrests from January 1st to December 1, 1919, was 3,324 men and 357 women, a total of 3,681. About one-half of these were locked up in the station house for some time and about 20 per cent. were held in custody all night. There have been no lodgers during the past year. Children are not detained at the station house but are sent to the Detention Home.

There are two cells on the upper floor for male minors and eight on the main floor for men. There is also a room for the matron and quarters for women on the upper floor with cot beds and suitable bedding.

All departments were clean, showing good care. There is no bedding on the bunks for men.

RECOMMENDATION

That a part, at least, of the bunks for men should be furnished with waterproof covered mattresses and blankets, as is done at the city jail in Rome.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WATERVILLE

ONEIDA COUNTY

Inspected May 26, 1919.

The population of Waterville is about 1,200.

The lockup remains the same as described in the last report of inspection. There are three cells in a good sized room in the basement of the fire engine house, a brick building. Each cell has a wooden bunk and one had a blanket. The interior of the cells is lined with metal and the floor is cement. The lockup is provided with electric light, coal stove, sink with running water and an automatic flushing toilet. The two outside cells each have a window and there are also windows in the room. The basement is partially below grade and is rather damp when there is no fire.

The chief of police stated that the lockup is kept comfortable and under supervision when occupied, but during recent years it has been used only occasionally, not over 12 or 15 times during the past year. The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ONONDAGA COUNTY

POLICE STATION—STATE FAIR GROUNDS

SYRACUSE

Inspected September 8, 1919.

This lockup is a wooden building used as police headquarters during State Fair week. There are two cells or rooms supplied with a plank

seat. One barred window lights both rooms. The officer in charge stated that no one was ever detained over night. If necessary to hold a prisoner over night he is sent to the city jail at Syracuse. This rule should be continued as the place is always in danger of fire.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—SYRACUSE

ONONDAGA COUNTY

Inspected December 1, 1919. Walter Stone, mayor; Walter W. Nicholson, commissioner of public safety; Martin L. Cadin, chief of police.

The total police force of the city is 225. The population of the city of Syracuse is approximately 155,000. The number of arrests from January 1st to December 1, 1919, was 4,741. The number of prisoners taken to the penitentiary was 506. There were 143 arrests made by other police departments, and during the eleven months 152 lost children were taken care of. The number of juvenile delinquents arrested was 259. During the same period lost, stolen and abandoned property of the value of \$268,726.02 was recovered by the members of the police department and returned to the owners.

The jail was fully described in a report dated January 23, 1918, and remains in exactly the same condition. It was cleanly and orderly in appearance and showed excellent care. The women's department, also described in this report, was scrupulously clean and was an unusually well kept women's department. The city has a very efficient probation officer in Mrs. Rose Thalheimer, and her work has been greatly to the credit of the city administration.

No children are confined in this jail, quarters having been secured in a good-sized dwelling house at 302 West William street, within a short distance of the jail. This is in charge of a superintendent and matron. A room is provided where children's court is held, obviating the necessity of bringing the children into the regular police court. The house is provided with kitchen and dining rooms, dormitory, and sufficient rooms to adequately take care of the children who are placed under arrest.

The cells on the west side open onto a dead wall, with a skylight overhead. It is stated that these cells are only used when there is an unusual number of prisoners in confinement, and at times for lodgers. A modern ventilating system with a large fan was in operation at the time of the inspection, giving the best possible ventilation obtainable in the jail.

The mattresses in the cells of the men's jail are covered with a khaki cloth. It is recommended that a more modern way of taking care of these mattresses be adopted here, namely, to secure covers of a water-proof imitation leather substance in which the mattresses can be encased, the covers to be taken off and cleaned regularly. This will be found to be a great aid in keeping the mattresses clean and free from vermin.

The city jail is the only detention place for prisoners arrested in the city. This is rather unusual for a city the size of Syracuse. In some instances it is necessary to bring prisoners over a mile and a half to the police station. This, however, is done with the use of patrol automobiles. Commissioner Nicholson, in his last report to the Mayor, recommends the establishment of two additional precincts in Syracuse. His recommendation is as follows:

"There is a strong feeling on the part of police officials in favor of establishing two sub-stations or precincts in Syracuse.

Chief Cadin has on two previous occasions made definite recommendation in that direction, but refrains from making a similar recommendation this year. Yet, I believe the quicker action that result from establishing such stations, with consequent apprehension of offenders who now sometimes get away, would justify a reasonable capital expenditure for such a purpose. It would be well to consider in this year's bond issue the inclusion of an item of \$50,000 for two precinct stations."

It is urged that the Commission approve this recommendation to the city authorities as very necessary to the proper conduct of police affairs in the city.

Everything in connection with the inspection indicated an efficient police system in the city of Syracuse.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

ONTARIO COUNTY

CITY JAIL—CANANDAIGUA

Inspected November 13, 1919. H. C. Beeman, chief of police.

This jail is located in the basement of the City Hall and is practically above grade. The main cell room has 6 steel cells facing the windows and there is a smaller room containing 3 cells. In addition there is a detention room for females and a room for lodgers. The cells are each furnished with a good sanitary toilet and lavatory, steel bunks and blankets.

As lodgers are not accommodated the tramp room is not in use at present. The detention room for females is used for storage, as the Chief stated that no women are housed here but are either taken to the county jail nearby where there is a matron or the case promptly disposed of. Juveniles are cared for by the probation officer.

The total number of arrests during the year was 65.

The jail was in good condition except the cells need repainting a light color.

RECOMMENDATION

That the cell be painted with a white enamel non-absorbent paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—GENEVA

ONTARIO COUNTY

Inspected November 12, 1919. Daniel Kane, chief of police.

The population of Geneva is about 13,000.

The jail is located in the basement of the municipal building. The Chief's office is on the main floor, but the other officers' quarters are also in the basement.

The men's jail contains 12 good steel cells, each provided with an iron bunk and bedding, one-piece toilet with direct flush, and lavatory with running water. Six of the cells face large windows and are light; the other six face a brick wall and are considerably darkened.

The department for females is separate and has four similar cells and equipment. There is a small room adjacent intended for the matron when females are detained. These quarters are well lighted and sanitary.

The room for juveniles contains two cells with same equipment.

The jail was found in good condition throughout. A janitor is employed. Officers are on duty at all times and have supervision of the building.

The total number of arrests during the past year was 630, of whom about a dozen were females, and a few juveniles were detained for short periods.

When this jail was installed an insane ward was fitted up, but it has not been used as the authorities understand that it does not comply with the requirements of the State Hospital Commission. As the detention of an insane, or alleged insane, person is said to be a frequent occurrence, it would seem that these quarters should be put in proper order and assigned to the health officer for the temporary care of such persons. The use of jails for this purpose having been declared illegal, it is important that some suitable detention quarters should be provided.

RECOMMENDATION

That the State Hospital Commission be requested to advise the city officials of Geneva as to their requirements in providing "comfortable, safe and humane confinement" for insane or alleged insane persons.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ORANGE COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—CENTRAL VALLEY

Inspected May 19, 1919. Richard Bullwinkle, supervisor; W. M. Gildersleeve, resident justice.

This lockup is located at Central Valley and belongs to the town of Woodbury. The town has a population of about 2,300 and the village about 800.

The lockup has two steel cells with modern equipment in a large room in the basement of the village building, has concrete floor and metal ceiling. It is entirely above grade and is well lighted by outside windows, and has electric light and steam heat. Since the last inspection mattresses have been furnished the bunks, but they are not enclosed in water-proof coverings as promised at that time. This should be done.

The lockup has been fully described in former reports.

There are not many arrests, about six last year the justice stated. The average does not exceed 10 or 12. About half of those arrested are held all night. The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHESTER

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1919. C. W. Kerner, village president; H. B. Green, chief of police.

The population of Chester is about 1,200.

Not many arrests are made in this village, not over 10 or 12 a year I was told. Most of these were held in the lockup over night or for the balance of the night from the time arrested until morning court. No lodgers are housed. The lockup was clean, showing proper care.

The lockup consists of two cells in a room in the basement of the village hall. Each cell has a toilet, stationary wash basin, and a bunk. The cells have open fronts. While the interior of the lockup is practically fireproof and the building itself has a fireproof exterior, the floors and interior supports are wood, so that if the interior of the building should burn when prisoners are confined in the lockup they would be burned to death unless removed. I advised the president that under such conditions it was the duty of the village to have an officer remain in the building when the lockup is occupied.* This should not be neglected; as it occurs less than a half dozen times a year the expense would be negligible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Village president reports lockup will be given supervision when occupied by a prisoner as recommended.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOSHEN

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1919. John P. Swezey, village president; Robert W. Bruce, chief of police, assisted by two regular officers and one special; William Lovett, village clerk.

The population of Goshen is about 3,500.

The number of arrests in this village during 1918 was 176, the majority of whom were held in the lockup all night. Occasionally a woman is arrested; she is not put in the lockup but is taken to the county jail.

This lockup has been frequently described in former reports and recommendations made for its improvement. It, however, remains in the same condition. In a report of inspection made in January, 1918, Commissioner John S. Kennedy recommended a number of important improvements, none of which has been complied with. The objections to this lockup are numerous. The cells are in the same room used by the police as headquarters, the only separation being a thin curtain. It sometimes happens that women call at police headquarters to see the police on necessary business at a time when there are prisoners in the cells. There are other times when it is embarrassing to have prisoners listening to what passes between police officers and citizens or to conversations over the telephone by the police.

It has been recommended in previous reports that a substantial partition be built, separating police headquarters from the room containing the cells; that the present toilets be taken out and new ones of vitreous ware with integral seat installed; the present toilet condition is intolerable. All the windows should be covered with woven wire mesh to prevent communication with outsiders. The bunks should be provided with waterproof covered mattresses.

The last report stated if the recommendations contained therein were not carried out, within a reasonable time, action should be taken by the State Commission of Prisons to close this lockup. As that report was approved by the Commission and copies sent to the local authorities more than a year ago and no action has been taken in the premises, proper pro-

ceedings should be taken by the Commission unless these improvements are promptly made, as present conditions should no longer be tolerated.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Authorities cited to show cause July 1, 1919, why the lockup should not be closed.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOSHEN

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected October 28, 1919. John E. Swezey, president of the village; William E. Lovett, clerk; Robert W. Bruce, chief of police.

Nothing whatever has been done to comply with the Commission's request regarding this lockup. It still remains in the same condition as heretofore reported. The only separation between the two cells and the police office is a green curtain strung on a wire. The cells were exceptionally dirty and insanitary and the whole place presented a repulsive appearance. It is not a fit place for police officers to remain any length of time in the performance of their duties.

President Swezey told me that the trustees were going to appear before the Board of Supervisors of Orange county to make an effort to use a portion of the Orange County Jail at Goshen by making a contract with the supervisors. He also stated that if that could not be done the trustees would vacate the upper part of the building in which the lockup is located and allow the police to occupy that room, using the lower floor exclusively for the lockup. The trustees, he stated, would probably take a room in the town hall.

In view of the fact that an effort is to be made within a few weeks to correct the highly unsatisfactory and insanitary conditions existing, I would recommend that action in the matter be deferred until the December meeting of the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE W. DAVIDS,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—HIGHLAND FALLS

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1919. George W. Flood, supervisor; Moses P. Nelson, resident justice; Charles H. Dicky, village president; Samuel Carlton, chief of police.

The population of the town of Highland Falls is about 3,500 and of the village 2,500.

This is a basement lockup; however, the building is on a side hill and the floor of the lockup is at grade. It consists of two rooms, one 10x11 feet and the other 11x12 feet. The floors are wood and each room has an outside window, toilet, stationary wash basin, and a double-deck wooden bunk with canvas bed. The toilets and wash basins were out of order and part of them were disconnected. The floor was dirty and the entire jail presented a neglected and dilapidated appearance. These rooms have been in this condition for some time and have been used simply as a sleeping place for tramps, practically without care. They have been so absolutely unfit for lockup purposes that the local officers have refused to detain prisoners therein with the result that many times arrests are not made when they should be, owing to the fact that there is no fit place of detention. There is no reason why these rooms might not be cleaned up and the equipment repaired so as to make them fairly acceptable for lockup purposes. It is needed by both the town and the village.

The following improvements should be made, otherwise the lockup should be closed:

1. Remove the wooden floors and install concrete floors.
2. Install in each room new toilets and wash basins. The toilets should be of vitreous ware with integral seat, with tank flush operated by push button or equivalent. Both rooms should be thoroughly fumigated, cleaned, and painted a light color. New bunks should be furnished or the old ones cleaned and repaired. One of the rooms might be used for lodgers and the other for prisoners under arrest. The arrest of a woman is so infrequent that arrangements should be made to take care of her other than in the lockup.

I talked with a number of the officials of the village and town and all agreed there was need for a lockup and that this lockup should be improved. In its present condition it is a disgrace and its use should not be permitted. If these improvements are not made within a reasonable time I recommended that proceedings be instituted to close the lockup.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Closed by the Commission in effect October 1, 1919.

CITY JAIL—MIDDLETOWN

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1919. Roslyn M. Cox, mayor; John D. McCoach, chief of police. The total police force of the city is 15. There is a matron who comes on call and looks after the women prisoners.

The population of Middletown is about 18,000.

The number of arrests for the year 1918 was 430, of whom 8 were women. During the year there were 241 lodgers who sleep on bunks outside of the cells.

This jail has two departments, one with eight cells for men and one with two cells for women. All of the cells are of modern construction and equipment and are cared for by the janitor. It was clean and showed good care. The building is practically fireproof and police headquarters is on the main floor, so that some one is always on duty day and night.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—MIDDLETOWN

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected October 27, 1919. Roslyn M. Cox, mayor; John D. McCoach, chief of police. The police force consists of fifteen members.

This jail is located in the basement of the City Hall and consists of eight cells for men and two for women. They have been described in previous reports.

On the day of inspection there was but one inmate, a boy of 11 years who was being detained in the women's department preparatory to being taken away the following morning.

From December 1, 1918, until October 1, 1919, there have been 459 arrests, about 10 of whom were women. A matron is called in every time a female is taken into custody and the matron's services are continued until the disposition of the prisoner.

The jail appeared in a clean condition, showing it is well cared for. In time, however, the old-fashioned toilets with wooden seats should be displaced by the one-piece vitreous ware toilet. Wooden seats are hard to keep clean and promote insanitation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE W. DAVIDS,
Commissioner

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MONROE

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 16, 1919. Herbert Newberry, village president; Henry Osterhout, chief of police.

The population of Monroe is about 1,500.

This lockup is comparatively new, completed about two years ago. It is a one-story fireproof building just back of the village hall. It has two departments, one for men and one for women. The men's room has two steel cells with modern equipment. The bunks are furnished with mattresses and comfortables. There is a separate outside entrance to the women's room. It has folding steel bunks. Both departments have electric light, steam heat, toilets, and stationary wash basins. The plaster on the outer wall, which was chipped off at the time of the last inspection, has been repaired.

The number of arrests averages 30 a year, about half of whom are held in the lockup all night. There is an occasional lodger.

This lockup was fully described in my report of March, 1917, in which I stated that the lockup is heated from a furnace in the basement of the fire hall. The janitor stated it was his place to see that the heat was furnished, but it was not part of his duty to otherwise take care of the lockup and the report recommended that some definite arrangement be made to give the lockup proper care. Apparently no such plan has been followed and the lockup presented a neglected appearance. It is no part of the official duty of a police officer to do the housework of the lockup unless so employed. The plumbing especially needs better care. It was new at the time of my last inspection and shows neglect.

It is also recommended that mattresses be enclosed in waterproof covering and that blankets be provided, as they are more suitable for a lockup and can be laundered, and with mattresses so protected it is easier to keep the lockup free from vermin and in sanitary condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MONTGOMERY

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1919. Willam Eager, village president.

The population of Montgomery is about 1,000.

This lockup is located in the basement of the new municipal building and was fully described in a report of inspection dated June 19, 1916. It has two concrete cells with large barred doors facing three outside windows. There is also an additional window in one of the cells. The cells are furnished with cots and bedding which were in good condition, also toilet and stationary wash basin. It has steam heat and electric light. It was clean, showing good care.

The police court records showed there were 8 arrests and the justice's court records showed 9 arrests last year and 1 this year. About half of those arrested are held over night.

The recommendation contained in my former report—that some one remain in the building when the lockup is occupied on account of the danger of fire—has been complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—NEWBURGH

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected January 18, 1919. Fred S. Brown, chief of police. The police force consists of 2 sergeants, 2 lieutenants, and 10 patrolmen. There are 3 in the United States service and 3 vacancies.

The jail is in the rear of police headquarters and the men's department, consisting of five cells, was clean and in good condition. The three old cells have been renovated and repainted. Two new cells of a modern type have been installed, fitted with lavatory and latest toilets with integral seat. New windows have been cut in and the apartment is well lighted and well ventilated.

On the floor above are two women's rooms well fitted and equipped with closets and lavatories. When female prisoners are in custody a matron who lives but a few doors away is called in.

In the basement is a lodgers' room, equipped with sidewall benches. It is well heated and ventilated.

The whole lockup was exceptionally clean and showed good care. There were no inmates during the day of inspection. The average number of arrests for the year 1918 was about 50 a month.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE W. DAVIDS,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—NEWBURGH

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected July 29, 1919. J. D. Wilson, mayor: James Miller, city manager; Fred S. Brown, chief of police, assisted by 24 other officers. There is a matron on call.

The arrests average about 60 a month. About one-third of these are locked up for some time, the most of them for all night. Occasionally a woman is arrested. There were quite a good many lodgers during the past winter, usually three or four a night, a few times as many as 9.

This jail has three departments and was lately remodeled on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The room for men has five cells with modern equipment. The rooms for women have cot beds with waterproof covered mattresses, toilets and stationary wash basins. The room for lodgers has elevated board sleeping platforms. All the rooms are well lighted and were in good condition and clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—PORT JERVIS

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected January 18, 1919. R. Grant Thorpe, mayor. The police force consists of Chief Edward V. Morehead and nine officers, there being four vacancies on day of inspection. George Van Sickle is the janitor in charge of the building.

This jail was last inspected April 27, 1918, at which time it was recommended that the women's room on the third floor be connected with the ground by an outside fire escape and the room cleaned. These recommendations have been carried out. The fire escape is of iron and very adequate for the purpose. An iron semi-grate door has been provided, separating the room from the fire escape and is easily opened from the inside. The whole arrangement makes it safe for any inmate of the women's room.

The cell in the room has been painted and the room renovated, presenting a clean appearance. There is no water or toilet in the room, a commode being furnished the inmates. In a room adjoining and opening into the women's room is a lavatory, bath, and toilet. This room, however, is not intended for the use of female prisoners and is used by female clerks in the building. The appearance of the room showed that it was sadly neglected by the janitor and should be kept in much cleaner condition.*

The men's department in the basement and the lodgers' quarters were clean and presentable. There were no inmates on the day of inspection.

During the year 1918, 26 females were arrested—24 white and 2 colored. One of these was sent to the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills. A middle aged woman, who had been arrested nearly a dozen times, was finally sent to the State Farm for Women at Valatie; she has been discharged and I was informed by the chief and Judge Nearpass that she has been reformed and now leads a respectable life.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE W. DAVIDS,

Commissioner.

*Chief of police reports lavatory room has been cleaned and painted.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—UNIONVILLE

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 15, 1919 D. M. Terry, village president; Jacob Titsworth, chief of police

Unionville is a small incorporated village with a population of about 500.

Arrests are infrequent, not over ten a year I was informed, about half of whom were held over night. When the lockup is occupied an officer remains in the building on account of the danger from fire.

There are two steel cages in the rear section on the first floor of the village fire house. There is a wash bowl with running water in the front end of the room; no other water in the lockup.

The lockup was fully described in former reports and continues practically the same. An occasional lodger was housed during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector..

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WALDEN

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 14, 1919. L. O. Bedford, village president; George M. Ronk, chief of police, assisted by three special officers and one night watchman.

This lockup still continues in the frame building mentioned in my report of March, 1917. It has two departments, one for men and one for women. The men's room has two steel cells in good condition, furnished with folding bunks and bedding, also a stationary wash basin and one-piece toilet with tank flush, both operated by push button arrangement.

The women's room has one steel cell. This room is seldom used and at the time of inspection the cell was used as a store room for a large quantity of stolen drygoods which had been recovered by the police, which the chief said, would be removed in a few days.

The lockup was clean, showing good care. It is cared for by the janitor who lives on the upper floor in the same building and gives it supervision at night.

The number of arrests averages 80 a year, about half of whom are held in the lockup over night. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time.

While this is a village lockup, it is also used by other villages in the town. Walden has two resident justices of the peace and a police justice. No women were in custody during the past year and no lodgers are housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WARWICK

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 16, 1919. C. S. Beattie, village president; G W. Clark, chief of police

The population of Warwick is about 2,500.

This is classed as a village and town lockup, but as a matter of fact it is under the control of the village and used by the whole town.

There are about 50 arrests a year in the town and village, about two-thirds of whom are held in the lockup over night. A woman is seldom arrested, not over 3 or 4 a year I was informed; they are not put in the lockup but are taken by the officer to his own home if held over night. During the war there were no lodgers, but during recent months there have been quite a number; there were 10 in April.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village fire house and is practically below grade. There are two small windows at the end of the corridor with areaways, affording some light to the corridor but practically none at all to the cells. The room has a concrete floor, electric light and toilet in the corridor, and a faucet with pail standing under it. The heat is from a furnace in the room which heats the entire building.

There are three steel cells. A section of the rear of each cell and all of the front is of latticed bars 2 inches wide on 4 inch centers both ways. As the rear of the cells is close to the rear wall, the opening in the rear is useless and about 75 per cent. of the front of the cells is solid, so that the only light and ventilation entering the cells is from the opening in this latticed front. When the cell doors are closed the cells are dark and practically dungeons. I was informed that they were formerly used in the old Goshen jail; they are 5x8 feet. Each has an iron cot with a mattress and some blankets. When there is heat in the furnace it keeps the lockup dry, but during the summer it becomes very damp.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. This lockup is practically a cellar and is unsuitable for a lockup and insanitary on account of the dampness and lack of sunlight. The outer room in front of the lockup is practically at grade and well lighted with

large windows and would be a very much better place for a lockup, and it is recommended that it be removed to this room and furnished with concrete floor or that another location be found with better sunlight and less dampness.

2. One half the bars in front of the cells should be removed. This would admit more air and sunlight to the cells and the remaining bars would still be close enough for security.

3. At least two of the cells should be furnished with toilet and stationary wash basin. When prisoners are confined in this lockup they have to be locked in the cells and water facilities in the corridor inaccessible to them are of little use. The toilets should be of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons, of vitreous ware with integral seat, operated by push button or equivalent.

4. Mattresses should be furnished with waterproof covers.

The president of the village stated that the majority of the prisoners are from the town outside of the village and that the Village Board would adopt a resolution excluding from the lockup others than those arrested in the village. While this would perhaps cause the lockup to be used less, it would not improve its condition and would not remove the necessity for the improvements above recommended.

These recommendations were substantially made three years ago, but on account of war conditions they have not been pressed, but there is now no good reason why this lockup should not be made light and sanitary.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Authorities cited for July 1, 1919; lockup improved; proceedings pending.

VILLAGE AND TOWN LOCKUP—WASHINGTONVILLE

ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected May 19, 1919. Dr. W. E. Reed, village president; Edward Shuman, chief of police.

The population of Washingtonville is about 800. The population of the town of Bloomingrove, which also uses the lockup, is about 2,000.

Since the last inspection this village has built a new fire house and placed the lockup in the basement in a room about 20 feet square, furnished with three outside windows, each 3 feet by 1 foot 8 inches. The room has concrete floor, steam heat, electric light, and toilet in the closet adjacent. Night buckets are used in the cells. The village has public water but no sewers. The entire building is kept warm during cold weather so that the lockup is always kept warm. It is cared for by the janitor and was clean.

The cells are the same as those used in the old lockup. They have open fronts and tops and a section of the rear; the bars are 2 1-2 inches wide set on 4 1-2 inch centers.

This building is supposed to be fireproof. The janitor remains in the building at night. The lockup is not much used, there being only 4 or 5 arrests a year, most of them held all night. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. No lodgers are cared for but are looked after by the portmaster of the town. This lockup is a great improvement over the one formerly in use.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

OSWEGO COUNTY

CITY JAIL—FULTON

Inspected September 9, 1919. Victor C. Lewis, mayor; Edward J. Dyer, chief of police. The police force consists of the chief, a captain and ten patrolmen.

The population of Fulton is about 12,000.

The city hall and police station consists of a two-story brick building formerly used as a residence. Police headquarters are in front of the second floor. The jail is on the ground floor in the rear and is separated from the police headquarters by a long wooden structure covered with metal. The entrance to the jail is through the yard.

The room for men has three steel cells of square bar construction. The only sanitary equipment is a closet and sink in the corridor. There are three windows in the room and at the sides of the cells. If the cells were facing the windows much more light would be admitted to the cells. There is no bedding in the cells.

The room for women is adjacent with separate entrance. There are no toilets or washing facilities. It has bed and bedding which should be destroyed at once and replaced with new as it is very dirty and unfit for use.*

It is doubtful if the present quarters can be remodeled so as to provide a suitable jail for a city of this size. Fulton needs a new fireproof jail constructed along modern lines, and the State Commission of Prisons should urge such improvement at an early date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

*Mayor reports new bedding has been provided.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LACONA

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected September 4, 1919. Herman Clapp, president of the village; Sanford Weldon, chief of police.

This lockup occupies a one-story wooden building 14 feet by 26 feet in the rear of the fire house. There are two cells of plank construction lined with sheet iron and having open fronts of large iron pipes. There is plenty of light in the room, furnished by two large windows. It has electric light and is heated by a wood stove. There are no toilet facilities. The chief stated that it had not been occupied in a year but in case of occupation it always has supervision. This should not be neglected. The place was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

CITY JAIL—OSWEGO

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected September 9, 1919. John Fitzgibbons, mayor; Thomas Mowatt, chief of police. The police force of the city consists of the chief, one captain, fourteen patrolmen and one patrol driver.

This jail remains the same as described in the former reports. It was improved in 1917 under plans approved by the State Commission of

Prisons and seems to be quite satisfactory for the needs of the city. The place seems well ventilated and sanitary and was clean, showing good care.

There were no inmates at the time of inspection. The officer in charge stated that the number of arrests had fallen off greatly in the last few months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PHOENIX

OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected September 8, 1919. N. A. Hughes, president of the village; R. S. Vincent, chief of police.

This lockup is located in a room about 10 feet by 25 feet in the rear part of the village fire station, a two story wooden building. There is one fair sized window at one end of the corridor and a small window in the rear of one cell. The light is sufficient. There are three wooden cells with latticed steel fronts. The only water is a faucet in the corridor over a slop sink. There is a bunk in each cell provided with mattress and blankets. There are electric lights and heat is furnished by a coal stove.

I was credibly informed that from 20 to 25 arrests are made annually, and such arrested persons are usually kept in the lockup over night. If arrested Saturday night they are detained until Monday morning.

The lockup is insanitary and was in a filthy condition. Attention has been called in former reports to the insanitary condition and the danger of fire in this building and steps should be taken at once to remedy the evils. The best manner of improvement would be the construction of a new fireproof lockup with modern sanitary facilities on plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons as required by law. The village has both water and sewer systems. The population is about 2,000.

If the authorities do not at once show a disposition to remedy the conditions described they should be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

*Authorities state a new municipal building to include a lockup is to be erected in 1920.

OTSEGO COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CHERRY VALLEY

Inspected September 19, 1919. J. Weller, president of the village.

This lockup consists of two latticed steel cells situated in the furnace room of the village hall. The cells have been placed on a cement base near an outside window and door. The ceiling and partition walls are of wood, unceiled; the outer walls are cement. This room is in the basement of the building, but is largely above grade. The floor is earth except underneath the cells and about the furnace. The building is a three story stone and cement structure and is also used for moving pictures. There is an electric light and faucet with water near the cells. Each cell has a steel bunk and some bedding which was rolled up and covered with dust, not having been used in a long time.

The street commissioner, who lives near by and also acts as janitor of the building, stated that there was almost no use for the lockup.

The interior of the building is largely of wooden construction and there was a considerable amount of firewood and other combustible material near the cells. Careful supervision of the lockup should not be neglected when a person is locked in the cells.

*Doubtless there will be little use for the lockup in the future. If needed, it could be modernized at a nominal cost as follows:

1. Partition off portion to be used for the lockup, using fireproof material, covering present wood with concrete or metal.
2. Cement entire floor in proposed cell room, and have cells face windows.
3. Provide at least one cell with toilet and lavatory, and arrange proper heating, lighting and ventilating.
4. Keep outside entrance in operation.
5. Paint the whole interior, including the cells, a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Lockup closed by order of village trustees, December 1, 1919.

CITY JAIL—ONEONTA

OTSEGO COUNTY

Inspected November 4, 1919. Frank Horton, acting chief of police.

The population of this city is about 11,500.

Some improvements were made to this jail about two years ago and it was found in good condition. It is not modern but consists of a jail for men, a separate detention room for females and juveniles, and a room for lodgers. Each department has toilet facilities, water, and electric light. The officials in charge feel that the jail is now adequate for the needs of the city.

The total number of arrests during the past year was 563, including traffic violations. Probably not over 200 of those arrested are detained. At the present time very few lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHFIELD SPRINGS

OTSEGO COUNTY

Inspected August 15, 1919.

This lockup consists of a one-story frame building near the fire house and electric light station. It is conveniently located and is said to have supervision when occupied.

There are three wooden cells or rooms facing a broad corridor and two fair sized windows. The cell doors have wooden frames with round barred centers. Each cell has an iron bed with mattress and blankets which were in good condition. One cell has a toilet and lavatory. The dry closets objected to in former reports have been removed. The lockup is heated with a coal stove and has electric light. The interior is painted white and was found in a clean condition.

The justice's record showed that only five arrests had been made this year, all for intoxication. There have been no arrests, however, since July 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

PUTNAM COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—BREWSTER

Inspected April 11, 1919.

This lockup remains the same as described in former reports except that the interior has been painted and an iron bed installed in one of the cells; the other cell has a wooden bunk. Some improvements were made to this lockup in recent years and it was found clean and in good condition.

The officer estimated the number of arrests to be 6 or 8 a month. If a woman is arrested she is taken to the county jail, but this seldom occurs.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—COLD SPRING

PUTNAM COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1919.

This is a good lockup, located in the town hall, a two-story frame structure. Since the last inspection a composition flooring with drains has been installed, the interior of the room painted, and an outside entrance provided.

There are three large cells with open barred fronts, each provided with iron cot bed, mattress and blankets, also automatic flushing toilet. In the corridor is a sink with running water, electric light, and steam heating apparatus. A matron is employed who takes care of the lockup and provides food for the inmates; she resides in the building.

The number of prisoners during the past year was estimated at 150, and about 25 lodgers were housed. The matron stated that no females had been admitted in recent years.

Besides being used for purposes of temporary detention, it seems that this lockup is in a way performing the function of a county jail, as persons receiving a five days' sentence in this town are committed to this lockup. The county jail at Carmel is very inaccessible from this point.

The lockup is light, well ventilated, and was clean and apparently well cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—PATTERSON

PUTNAM COUNTY

Inspected April 12, 1919. This lockup is not used, as it is not fit for such purpose. Few arrests occur and if detained the prisoners are taken to the county jail at Carmel.

It is respectfully recommended that the town board adopt a resolution formally closing the lockup and a copy of such resolution filed with the State Commission of Prisons. If this is not done the authorities of Patterson should be cited to show cause why the lockup should not be closed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 739 of the laws of 1914.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Closed by Commission in effect September 15, 1919.

RENSSELAER COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—CASTLETON

Inspected October 8, 1919. Christian Peters, president of the village; Joseph Lennon, chief of police.

The population of Castleton is about 1,200.

The lockup is situated in a rear room on the first floor of the village fire house. It is separated from the hose room in front by a large barred door. It has one good-sized outside window, a toilet, and two bunks, each with a mattress and blanket in good condition. There is a cold water faucet with a pail under it and a drinking cup just outside the door easily accessible through the bars to the prisoner,

The lockup was clean showing good care. It is not much used, not over five or six times a year for prisoners, I was informed. During cold weather an occasional lodger is allowed to sleep in it when not occupied by a prisoner. It is kept warm at all times and has an electric light. An officer remains in the building at night, giving it supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HOOSICK FALLS

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected October 24, 1919. Byron Willis, chief of police.

The population of this village is about 5,500. The police force consists of three officers. The total number of arrests since January 1, 1919 was 81. About 6 were females and occasionally a male juvenile is detained.

The lockup is located in the basement of the municipal building and has been fully described in previous reports. Briefly, there are four good cells for men, a room with two cot beds and toilet facilities for women and juveniles, and a room with wooden bunks and toilet facilities for lodgers. Each cell has a one-piece toilet, ventilator, bunk and blanket; there is a lavatory in the room. The floors are of smooth cement and the whole interior was clean and in excellent condition. The brick walls are whitewashed and the cells painted white. Each room is fairly well lighted and ventilated.

The lockup has steam heat and electric light and is nearly fireproof. The stairs leading to the basement are wood. In case of fire this might prove a menace to persons locked in cells. An independent outside entrance with iron door would be a safeguard.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NASSAU

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected March 21, 1919 A. O. Kosgarten, village president; Burton Clapper, chief of police; James W. Becker, resident justice and village clerk.

This lockup was inspected in April, 1918 and remains in the practically the same condition except that the room outside the cells was found in better order, and the criticism of my former report that the cells were being used extensively for storage purposes has also been largely remedied.

The village officer stated that there had been no arrests during the past year except two last September and these were held in the lockup for

about two hours during the day time. During the winter there were about 25 lodgers; these were not arrested or locked up.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

CITY JAIL—RENSSELAER

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected January 10, 1919. John Hall, mayor; Thomas Fahey, chief of police, assisted by one deputy chief, one detective, and nine patrolmen.

The population of Rensselaer is about 11,500.

The total number of arrests during the year 1918 was 111 men and 3 women. About one-half of the men were locked up in the city jail, most of them over night. No women were detained in the jail.

Plans for improving this jail were presented to the State Commission of Prisons in September, 1917, and were approved, but as yet nothing has been done toward making these improvements. Formerly, there were two police stations, but about a year ago one of them, known as the First, located in the southern part of the city, was closed. The police office in that building is now kept warm and furnished with a telephone and used as a reporting station for officers on duty in that section of the city. No prisoners are detained therein and the old cells are used for storage purposes.

The improvements proposed for the jail at police headquarters to make it light and sanitary, provide the cells with modern equipment, and provide a separate place for the detention of women, are necessary and urgent. I visited this jail October 23, 1918, and was informed that the work had been advertised twice and bids received and rejected on account of some informality, but everything was then ready for readvertisement. This has not been done. The city authorities appear to have been dilatory and neglectful in the matter of improving this jail.

On January 1st a new mayor and common council took over the control of city affairs. I recommend that the city authorities be advised that unless prompt action is taken to make the improvements shown in the plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons that proceedings will be instituted to close this jail.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

*Closed by Commission in effect December 12, 1919.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SCHAGHTICOKE

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Inspected October 24, 1919. This village has a population of about 600.

The lockup consists of two cages of heavy wire mesh construction, situated in a small two-story wooden building on the main street, owned by private individuals and rented to the village. The room is otherwise used as a firemen's headquarters and for the storage of chemical apparatus.

The cells have no beds, toilet or water. The village has no water or sewerage. The room is heated with a coal stove and has electric light. There are two windows and two sash doors which afford satisfactory sunlight. It was stated that because of the frail construction of the building it cannot be kept warm in cold weather.

There seems to be little use for a lockup in this village as it has not been used over two or three times in four years, it was stated. A considerable expenditure of money would be required to render the lockup safe and sanitary, and in view of the fact that it is so seldom used and the space

is needed for other purposes, I would respectfully recommend that the village board of Schaghticoke pass a resolution closing it and send a copy of such resolution to the State Commission of Prisons.

It was stated that in case of an arrest where detention was required, the prisoner was taken to Troy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ROCKLAND COUNTY

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAVERSTRAW

Inspected May 20, 1919. H. M. Purdy, supervisor; Thomas Lynch, village president; M. A. Ford, chief of police, assisted by 3 regular officers, two on duty during the day and two at night.

The population of the village of Haverstraw is about 5,500.

The number of arrests averages from 30 to 40 a year I am told; most of them have their hearing on the day of arrest and if detained are taken to the county jail at New City. There were a few lodgers last winter, not over 15 during the entire season.

At the time of my last inspection I was informed that a contract had been let by the town and village boards to install improvements which had been recommended. These provided a room on the upper floor for lodgers; two rooms on the lower floor, one for men and one for women, each with a large outside window, steam heat, stationary wash basin, and toilet; the departments to have separate entrances. Some of these improvements materialized and some of them did not.

There is only one room on the lower floor, 7 1-2 x 13 feet, which is for male prisoners. It has concrete floor and four iron latticed bunks. Between this room and the outer door is a small hallway which is separated from the larger room by a thick wall and a barred door. In this hall are toilet and stationary wash basin. There has been no enlargement of the windows, so that when the outer door is closed the cell room is dark and lacks ventilation. The upper room used for lodgers is a duplication of the lower room and is reached by a wooden outside stairway. Each of these rooms has a small window 2 feet wide and 8 inches high. The recommendation and understanding was that these windows were to be enlarged. They should be made at least 3 feet square. Both rooms are now practically without sunlight.

The outer door between the hallway entrance and the room at the front prevents the inmates from access to the toilets and wash basins, rendering them comparatively useless. The plumbing was in dirty condition and one of the toilets was out of commission. The railing on the outside stairway was broken off, rendering access to the upper floors dangerous.

The improvement made since the last inspection was the construction of quarters for women over the furnace room. These are reached by the same stairway that goes up to the lodgers' room with the addition of three or four steps to the floor of the women's department, which consists of two rooms, each having two good sized windows, toilet, and stationary wash basin. It has never been used, although constructed two years ago and is not furnished with any bed. At one time a few years ago there was a considerable number of women arrested and the number of men reached into the hundreds every year. During the war there were comparatively few arrests of either men or women.

The construction of a modern highway from Haverstraw to New City and the use of automobiles have made the county jail more accessible than formerly, so that many of the prisoners formerly detained over night in the lockup are taken at once to the county jail.

The following recommendations are made:

1. The entire lockup should be thoroughly cleaned.
2. Remove the barred door between the hallway and the lockup so that prisoners may have access to the toilet and wash basins. If necessary to have a double door, a barred door could be installed as a part of the outside door.
3. Install in each room for men an outside window at least 3 feet square.
4. Repair and thoroughly clean the plumbing and provide the toilets with a tank flush instead of the faucet flush.
5. Put a substantial railing around the outside stairway, and make proper provision for keeping the whole lockup and its approaches clean and in proper repair.
6. Provide a bed for the women's room. As all women arrested are now taken directly to the county jail and not put in the lockup the quarters provided for women might be used for men, as they are light and sanitary. They might need some additional equipment to make them secure.

I was informed that the joint boards contemplate building a new lockup, which was given as an excuse for not making further improvements. I recommend that unless the above recommendations are carried out within a reasonable time or action taken looking to the construction of a new lockup, proceedings be instituted to close the present lockup.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

*Authorities cited to show cause July 1, 1919 why the lockup should not be closed; proceedings pending.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—HAVERSTRAW

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected July 30, 1919. Heman M. Purdy, supervisor; Thomas Lynch, president of the village.

The town and village authorities controlling this lockup are under citation and at their request I met the joint board at the above date. We inspected the lockup and the following improvements were agreed upon:

First. Put the outside stairway leading to the room for lodgers and the department for women in repair.

Second. Remove the door separating the entry on the first floor from the cell room so that prisoners confined in the cell room may have access to the toilet and washbasin in the entry. If it is considered necessary to make the outside door more secure use this barred door to make a double door for the outside.

This lockup is not provided with cells and cells are not really needed. Prisoners charged with serious offenses are taken over to the county jail a few miles distant at New City.

Third. Install a large window in the rear wall of the room on the first floor used for men and repair the wall of this room throughout.

Fourth. Make some repairs and changes in the room on the second floor now used for lodgers, and in addition furnish this room with a concrete floor. All the rooms are already furnished with toilets and stationary washbasins.

The women's department is over the furnace room and is well lighted. It is of recent construction and has never been used.

The toilets needed cleaning. This they agreed to do and to make provision to keep the lockup in a clean and sanitary condition. The toilets should be provided with a tank flush instead of a faucet flush.

With these improvements this will be a fairly satisfactory lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NYACK

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1919. C. N. Travis, village president; Michael Furey, chief of police, assisted by 2 regular and 1 special officer.

The number of arrests averages from 10 to 12 a month, about 75 per cent. of whom are put in the lockup for some part of the day and about 25 per cent. are held all night for morning court. During the war there were very few lodgers, but during the latter part of the winter they began to be more frequent and averaged about a half dozen a night.

Since the last inspection on October 25, 1918, most of the improvements recommended in that report have been complied with. The toilet in the men's quarters has been thoroughly repaired and cleaned and was found in good working order.

The entire lockup has been cleaned and repainted a light color and was in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness. The only recommendation which has not been complied with is that mattresses and blankets be provided for the bunks. This recommendation is repeated; the mattresses should have waterproof covers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PIERMONT

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1919. R. A. Chichester, village president; E. H. Stebbins, chief of police.

The population of Piermont is about 1,500.

This lockup is located in the basement of the village hall. It was fully described in my report of March, 1917, and was found in practically the same condition.

There are two good steel cells. The room is large and well lighted with four outside windows, furnished with electric light, and heated by a hot air furnace and stove. The lockup was clean.

The number of arrests average about 5 a year. There has only been one in the past six months. A special officer is employed to remain in the building at night when the lockup is occupied, on account of the danger from fire. No lodgers are cared for.

The sewers were installed about a year ago and no inside toilets have been provided, but as this village now has public water and sewers there is no reason why each cell should not be equipped with toilet and stationary wash basin as it is now required in all cities and villages having public water and sewers. It is therefore recommended that this be done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOUTH NYACK

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1919. Frank E. Leaycraft, village president; F. L. Fenton, chief of police.

The population of South Nyack is about 2,200.

Since the last inspection a window has been installed in each cell, as recommended in a former report, making the cells very light and increasing the ventilation. This is a commendable improvement.

The number of arrests does not exceed 10 a year, about half of whom are held in the lockup all night. There is a resident justice whose court room is in the same building, and he holds court whenever necessary. There was only one lodger during the past winter.

The lockup was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—TAPPAN

ROCKLAND COUNTY

Inspected May 20, 1919. Henry C. Beckwith, supervisor; Bonnard Blakeney, chief of police.

This lockup belongs to the town of Orangetown. It is located in the rear room of the firemen's hall in the village of Tappan which has a population of about 800. The lockup remains in practically the same condition as at the time of my last inspection in March, 1917, except that it did not present as tidy and clean appearance. Just previous to that time the lockup was furnished with a new stationary wash basin, toilet with tank flush, and steam heat. This should have proper care and the entire lockup kept clean and neat.*

The number of arrests, I was informed, does not exceed 15 or 20 a year, most of them held over night. An occasional lodger is allowed in the lockup when not occupied by a prisoner.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

*Supervisor reports arrangements made for keeping lockup clean in future.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GOUVERNEUR

Inspected December 24, 1919. Walter F. Leonard, village president; A. M. Jepson, clerk; Edward Crawford, chief of police.

This lockup was built according to plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons in 1916. Since the last inspection in 1918 the interior has been painted as recommended at that time and new mattresses and blankets have been provided in both the men's and women's department.

The lockup was fairly clean and is used but little.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—MASSENA

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected January 17, 1919. E. C. Hubbard, village president; Andrew J. Hanmer, supervisor; Thomas L. Love, chief of police.

This lockup is located in a room in the basement of a modern stone and brick building owned by the town. The building is heated by steam and has electric lights. The main cell room is about half above grade and

is about 12 feet wide by 30 feet long. It contains two steel cells with tops, bottoms and partitions of steel plate, and the rest of round barred construction. Each cell has two bunks and there are in addition six steel bunks in the cell room, also toilet and wash basin.

The only entrance to the lockup is through police headquarters and court room, the latter being lighted by two large windows. Between the court room and cell room are two doors, one barred and the other wood; when the wooden door is closed there is no light or air from this side of the room. The other side of the cell room has two barred openings, each 3 feet by 1 foot, 4 inches, into a room used for the storage of coal and which is lighted by two small windows in front.

There is a separate room for women 6 x 7 x 8 feet, equipped with one double-deck steel bunk, closet and wash basin. It is lighted and ventilated by means of a large window.

This lockup was inspected August 15, 1918, at which time it was recommended that it be enlarged and made more sanitary; that additional cells be installed; and that the present cell room be painted a light color. The last recommendation has been complied with, but the room needs painting again. The town and village authorities have been urged by the Commission to comply with all the recommendations, but have failed to do so, and at the January meeting the matter was referred to me for investigation and report.

As stated in my former report, Massena has a population of between nine and ten thousand, a large proportion of which are foreigners employed by the Aluminum Company of America. The village employs a chief of police and two patrolmen who are salaried officers and five special men who are paid by the hour when their services are required. The Aluminum Company also employs thirteen or fourteen officers at their plant.

On October 1, 1918, the last town near Massena went into the "dry" column which has materially decreased the number of arrests. The records show 85 arrests for October, November and December, of which 26 were for intoxication and the others for various offenses. Since January 1, 1919, 18 offenders have been arrested, 13 of whom were locked up.

As stated, the building is owned by the town, but the lockup is under the jurisdiction of the village officials who are permitted to use it without paying rent. Inasmuch as the town is receiving no money from the village for the use of the lockup the authorities are unwilling to make any changes unless required to do so. Although the number of arrests has greatly decreased since the last inspection, the insanitary and inadequate conditions prevailing in this lockup have not been remedied, and I therefore renew the following recommendations made in my previous report:

That the lockup be enlarged and put in proper sanitary condition.

That additional cells be installed and so arranged as to be properly lighted.

Plans for improving the lockup should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law before the improvements recommended are made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

*Authorities cited for March 4, 1919, to show cause why the lockup should not be closed.

TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUP—MASSENA

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected November 30, 1919. Andrew J. Hanmer, supervisor; Thomas Love, chief of police.

This lockup has recently been improved under plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. It is located in the basement of the Town

Hall, which is a large stone and brick structure and nearly fireproof.

The lockup has two steel cells for men located in the rear of the room, which is in the shape of an "L," the cells being in the "L" and facing the main part of the room. There are two large windows which admit plenty of light. There are a toilet and lavatory in the room, screened from view by a concrete partition. The floor is concrete. The place is heated by steam and has electric light. The cells are seldom used, the room being equipped with six cots hung on the wall and supplied with mattresses and bedding.

The women's department consists of a room 7 x 9 feet, with one large window. It contains a toilet and lavatory and is supplied with bed and bedding.

This lockup as remodeled will probably meet the requirements of the town for the present, at least.

I recommend that the show cause proceedings instituted to bring about the improvement of the lockup be discontinued.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

*Show cause proceedings discontinued December 2, 1919.

TOWN LOCKUP—NORFOLK

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected May 29, 1919. Fred J. Flanagan, supervisor; J. L. Cummings, town clerk.

There has been no change in this lockup since the last inspection on August 14, 1918, except that the building has become unsafe on account of the floor settling which causes the partitions to recede from the outside wall. If this settling is allowed to continue, some day the floor will drop into the basement taking the steel cells with it. I also found that the basement is very damp.

My last report of inspection recommended the following:

"Burn all the bedding and replace with new.

"Clean the place and make some one responsible for keeping it clean.

"Urge the authorities to furnish a fireproof lockup under plans to be approved by the State Commission of Prisons, as required by law, as soon as times become normal."

Under date of December 27, 1918, a letter from Supervisor Flanagan stated that the recommendations had been complied with. However, I found the place in the same dirty condition, bedding and all, so I conclude that the one made responsible for keeping it clean has not discharged his duties.

A new fireproof and sanitary lockup should be provided and unless steps are taken in that direction at once the present lockup should be closed.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

*Closed by the Commission in effect January 8, 1920.

CITY JAIL—OGDENSBURG

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected February 20, 1919. James E. Kelly, mayor; M. T. Powers, chief of police.

There have been no changes in this jail although the State Commission of Prisons for years has been urging the city to provide a more adequate and sanitary one.

The place is entirely unfit for a jail in a city of 16,000 inhabitants. The cells are more like vaults without adequate sunlight or air.

In conferring with the Mayor I learned that a movement is now on foot for the erection of a central fire station, and in connection with this a new jail. The city authorities should be urged again to provide an adequate and sanitary place of detention and unless some steps are taken to do so in the near future the present jail should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,
Commissioner.

SARATOGA COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—WATERFORD

Inspected July 25, 1919. H. R. Davidson, supervisor; H. R. Van Kleeck, resident justice.

The population of the town of Waterford is about 5,400, and that of the village 1,000.

The number of arrests the past year was about 100, the justice stated. They were about all locked up, most of them detained all night.

No lodgers are housed. Tramps applying for lodging are arrested as vagrants and taken to court.

This is a modern fireproof lockup, located on the first floor of the town hall. There is a room for men, with two cells with modern equipment, and a room for women, with cot bed, table and wash basin.

This lockup has been fully described in former reports. It is in the care of the janitor of the building and was in fairly satisfactory condition except that the toilets lack proper care. The neglect of the janitor to properly care for the plumbing has been noted and criticised in every report of inspection of this lockup since it was built, but it still continues.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

CITY JAIL—SCHENECTADY

Inspected July 14, 1919. Charles A. Simon, mayor; John K. Alexander, commissioner of public safety; J. W. Rynex, chief of police.

The arrests for the six months ending June 30, 1919 were 1,669, an average of 278 per month. Of these 1,331 were men and 140 women, and 198—181 boys and 17 girls—were charged with juvenile delinquency. The lodgers accommodated for the six months were 521, an average of 87 per month.

The City Building in which this jail is located was built in 1880 when the population was about 30,000. As the city of Schenectady now has a population of about 104,000 the city jail accommodations are but slightly different from those of over thirty years ago, notwithstanding the phenomenal increase in population during that time.

At a hearing on an order to show cause why the city jail should not be closed, held before the Commission January 5, 1915, William W. Wemple,

Commissioner of Public Safety at that time, said that the jail was a disgrace to the city of Schenectady; that conditions should be remedied; that it was the same as it had been for the past twenty-five years and that he thought the City might spend less money for other purposes to provide a decent jail. This statement holds good in even greater degree today. The jail as it now exists is a disgrace to a thriving, enterprising and up-to-date city like Schenectady and the Commission should put this case down as one on which action should be taken to close the place unless the city officials show some disposition to act toward the establishment of a new jail in the near future. Some improvements of temporary nature were made after the hearing in 1915 but they do not in any way meet the present needs of the city.

Juvenile delinquents are not locked up in this jail but are turned over to the Humane Society or the parents.

The jail does not provide any quarters for lodgers and, with the resumption of normal conditions, the need of such a place will become greater as time goes on. The city officials should take into consideration the provision of a lodging house at the same time as they take up the matter of a new city jail.

The entire jail was very dirty and showed the need of thorough scrubbing and cleaning. The old cells in the men's corridor have latticed steel bunks with no mattress or blankets of any kind. The city should be required at once to provide mattresses covered with some water proof casing, which would enable them to be kept clean and free from vermin, and also to provide blankets in cold weather and make arrangements for their frequent cleaning. In the boys' and women's sections, woven wire cots were provided with no mattress of any kind. The same kind of mattresses as prescribed for the men's cells should be provided in the boys' and women's quarters.

The walls were badly marked up and, on the wall of the women's room, an obscene picture and writing had been put on with lead pencil. These walls should be cleaned and repainted at once.

The need of a fence around that part of the City Hall which contains the jail, even though the jail is to be continued there for a short time, is very urgent. At the present time, anyone can come up to the windows of the men's cell room and hand in knives with which the prisoners might attack an officer, or files with which escapes could be made, as well as other articles with which the prisoners might be able to do damage to themselves or others. This matter was called to the attention of the city in the report of April, 1918, but nothing has been done.

The Secretary of the Commission should be directed to take up the whole matter of the city jail with the proper city officials and ask that a definite statement be made as to the future intentions of the city in relation to the jail, and he should report back at the next meeting of the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

*Authorities cited for October 7, 1919 to show cause why the jail should not be closed; proceedings pending.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MIDDLEBURG

Inspected September 18, 1919.

This lockup occupies a one-story wooden annex to the fire station which is a two story brick building.

The room is 14 x 24 feet, provided with four wooden cells, coal

stove, electric light, and sink with running water. There are no toilets. There are only two small screened windows which are entirely inadequate for light and ventilation. The cells, which are dark, have each a wooden bunk with mattress. The floor is wood and the walls of plank construction filled with large cracks. One of the cells is used for storage, and there is a small coal room at the rear end of the corridor.

This building is a fire trap and the lockup is far from sanitary. The village has a population of about 1,200 and it is claimed there are practically no arrests where detention is required. The place is only five miles from the county jail and the village officials may find it advisable to abandon the lockup altogether. If continued in use, it should be modernized and this would necessitate rebuilding of fireproof material and installing steel cells, which would require a considerable expenditure, probably not warranted by the very limited use for an institution of this kind.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the authorities of Middleburg be required to submit to this Commission a proposition for the improvement of the lockup or a formal resolution closing it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—RICHMONDVILLE

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected September 17, 1919.

Richmondville has a population of about 600 and at the present time there seems to be practically no use for a lockup.

There are two latticed steel cells situated on the first floor of the fire house, which is a two-story frame building. The cell room is separated from the hose room by a wooden partition. There are no sanitary facilities or electric lights. The village has a water system.

Each cell has a steel bunk provided with mattress and blankets. The room is heated with a coal stove, and sunlight and ventilation are by means of two large windows.

The lockup was dirty and apparently allowed to go by default. If it is no longer needed, it might be well for the village board to pass a resolution formally closing same. Should it be decided to maintain the lockup someone should be made responsible for its cleanliness and supervision when occupied,

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SHARON SPRINGS

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Inspected September 18, 1919.

This lockup was fully described in the last report of inspection. In 1916 it was materially improved and the officer in charge stated that there had been no use for it since. It is located in the basement of the fire house and library building, which is a two-story frame structure. There are two steel cells in good condition, each furnished with good bedding. The basement is light, dry, and the cell room has a good cement floor. There are no toilet facilities or running water.

As the lockup is not used, no further recommendations concerning it are made. It is habitable and was found in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

STEUBEN COUNTY

CITY JAIL—CORNING

Inspected September 6, 1919. George W. Lane, mayor; C. G. Hanmer, chief of police.

The city of Corning and immediate vicinity has a population of about 17,000. Persons arrested in the town of Corning are confined here, and also those arrested at Painted Post, since the closing of the Painted Post lockup by the Commission.

During 1918, the number of arrests was: Males 498; females, 19; total 517. During that time, 268 tramps were taken care of in the tramps' lodging room. The juvenile arrests were 17 males and 2 females.

For the six months ending June 30, 1919, 192 males and 6 females were arrested by the Corning police. Eleven persons arrested from the town of Corning were confined here since January first.

The jail is located in the city hall, which is considerably run down and badly in need of repairs. The women's jail is located on the first floor and consists of five cells, three of which are equipped with modern sanitary closets and wash basins. The bunks are provided with sanitary mattresses and sheets and pillow cases and are kept in excellent condition, the matron being in charge when persons are under arrest.

The male quarters are located in the basement of the building and consist of five steel cells, of satisfactory type, three of which are equipped with toilets and wash basins. Upon the last inspection it was stated that arrangements had been made to install toilets and wash basins in the two remaining cells, but this has not been done. The plumbing now installed will permit of this being done at very small expense, requiring only the installation of toilets and wash basins which could be connected with the plumbing in the back of the cells. The city should be required to attend to this immediately.

The men's room is in bad condition, the walls needing repairs and the whole place needing a thorough cleaning and painting in a light color with waterproof paint which will permit of the walls being washed down. The windows were dirty and outside was a growth of weeds, the combination of which prevented even reasonable lighting in the cell room. The cells are equipped with plank bunks but no mattresses are provided. On the day of inspection a soldier who was absent without leave had been confined there since September 3rd with nothing but a board to sleep upon. Mattresses of the same type as used in the women's room should be provided immediately.

There is no provision for towels in the jail, and arrangements should be made at once for the installation of paper towels. Arrangements also should be made to provide prisoners confined in cells with toilet paper.

The tramp room is located outside the cell room and separated by an open bar door which would allow of tramps conversing with prisoners confined in the cells. Arrangements should be made for providing a tramp room in some other part of the city, as the present one is entirely unfit for use. The city authorities should be asked to take this matter up next spring and make arrangements for taking care of tramps outside the City Hall.

Although the number of juveniles arrested is not large, there can be no justification of their being confined in the women's jail, as at present. Young children who are placed under arrest should not be confined in a jail but should have a detention room provided where they can be kept during the time necessary to dispose of their cases. As a result of studies of juvenile delinquents, it has been found that the impression gained by locking the child up in jail often lasts through a lifetime and are frequently responsible for a life of crime. No city the size of Corning should permit its unfortunate juvenile delinquents to be locked in jail. It is understood that space in the City Hall has recently been vacated by one of the

fire department companies and arrangements could be made for a detention room for children in this space.

It is therefore recommended that within the coming year the present lodgers' room be abandoned and arrangements made to house tramps in some other location; that immediate action be taken to provide the two remaining cells in the men's section with toilets and wash basins; that both the men's and women's jails be repainted as indicated above; that a detention room be provided for juvenile delinquents; and the minor details referred to in the report given prompt attention by the city authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PAINTED POST

STEBUN COUNTY

Inspected April 19, 1919. A. D. Stevens, president; A. R. Fulkerson, chief of police.

The condition of this lockup was fully described in inspections dated July 28, 1917 and October 19, 1918. No improvements of any kind have been made in the lockup since the last inspection and it is absolutely unfitted for the confinement of prisoners. From October 19, 1918 to date 35 prisoners have been locked in the jail and of these about two-thirds were detained over night.

No arrangements have been made for a janitor to take care of the lockup and keep it clean. No bedding has been provided for the cells and the blankets, which were in filthy condition at the time of the last inspection, have not been washed.

The chief of police is on duty all night up to 5 A. M. and, unless called to other parts of the village, remains in the vicinity of the lockup. Inasmuch as the lockup is located in the basement of an old wooden building, which is a fire trap, no prisoners should be locked up in the cells unless some one is nearby who could take charge of them in case of fire. When the chief of police is off duty the keys are left with the justice of the peace.

At the time of the last inspection the president of the village wrote the Commission that "it is the intention in the spring, or as soon as the war is over, to build a modern fire station with a proper lockup installed in the building and installed in such a way that it can be properly taken care of." Under date of April 8, 1919, the village clerk wrote the Commission that "because of other conditions which necessitated the expenditure of money, it seems now that we will be unable to build this year." A letter written to the village president on April 9, 1919, asking for definite information on this subject, remains unanswered.

If positive steps are not taken towards the building of a lockup by August 1st, the village should be cited to show cause before the Commission why the lockup should not be closed. In the meantime the village should be required to provide mattresses covered with leather or some imitation leather for each cell; to provide for frequent cleaning of blankets which should be supplied for each cell; and to arrange that at all times when prisoners are locked in the cells some authorized person be within easy reach should a fire occur.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,
Commissioner.

*Lockup closed by Commission in effect December 15, 1919.

SUFFOLK COUNTY

TOWN LOCKUP—BABYLON

Inspected June 18, 1919. John C. Bobbins, supervisor; Thomas Gallagher, chief of police.

The population of the village of Babylon is about 3,000 and of the town 10,000.

This town has recently constructed in the village of Babylon a commodious two-story and basement town hall, in the basement of which is a new lockup consisting of two rooms. The basement has a high ceiling and is a little more than half above grade. The plans were approved by the State Commission of Prisons.

The three cells used in the old lockup have been installed in the larger room of this lockup; they are each 5 feet by 6 feet 6 inches and are made of steel bars set on 5 1-2 inch centers and each furnished with a folding steel bunk. On the day of inspection the plumbers were installing a stationary wash basin and a toilet in one of the cells and like equipment in the detention room for women and minors. The plans provided for a toilet and wash basin in each of the three cells. The cost of the building and equipment has exceeded the amount of money appropriated and the town authorities are asking for an extension of time before installing a toilet and wash basin in the other two cells, as there are no funds on hand to meet this expense; and for the further reason that it might develop that the one cell provided with these facilities and the detention room may be all the town will need, as the number of arrests there averages less than one a month. The Supervisor and Chief stated that the arrest of a woman does not occur more than once in five years and the Board anticipates that the number of arrests will be less as Prohibition becomes effective.

I recommend that the request of the town authorities, that the town be authorized to defer the installation of the toilets and wash basins in the other cells until such time as they may be needed, be granted.*

The Supervisor stated that if anything should happen making it necessary to use the other cells they would borrow the money and install the plumbing, as it is the purpose of the Board to comply with the wishes of the Commission. Except for the fact that the town had three cells on hand, the Board would not have deemed it necessary to install more than one cell. The chief of police, who has held the position for several years, stated that he could not recall any occasion when there was more than one prisoner in custody at one time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

* Recommendation relative to plumbing approved by Commission.

TOWN LOCKUP—BELLPORT

SUFFOLK COUNTY

The town of Brookhaven formerly maintained a lockup in the village of Bellport, a small wooden structure situated in a lonely place about half way between the railroad station and the village, about one half mile from each.

On October 23, 1919, I visited the village to inspect the lockup, but was informed by the village officer that this lockup was abandoned two years ago and has not been used since. I did not make an inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREENPORT

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected July 9, 1919. George B. Preston, village president; T. B. Howard, chief of police, assisted by two other officers.

The population of Greenport is about 5,800.

This village has a new modern fireproof lockup completed in June, 1917 and fully described in my report of October 15th of that year. It has three departments, one for men, one for women, and in the basement a room for lodgers.

The installation of a hot water heating plant in process at the time of my former inspection, was completed. The room for women has never been needed or occupied and the asbestos curtain which was to be hung over the grating in front of this room has not been provided. This should be done without further delay, as without it the room for women is not properly segregated.

The jail was clean showing excellent care.

The number of arrests during the year ending July 1st was 38. They were all detained over night, the chief stated. Police court is held in the police office in the same building.

There were very few lodgers last winter.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—ORIENT

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected July 9, 1919. David W. Tuttle, supervisor, Greenport; H. W. Terry, resident justice; D. L. Latham, constable and keeper.

This lockup belongs to the town of Southold but is located at and used by the settlement or community known as the Orient, which is not incorporated. It has a resident population of about 700.

The lockup remains the same as at the time of my last inspection October 15, 1917 and has not been used at all since that inspection. It consists of a small one-story frame building located in a field some 400 or 500 feet distant from any other building. It was in good condition except it needed sweeping,

Only two arrests have been made since my former visit and in both cases the prisoners were taken to the lockup at Greenport, five miles distant in the same town, for detention.

The local officials understand that if a prisoner is detained in this lockup at Orient an officer or watchman must remain with him. It is deemed more economical and agreeable to take the prisoner to Greenport than to stay with him at the Orient lockup. Apparently the town does not need a lockup at Orient.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SHELTER ISLAND

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected July 10, 1919. Charles H. Smith, supervisor; Edgar P. Baldwin, town clerk.

The resident population of the town of Shelter Island is about 1,200 and the summer population about 4,000.

The lockup is located in about the center of the island and consists of a detached one-story wooden building with two good steel cages with bunks furnished with mattress and blankets in good condition. The lockup was clean, the contents in orderly condition and all rubbish had been removed, showing much better care than formerly. It is in the general care of the town clerk who lives near by. He stated that there had been no occasion to use it since he came into office in April, 1918. The supervisor stated that it had been used occasionally during recent years, but not often.

The local officials understand that if a prisoner is detained in the lockup at night, an officer or watchman must remain with him on account of the danger from fire. This should not be neglected.

No lodgers are cared for.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SMITHTOWN BRANCH

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 24, 1919. E. H. L. Smith, supervisor, P. O. St. James; F. E. Brush, town clerk; F. C. Moir, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 2,000, and of the town about 6,000.

The lockup is located in the basement of the Town Hall, a recently constructed brick building, semi-fireproof. The lockup is in a large room with a concrete floor and four outside windows, two of eight lights and two of three lights each. There are electric lights and the heating plant of the building is in the same room. Since the last inspection a new metal ceiling has been installed, a commendable improvement.

There are two steel cages, 5 x 7 feet, open on all sides except the partition. Each cage has two folding bunks and the lower ones have each a mattress, pillow and blanket, in good condition. It would be advisable to enclose the mattress in waterproof covering.

The water is from a driven well with a pump in the lockup. The village has neither public water nor sewers.

The arrests average about one a month and about one-half of those arrested are held over night.

The lockup was clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—SOUTHAMPTON

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected October 23, 1919. Benjamin H. Bishop, president of the village; O. C. Lane, chief of police.

The population of the village is about 2,000, with a summer population of about 6,000.

The regular police force of the village is 3; in the summer it is increased to 8.

Since the last inspection the village has constructed a new lockup, remedying the conditions criticised in former reports. It consists of a section of the basement entirely separated from the other sections by solid brick partitions. The room is about 15 x 18 feet, with a concrete floor, a hollow tile ceiling, plastered, and two windows, each 2 ft. 4 in. by 3 ft. 4 in. It has steam heat and electric lights.

There are two steel cells, 5 x 7 feet, with open fronts and top made of square bars set on 4-inch centers, each furnished with two folding bunks having waterproof mattresses and blankets. Each cell has a stationary wash basin with a self-closing faucet and a one-piece vitreous ware toilet, flushed with a push button. The cells are two of those formerly in the old lockup,

The entire interior was painted white enamel and was clean, dry and light. The basement is about half above grade and the entrance is from the outside.

The arrests average about 25 a year who are held all night. A few others are detained an hour or so in the daytime. There is an occasional lodger in cold weather,

This new lockup is a very creditable improvement..

Respectfully submitted, .

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SOUTHOLD

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Inspected July 9, 1919. David W. Tuttle, supervisor, P. O. Greenport; Alfred R. Vail, chief of police.

This is a town lockup of the town of Southold, located at the village of Southold and used mostly by the village which has a population of about 1,400.

The lockup remains the same except that the slight repairs mentioned in my last report, made in October, 1917, have been made and arrangement made for an officer or watchman to stay at the lockup when occupied at night on account of the danger of fire. The lockup is seldom used and not at all at night. When necessary to detain a prisoner over night he is either taken to the county jail at Riverhead or the lockup at Greenport, five miles distant in the same town.

No lodgers are cared for and the lockup has not been used at all during the present year. It needs sweeping, otherwise it is in satisfactory condition. The necessity of having an officer or watchman stay with a prisoner if locked in at night, still continues and should not be changed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

SULLIVAN COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LIBERTY

Inspected September 2, 1919. M. R. Sloan, village president; Harry Svensen, chief of police, who is on duty during the day, and there is also a night officer. During the summer from June 1st to September 15th there is an additional officer.

The number of prisoners detained in this lockup averages about 25 a year, most of them held over night. A night watchman gives the lockup supervision when occupied. This should not be neglected, as it is located in a wooden building.

There are two steel cages with one bunk and toilet in each, all in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,
Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WURTSBORO

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Inspected August 27, 1919. Grant S. Brown, village president.

The population of the village is about 415, with an additional increase of two or three hundred during the summer season.

This lockup consists of two steel cages placed in the rear section of the village fire house. A small part of the room outside of the cells is used for storage purposes. The room and cells were in good condition. The lockup has not been used for prisoners for the past two years. It has no heat and cannot be used in cold weather. There are blankets for the bunks when needed.

While this lockup has not been used since the war, it is the desire of the village authorities to maintain it, not knowing how soon it may be needed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TIOGA COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—OWEGO

Inspected June 5, 1919. Arthur M. Searles, chief of police, assisted by two night men.

This lockup is located in the basement of the county jail, under an arrangement with the village authorities and the Board of Supervisors. It contains four steel cells with one bunk in each furnished with mattresses and pillows. The room has a concrete floor, steam heat, and three outside windows. It contains one toilet on an elevated platform. The floor of the basement is below the sewer pipes of the village. It was clean, showing good care.

During cold weather there was a number of lodgers housed, ranging from one to twelve; they are given breakfast by the jailer at the expense of the county.

There is an outside entrance used by the village police after 9 P. M.; those brought in before that are taken through the sheriff's office.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOMPKINS COUNTY

CITY JAIL—ITHACA

Inspected September 5, 1919. William Marshall, chief of police.

This jail is in the rear of police headquarters at the city hall. The cells are equipped with bunks and bedding, modern toilet facilities and the jail throughout was clean and in order. It is light and ventilation seems satisfactory. The room intended for the temporary detention of women was being used for the storing of evidence in excise cases, but the chief stated that this would soon be removed and the room would be ready to receive persons whose separate detention was required. It is usually the practice

to detain females at the county jail where a matron is in charge. The city employs a police woman.

The number of arrests from October 1, 1917 to September 1, 1918 was 411, an average of 37 per month. From October 1, 1918 to September 1, 1919 the number was 215, an average of 19 per month.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

ULSTER COUNTY

CITY JAIL—KINGSTON

Inspected May 13, 1919. Palmer Canfield, Jr., mayor; J. Allen Wood, chief of police, assisted by 2 sergeants, 20 patrolmen, 1 patrol driver, and 1 matron.

The population of Kingston is about 27,000.

The arrests for the year 1918 were 453, of whom 33 were women. About 10 per cent. of the men were held in the lockup all night. None of the women were detained over night but were taken to the county jail when detained at all. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time.

During 1918 there were 1,300 lodgers cared for; they were not fed or taken to court.

The jail was in practically the same condition as at the time of the last inspection.

During the year a motor cycle was added to the police equipment of the city; an ambulance and automobile patrol were added during the previous year. These greatly aid the department in its work. The police signal system and bureau of identification are still continued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MARLBORO

ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected May 21, 1919. Dr. A. H. Palmer, village president; B. J. Masten, chief of police.

The population of Marlboro is about 1,300.

The number of arrests averages 12 to 15 a year, most of whom are held all night.

The lockup was clean, including the bedding on the bunks, showing proper care. An officer remains in the building at night when the lockup is occupied. It consists of a steel cage in the rear section of the village hall, and in addition to bunks has a toilet and stationary wash basin.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NEW PALTZ

ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1919. Harvey G. Gregory, village president.

The population of New Paltz is about 1,200.

This lockup is located in the basement of the fire house. This section of the basement is mostly above grade. It has three good sized barred windows and two steel cages open at the tops and on all sides except the parti-

tion. The lockup is cared for by the janitor of the building who gives it supervision at night when occupied. It was clean, showing good care. It was fully described in my report of March, 1917, and continues in practically the same condition.

The number of arrests of persons who are locked up, I was informed by the president, usually does not exceed 20 a year, most of whom are held all night. There is a resident justice before whom a prisoner can be taken at any time during the day. Prisoners are fed if in custody at meal time. There was an occasional lodger during the winter. They are not fed or taken to court.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SAUGERTIES

ULSTER COUNTY

Inspected May 13, 1919. John D. Fratsher, supervisor; Albert A. Teetsell, town clerk.

The population of the town of Saugerties is about 9,000 and of the village about 4,500.

This is a new and modern lockup, built about three years ago. It is located on the first floor of a two-story brick building. It has two departments, one for males and one for females. The men's department has two steel cells with modern equipment. The women's room has a separate entrance, a concrete floor, is well lighted and ventilated, and furnished with cot bed, toilet and lavatory. The justice's court room is on the floor above.

The lockup was fully described in a report of inspection dated July 31, 1916, and was found in practically the same condition except that the statement in that report that no heating facilities had been installed for the women's room has been partially remedied; the pipe from the stove in the other department passes through this room and when that is insufficient a portable gas stove is used. The room has never been used.

The mattresses and bedding on the bunks were in good condition and the plumbing showed excellent care.

The number of arrests averages about 25 a year, about half of whom are held in the lockup over night. No lodgers are housed.

The lockup was clean throughout and evidently has good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

WARREN COUNTY

CITY JAIL—GLENS FALLS

Inspected May 27, 1919. F. C. Jenkins, chief of police.

The jail is located in the basement of the city hall and comprises three departments, equipped with steel cells, toilet facilities, mattresses and blankets. The toilets are of an obsolete iron type and should be replaced with modern ones of vitreous ware with integral seat.

The jail was clean and is evidently well cared for. Police headquarters is on the same floor so that the jail has constant supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORT EDWARD

Inspected March 13, 1919.

This is a one-story fireproof lockup, centrally located, and has three departments, respectively for males, females and lodgers. The room for men has one large cell provided with three canvas hammocks, blankets and iron hopper toilet with seat broken off. There is a lavatory in the corridor.

The room for women has a cot bed with good clean bedding and toilet. The lodgers' room has an independent entrance and is furnished with toilet, lavatory and wooden benches. The furnace is a new one and is situated in the basement underneath the lodgers' quarters.

The lockup has electric lights, and each room has windows which afford very good ventilation and means of sunlight.

A janitor is employed and the whole building and equipment were found in a clean condition.

The chief of police stated that only a small number of persons had been detained in the lockup during the past year.

Recommendations: That the iron closet in the men's cell be replaced with a modern one-piece toilet with full flush, operated by a push button, and that the lavatory in the corridor be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—FORT EDWARD

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected October 8, 1919.

In the last report of inspection dated March 13, 1919 it was recommended that the iron closet in the men's cell be replaced with a modern one-piece toilet with push-button flush, and that the lavatory in the corridor be repaired. The purpose of this visit was to ascertain if the recommendation had been complied with. I found that the old closet had been replaced with another of the same type instead of the kind recommended. The one installed is an iron self flushing toilet with wooden seat and direct flush.

The lavatory has been repaired.

This type of iron toilet has not given satisfaction wherever used in jails or lockups. The wooden seat is objectionable for sanitary reasons and soon becomes broken. The iron rusts and enamel chips off rendering the toilet difficult to keep clean, and becomes unsightly in appearance.

The lockup was clean and is said to be little used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREENWICH

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected March 13, 1919.

This lockup was described in the last report of inspection and was found the same except that new bedding has been furnished. This consists of mattresses, blankets and pillows with slips.

The chief objection to the lockup seems to be its location which is in the basement of the fire station and is rather dark and at times said

to be very damp. It is situated in a rear corner of the basement and has two small windows. The cells are of cement block construction, the fronts being so laid as to leave openings at intervals between the blocks. One of the windows is in the corridor and the other in one cell. This leaves the other cell dark. The doors are of plank construction with narrow openings. A small fireproof building provided with steel cells, modern toilets, etc., would be a vast improvement over the present arrangement. Each of the cells has a rusty iron hopper closet flushed from the corridor.

The authorities stated that the lockup is used only occasionally for the detention of a person under arrest, and in addition, some intoxicated persons and lodgers are allowed in the lockup over night.

If the lockup is to be continued in its present location, the recommendations contained in the last report of inspection are again renewed. They are as follows:

First. Install modern one-piece toilets with tank flush operated by push buttons in each cell, also wash basin with faucet.

Second. Install a large outside window in the cell which has none.

The village officials have objected to modern toilets claiming that they would freeze. This could only be true in extremely cold weather, when arrangements could be made for turning off the water or keeping fire going.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—GREENWICH

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected October 9, 1919.

The principal objection to this lockup, as set forth in former reports, is its location, being in the basement largely below grade and is not light. One cell is very dark.

Since the last inspection the lockup has been renovated and new bedding provided. Modern toilets were recommended in place of the iron hopper toilets now in use, also that a window be installed in the dark cell. These have not been complied with.

This lockup in its present location will never be up to standard except by extensive remodeling. The village officials feel that the little use for it at the present time does not warrant an expenditure of money necessary to modernize it. The building is in excellent condition but small, all the space on the first floor being in use for other purposes.

The erection of a small fireproof building in the rear, providing same with modern equipment, would make a satisfactory lockup for this village.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WHITEHALL

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Inspected March 13, 1919.

Whitehall has a population of about 5,000.

Since the last inspection a new cement floor has been installed in the lockup and the cells painted white.

When the old lockup was abandoned in 1912 the present one was fitted up temporarily until the project of a new municipal building might materialize. Five excellent modern cells were purchased and placed in the present building which had formerly been a meat market and consists of the first floor of a three-story brick building. Two of the cells were

intended for females but the justice and officers state that the detention of a woman has been a rare occurrence.

The cells have fronts of round bars, solid sides, tops and bottoms, and sliding doors. Each cell has a wooden bunk with blankets. The toilet facilities consist of a sanitary closet and lavatory in the corridor. The proper place for toilets and washbasins is in the cells, but the present arrangement was permitted on account of the lockup being intended as a temporary makeshift.

If this is to be the permanent lockup for Whitehall, the room should be divided into the cell room for men, a detention room for females and minors and a room for lodgers. At the present time it is claimed that not many arrests are made and only a small number of lodgers housed.

The lockup is heated by a large coal stove, has electric lights and large windows in front of the cells. It was found in clean condition. It is said to be under the supervision of an officer at night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—ARDSLEY

Inspected April 8, 1919.

This is an excellent fireproof lockup, located in the municipal building and fire station. It was fully described in the last report of inspection and was found in a most commendable condition. It is complete in every respect, all the requirements for a modern lockup having been complied with.

Briefly described, it consists of a department for men and a separate detention room for females or minors. The room for men has two modern cells with open fronts and sliding doors, facing windows glazed with translucent glass. The cells are furnished with modern toilet and lavatory and the bunks are provided with good mattresses, blankets and pillows. The detention room is furnished with bed and good bedding, enclosed toilet, and lavatory. This room has one large barred window.

The ceilings are steel and the floor and side walls cement. The doors are iron. The lockup is lighted by electricity and heated by steam or hot water.

At the present time only a small number of arrests occur where detention in the lockup is required.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—BEDFORD HILLS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected November 29, 1919. Joseph E. Merriam, supervisor, Mt. Kisco; George H. Mills, acting chief of police.

Bedford Hills is not an incorporated village and owns no public buildings. The police station and lockup is rented by the township from private individuals. The building is a small one-story wooden structure, centrally located, and is said to be in charge of officers at all times.

The lockup occupies a room in the rear and consists of two steel cells with barred fronts and large round perforations through the tops and rears, which are of plate steel. The interior of the room is well ceiled and painted. The floor is wood. The building is heated by steam and has electric

light. There is a sink with running water and toilet flushed with a pail. These are situated in the corridor. The cells have steel bunks with bedding which was in very good condition. The lockup was clean, and is fairly well lighted and ventilated. There is an independent entrance in the rear which can be used in case of fire.

The number of arrests since January 1, 1919, was 77. The officers state that females and juveniles are not detained in the lockup, but their cases are otherwise disposed of. Very few lodgers are housed at the present time.

This is a very good lockup but could be improved somewhat by installing a cement floor and modern sanitary toilets in each cell. The officials state that owing to inadequate sewage disposal and the fact that this is not public property these improvements are practically out of the question at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—BRONXVILLE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 10, 1919.

This lockup is located in the basement underneath the village hall, which is a two-story building of stucco and pressed brick. It is reached by a very long steep stairway and is largely below grade. The men's department has three latticed steel cells in a narrow long room and are placed at right angles with the windows which are small. The interior is whitewashed and the floor which is cement was clean.

There are no toilet conveniences in the cells. In an adjoining room are toilet, lavatory, and shower bath. Each cell has a steel bunk but very little bedding is furnished. The lockup is heated by steam and has electric light. It is well cared for.

In 1916 a place intended for the detention of females was provided in another part of the basement. This was formerly a toilet room and is very badly situated and has never been used; no bed has been provided.

The records show that about 60 of the persons arrested during the past year were detained in the lockup; six were women, but were not held over night.

The location of this lockup is very undesirable. No lockup should be in a deep basement or cellar; with no outside entrance and in case of fire it might prove a death trap.*

RECOMMENDATION

That other quarters be provided as soon as arrangements can be made, and that plans for same be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG.

Inspector.

*Closed by Commission in effect November 15, 1919.

TOWN LOCKUP—CHAPPAQUA

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 10, 1919.

This lockup consists of a small one-story stone building in the rear of the town hall and is equipped with two good steel cells, electric light, and steam radiator. The steam heat has been installed since the last inspection.

There are five windows which afford satisfactory light and ventilation. Each cell has two steel bunks, full flushing toilet, and faucet.

All the recommendations contained in the last report of inspection have been complied with and the lockup was clean and well painted. It is very little used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—CROTON FALLS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 12, 1919. A. J. Lobdell, supervisor, Salem Center.

This lockup remains the same as described in the last report of inspection except that it has been cleaned and the windows repaired.

This is a small hamlet, not incorporated, having about 300 inhabitants. The lockup is used by the whole township and the number of arrests is said to average about 20 a year.

The building is a small one-story frame structure with one large latticed steel cell containing four bunks and some good bedding. The village has running water and electric light, but these improvements are not in the lockup; kerosene lanterns are used and the building is heated with a coal stove. There are four windows which are boarded up on the exterior. No one is employed to keep the lockup under supervision during the night when occupied or to look after its cleanliness. This work is certainly not a part of the duties of a constable or police officer unless he elects to serve in that capacity and is paid for such services.

The lockup is a fire trap unless guarded when occupied, and its use should not be permitted unless a watchman is employed to remain in charge during the night when there are inmates. Electric light should be installed.

If a lockup is needed at Croton Falls it would probably be better to erect a modern one of fireproof material and install electric light and running water. It might also be possible to install a sanitary closet in the cell, and if located near some other building containing steam or hot water heat the same might be extended to the lockup.

The lockup should be made safe and sanitary or it should be closed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,
Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—CROTON-ON-HUDSON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1919.

The lockups at this place, Verplanck and Peekskill are all in the town of Cortlandt. The population of the village of Croton is in the neighborhood of 3,000.

The lockup is in the town hall, a two-story brick building, and consists of four brick vault like cells, one of which is a toilet and utility cell. Two cells had wooden sleeping platforms and the other was empty. There were also a bench and several wooden bunks or boards on the floor in the corridor, used for lodgers. The only electric light was in the toilet cell and the heating facilities consist of a small section of steam pipes which seem insufficient to heat these solid cells in cold weather.

Because of inadequate sunlight and ventilation the lockup was foul smelling, cold, and damp; it showed lack of care and cleanliness and the

entrance room was in disorder and very dirty. It was stated that no one is employed to look after the cleanliness of the building. The interior of the lockup is occasionally whitewashed.

The estimated number of arrests at the present time, where detention is required, is about two a month and four or five lodgers a week are housed in the lockup.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Tear out the brick cells, and after putting in several windows properly barred, install two modern steel cells of an approved type and size on the opposite side of the room from the present cells so that the open barred fronts will face the windows.

2. Provide each cell with modern full-flushing toilet with integral seat and push-button flush.

3. Paint the interior a light color instead of whitewash.

4. Some one should be employed to care for the lockup and keep it under supervision when occupied.

If there is need for a separate room for females and juveniles, a part of the room could be partitioned off for this purpose.

Plans and specifications for these suggested improvements should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Closed by the Commission in effect September 17, 1919.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—DOBBS FERRY

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1919. P. F. Costello, captain of police.

This lockup and police headquarters are located on the second floor of a rented building, centrally located and otherwise used for municipal purposes. The interior of the cell rooms is entirely of wooden construction and the men's quarters have no toilet facilities. The last report of inspection recommended the installation of toilets and water, also a cot bed in the women's room. The latter has been provided.

The number of arrests during the past year was 50, of whom 8 were juveniles; no females were detained. About 5 lodgers a month were housed in the basement.

There are two latticed steel cells in the men's department, each provided with a wooden bunk without bedding. The room is heated by steam and has electric light. The women's room is well ceiled and furnished with enclosed toilet and cot bed. The lockup was clean, showing good care.

The erection of a modern municipal building with quarters for the police station and lockup would be the best method of making improvements and probably the most economical. The present location upstairs and the wooden construction, also lack of modern cell toilet facilities, will always be objectionable.

If the present quarters are to be maintained for any length of time, toilets and water should be installed in the lockup and it should be carefully guarded at all times when persons are locked up. The same is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—HARRISON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1919. Ebenezer Bull, supervisor.

This lockup was described in the last report of inspection and was found in practically the same condition. There are two other lockups in this township, one at Purchase and the other at Silver Lake.

There are two latticed steel cells in the rear room of the police station, which is a two-story building rented for the purpose. The floor is wood, ceiling metal, and sidewalls lath and plaster. Each cell has two steel bunks, a full-flushing toilet, and there is a lavatory in the corridor. The building is heated by steam and has electric lights. It is under the supervision of officers at all times.

The number of arrests during the past year was about 150 and some 30 lodgers were cared for. If a woman is arrested she is taken to Rye, where a place of detention is provided for females.

RECOMMENDATION

That waterproof mattresses be provided for the steel bunks, and supplied when conditions warrant it.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—HASTINGS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1919.

This lockup is in all respects the same as described in the last report of inspection. The recommendations made at that time have not been complied with. They are as follows:

1. Provide a separate place for the detention of females.
2. Install toilets and wash basins in the cells for men.

The records show that about 150 arrests were made during the past year. A few of them were women and juveniles, but the officers stated that in each case other arrangements had been made so that detention in the lockup was not required.

Police headquarters is located in the village court house and library building, a stone structure. If necessary to have a detention room for females and juveniles, no doubt quarters could be fitted up in some other part of the building. It would be possible to turn the cells around facing the windows and by moving them forward, leave a fair amount of space in the rear which could be partitioned off and would provide a very good detention room.

The cells are good and each should be provided with an integral seat toilet of an approved type and wash basin with running water. At present there is a lavatory and toilet with wooden seat located in the corridor at one end of the room. The floor is wood and the side walls are of wainscotting and lath and plaster. A concrete floor properly drained so as to permit flushing would be an improvement, or composition flooring might be laid over the wooden floor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Fit up detention room if needed.
2. Install modern toilet and lavatory in cells.
3. Install cement or composition flooring.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—IRVINGTON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1919.

The population of Irvington is about 2,500.

The police station and lockup are located on the basement floor of the town hall, which is a large brick building in good condition. The entrance is at grade and the cell room is above ground. The lockup was found the same as described in previous reports of inspection, and was in satisfactory condition with regard to cleanliness. There are four good steel cells with round barred top fronts and rears. There are a toilet, sink, electric light, and steam heat in the corridor.

I was informed that few arrests are made at the present time.

The village officials have under consideration the moving of the lockup to a room in another part of the basement. This room is light and is large enough to accommodate about two of the cells, which is said to be all that are needed. Each cell should be provided with an integral seat toilet of an approved type and lavatory.

Plans and specifications for the new quarters should be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—LARCHMONT

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1919.

The summer population of this village and immediate vicinity is said to be about 5,000.

This lockup remains the same as at the time of the last inspection. It is very small, dark and altogether unsatisfactory.

A new municipal building is to be erected this year which is to provide a modern police headquarters and lockup. I informed the authorities of the law which requires the approval of the plans for the proposed new lockup by the State Commission of Prisons before the contract is let.

The new building is to be erected on the main trolley line or Post Road about one-half mile from Larchmont Manor where the present small wooden building containing the lockup is located.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Village clerk reports under date of December 4, 1919, that plans for the new municipal building are "in the hands of the architect for specifications and cost."

TOWN LOCKUP—MAMARONECK

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1919. George W. Burton, supervisor.

The village of Mamaroneck has a population of about 7,000. The lockup is located on the first floor of the town hall, some little distance from police headquarters. Mrs. Blake still resides in the building and acts as caretaker of the lockup; she also provides food for the inmates.

There are three good steel cells, furnished with new canvas hammocks and blankets. The lockup bore evidence of good care.

The number of arrests during the past year has been smaller than usual, and only a few lodgers were housed.

There are toilet facilities in the room outside the cells. It would be more modern and satisfactory to install a one-piece toilet of an approved type in each cell, and the same is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—MT. KISCO

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 10, 1919.

This village has a population of about 3,500. The lockup is located on the first floor of the police station which is a two-story stone and frame building. There are four good cells facing the windows, and in the corridor are a coal stove, closet, lavatory, and electric light. The floor is cement and the beds are supplied with mattresses and blankets in good condition. The lockup was clean and in order. It is in charge of a janitor who lives next door.

This lockup would be more modern and satisfactory if the sanitary facilities were placed in the cells.

At the present time not many arrests are made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—MOUNT VERNON

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1919. J. C. Foley, chief of police.

Police headquarters is on the main floor of the new municipal building and the main jail occupies an adjacent one-story structure in the rear. It is fully equipped and is one of the thoroughly modern and complete city jails in the State. There are 14 modern cells for men, 6 for women, with matron's quarters adjacent, a hospital room and a detention room for juveniles.

The jail has been described in detail in previous reports of inspection. It was found in an excellent state of cleanliness throughout and well painted. It is fully supplied with necessary sanitary facilities, light, heat and is well ventilated. The hospital room is furnished with iron bed and bedding, restraint sheet, toilet facilities, medicine chest, table and chairs.

In the basement is a lodgers' room furnished with wooden bunks, shower bath, toilet and running water, also sterilizer for clothing.

I know of no more complete or better equipped jail in the State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL,—NEW ROCHELLE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1919. E. J. Timmons, chief of police.

This city has a population of about 35,000.

The jail is located at police headquarters and city court building and is modern and well equipped. There are ten steel cells for men and in an adjoining room are two cells for females. Quarters for the police matron are provided adjacent to the department for women, in compliance with

the provisions of the Cities' law. On the second floor is a room for juveniles, but the same has not been completed for use. a toilet, lavatory and two cot beds are to be installed. The room has two barred windows, cement floor and electric lights. This will make a satisfactory room for the detention of children and is in compliance with recommendations contained in former reports of inspection.

This jail is provided with modern sanitary facilities, is practically fireproof, light and was found in excellent condition throughout.

The total number of arrests during 1918 was 791, and of that number 106 were females and 75 juveniles. The number of lodgers housed in the basement was 552.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

CITY JAIL—NEW ROCHELLE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 8, 1919. Fredrick H. Waldorf, mayor; E. J. Timmons, chief of police; George P. Smith, lieutenant at desk.

The police force of the city consists of 46 officers. The number of arrests for the period from January 1 to September 30 inclusive was 595 men, 50 women, and 69 minors.

The jail is located in a fine building which is also occupied by the City Court and Police Headquarters. It is modern and well equipped. The purpose of this inspection was to determine whether or not the arrangement recommended by the Commission and entered into by the city officials for a detention room for children has been carried out.

A satisfactory detention place for children has been provided on the northeast corner of the second floor of the building adjacent to the matron's room. A toilet and cot beds have been installed here. There is no lavatory in the room but there is one outside in the corridor which, for the present at least, will be satisfactory. All minors arrested who reside in the city are paroled as soon as possible in the custody of their parents or guardians until date of trial and are not held over night. Should occasion arise that minors are held over night, there is a plentiful supply of sheets, pillow cases and covering for use on the cots. The detention room meets the requirements of the Commission.

The cells in the jail part are not provided with mattresses. It is recommended that the city provide a suitable mattress with a cover of some leather or imitation leather fabric which can be washed down and keep the mattress free from vermin and soil. Blankets should also be provided in the cells during cold weather.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

TOWN LOCKUP—NORTH PELHAM

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 10, 1919.

The population of the village is about 1,400. The lockup is located on the first floor of the town hall and was found in excellent condition, showing good care.

There are three steel cells with fronts and backs of round bars, and the bunks are supplied with mattresses. The room is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. There is a small toilet room adjacent containing a closet and lavatory.

The lockup is practically fireproof and is in charge of officers or the janitor at all hours. At present it is little used, there having been only one inmate since January 1st.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—NORTH TARRYTOWN

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1919. A. M. Minnerly, chief of police.

This lockup is in all respects the same as when last inspected. The number of arrests have decreased and very few lodgers are housed at the present time. The records show that about 100 males and 1 female were detained during the past year.

This village, which has a population of about 5,000, rents all of its quarters for the various municipal departments, consequently first class conditions do not prevail, particularly because they are scattered about in various small buildings. The lockup is located about a block from police headquarters and consists of a small one-story brick building divided into two separate departments. The room for men contains three steel cells, toilet with direct flush, and faucet with water in the corridor. The cells have wooden bunks without bedding.

The women's room has two cells and lavatory; otherwise, it is much the same as the department for men. The room is little used and was not very clean, but it is better lighted and ventilated than the other half of the building. The whole lockup is in need of thorough renovation and interior painting, including the cells; a light colored paint should be used.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Chief of police reports lockup has been put in "first class shape."

VILLAGE LOCKUP—OSSINING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected October 25, 1919. Daniel D. Tompkins, president of the village; James W. Tompkins, chief of police.

The population of Ossining is about 15,000.

This lockup is located in the new Village Hall, first floor, and consists of two modern cells. The room is well lighted and ventilated and heated by steam. Electricity is installed for night lighting. Each cell is equipped with two bunks, a one-piece vitreous ware toilet and lavatory, operated by push buttons.

It was announced some time ago that the village used this as a temporary lockup and a new one could be constructed at some future date. If the present one is continued in use, iron bars should be provided for the two windows which the cells face. The floors of the cells and the room are of cement, no cellar being underneath, thus making the room damp at times.

There were but six arrests during the past six months, all male adults. There were no inmates at the time of inspection. The lockup was very clean, showing good care.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEORGE W. DAVIDS,

Commissioner.

VILLAGE JAIL—PEEKSKILL

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1919. Henry J. Burke, chief of police.

This jail was described in detail in reports of inspection made last year. Conditions in regard to cleanliness and supplying of food to inmates have been improved. The chief of police is now responsible for both and I am pleased to report that the jail was clean throughout and in order. The jail kitchen is not in use but meals are served to inmates from a restaurant.

During the past twelve months only nine persons have been sentenced to the jail, with terms from five to twenty days. As the Westchester County Penitentiary has been turned over to the Federal government for hospital purposes, the number of persons committed to the Peekskill jail under sentence may increase during the coming year.

The number of persons temporarily detained during the above mentioned period was 611, of whom 20 were females and 26 male minors under 16 years of age.

This is a modern jail but the whole interior could be brightened by the use of white enameled or other light colored paint.*

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Chief of police reports that that portion of the jail in use has been painted white.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PELIHAM MANOR

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 10, 1919.

This lockup and police station are located in the village hall which is a two-story stucco building. There are two steel cells in a rear room adjoining the office; the cells are each furnished with bunk, toilet and faucet with the village water. The room has cement floor, steam heat, electric light and gas, and ventilation and sunlight are by means of one window and a ventilator.

The lockup was clean and in good condition.

The number of prisoners during 1918 was 94, of whom 4 were females, 6 juveniles and 10 lodgers. If necessary to detain a woman a matron is employed to care for her, but it is said that females and juveniles are not put in the lockup.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PLEASANTVILLE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 10, 1919.

This lockup is located in the rear portion of the basement of a two-story pressed brick building, rented of private parties and used for municipal purposes. It was found in very good condition except the seat of one of the iron cell toilets was gone. This trouble could be overcome by installing modern vitreous toilets with integral seat and push-button flush. Such toilets are also conducive to better cleanliness and sanitation.*

The officer in charge stated that the number of inmates during the past year would not exceed thirty. A few lodgers are housed.

This lockup is practically fireproof. Light and ventilation seemed satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

*Toilet seat has been repaired.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—PORT CHESTER

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1919. James J. Donovan, chief of police.

The population of Port Chester is upwards of 16,000.

The lockup remains the same as described in former reports of inspection. It occupies quarters on the main floor of a pressed brick building, rented of private parties. There are separate departments for men and women, the former having four steel cells and the latter two cells. There is also a padded cell. Each cell has a one-piece toilet, steel bunk, mattress and blanket. The lavatory is in the corridor.

The lockup was clean, fairly well lighted and ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted by electricity.

The records of the department show that 45 arrests have been made since January 1, 1919. The number of females per year was estimated at about 12; a few juveniles and lodgers are cared for. At the time of inspection two juveniles were detained in the room for women.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—PURCHASE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 10, 1919. Ebenezer Bull, supervisor, Harrison.

This lockup is in the town of Harrison and is of recent construction. The records of the State Commission of Prisons do not show that any plans were ever submitted to and approved by the Commission as the law provides.

This is a rural section, consisting mostly of wealthy estates, and is policed by officers of the town of Harrison. A large new stone building was erected, known as the Community House, and underneath the side veranda is located the lockup and office of the police. The equipment is very good, but the location does not seem satisfactory and is rather contracted.

There are two good steel cells, size 4 feet 4 inches x 7 feet x 7 feet 3 inches high, with round barred fronts. They are undersized, apparently having been made to fit a certain narrow space, and are enclosed on every side with cement except the front. They have steel bunks without bedding.

The cell room has an enclosed toilet of vitreous ware with integral seat, and there are also a lavatory, mirror, and soap dispenser. There is only one small window in the lockup, placed at right angles with the cell fronts, rendering the lockup poorly lighted and ventilated. The front side of the lockup is largely below grade.

It is to be regretted that plans for this lockup were not submitted before starting the work, as doubtless a model lockup could have been provided. All lockups should have ample sunlight and ventilation if they are to be kept sanitary, and the cells should face the windows. The proper place for the toilet facilities is in the cells. If there is no objection it would seem wise to provide police headquarters on the main floor of the building and utilize the whole space of the present quarters for the lockup. The lockup has not been used. The town of Harrison maintains a police patrol automobile, which expedites the disposition of many cases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—RYE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 9, 1919. William H. Balls, chief of police.

This is an excellent lockup with separate departments for men and women, and is said to be adequate for the needs of Rye which has a population of about 6,000.

There are four cells for men, each supplied with toilet facilities and steel bunk without bedding. The department for females has a padded cell and since the last inspection two new regular cells have been added, which are equipped the same as those in the men's room.

The floor is cement and was clean. The whole interior is painted white and sunlight and ventilation are by means of skylights. The lockup is furnished with hot and cold water, shower bath, electric lights, and hot water heat.

The total number of arrests during the past year was 441, but 190 of these were for speed violation. Four were juveniles, and 3 females were detained. About 100 lodgers were housed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—SILVER LAKE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 10, 1919. Ebenezer Bull, supervisor, Harrison.

This is a small place in the suburbs of White Plains. There is a small two-story frame building used as police headquarters and court room, and in the rear part is an old cell constructed entirely of round bars which is said to be occasionally used for very short periods. The room has two windows, electric light, toilet, lavatory, and coal stove. The building is said to be under supervision at all times.

The use of such a lockup as this had better be discouraged as much as possible, or, if needed, it should be modernized.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TARRYTOWN

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1919. William J. Bowles, chief of police.

Police headquarters and the lockup occupy rented quarters on the principal street. The lockup is in two departments, one for men and one for women, and located about 100 feet in the rear of the corporation building. It is nearly fireproof, furnished with toilet facilities outside the cells, and heated with coal stoves. It was clean throughout, showing good care. There are twelve officers and the lockup is said to be under supervision at all times.

The number of arrests last year was 93 males and 6 females. No juveniles are detained in the lockup, but a few lodgers are cared for.

This is a very good lockup, but could be improved by installing modern one-piece toilets and running water in the cells. The cells should be painted a light color instead of black. Larger windows would also be an improvement, as the lockup is not very light.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

VILLAGE LOCKUP—TUCKAHOE

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1919.

This village has a fine municipal building, a two-story and basement brick structure. The lockup is in the basement and consists of a fireproof room with two steel cells, each furnished with steel bunks without bedding. There are a toilet, shower, lavatory, electric light, and steam heat.

The lockup was clean, showing good care; it has both an exterior and interior entrance.

The total number of arrests during the past year was 161, six of whom were females. There is a room which can be used for the detention of women, but the captain in charge stated that they were never held over night.

The building is said to be always under supervision.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—VERPLANCK

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 7, 1919. David S. Murden, supervisor, Peekskill.

This lockup is located in the town hall, a two-story brick building, and has an exterior entrance as well as one connecting with the main portion of the building. There are no changes or improvements to note since the last inspection. Although not modern in arrangement, it was clean and the interior is practically fireproof. The equipment consists of three steel cells, each supplied with bucket in case, two plank bunks with blankets, coal stove, and kerosene lamp. The place has no water system or sewerage.

The officer in charge stated that about 80 to 100 persons were admitted to the lockup during the past year, but they were mostly lodgers. If a woman is detained she is taken to the Peekskill jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

TOWN LOCKUP—WAVERLY

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Inspected April 8, 1919. F. P. Close, supervisor, Tuckahoe.

This lockup and police headquarters are on the first floor of a wooden building. It was found in all respects the same as noted at the time of the last inspection. It is light, dry, and well cared for. It has electric light, toilet facilities, and is heated with an oil stove. It is under the supervision of officers at all times.

The total number of persons arrested during the past year was 200, about 75 of whom were detained in the lockup

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Inspector.

WYOMING COUNTY

VILLAGE LOCKUP—WARSAW

Inspected June 14, 1919. C. O. Gallet, village president; Richard Jones, chief of police.

This is a comparatively new lockup and was fully described in my report of last year. It consists of two rooms, both furnished with outside windows, concrete floor, and electric light. One of the rooms is used for lodgers and has elevated board platforms, and the other room is furnished with a cot bed with mattress. There is also a supply of blankets on hand for use when necessary.

Since the last inspection a new heating plant has been installed in the building, which affords better heat for both rooms. There is also a gas stove in the room used for prisoners. Both rooms were clean.

There were no arrests during the past year. Since January 1st to date of inspection there were 87 lodgers.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. McLAUGHLIN,

Chief Inspector.

STATISTICS

PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1910 TO 1915,
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1916, 1917, 1918 AND 1919.

INSTITUTION	STATE PRISONS									
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Auburn.....	1,539	1,767	1,436	1,445	1,416	1,546	1,472	1,244	1,341	1,224
Clinton.....	1,369	1,275	1,282	1,382	1,430	1,400	1,443	1,227	1,311	1,169
Great Meadow.....	.....	262	507	612	598	916	989	682	522	421
Sing Sing.....	1,722	1,228	1,421	1,281	1,511	1,539	1,582	1,356	1,100	1,153
Total.....	4,630	4,532	4,646	4,720	4,955	5,401	5,436	4,509	4,274	3,967
	REFORMATORIES									
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Eastern New York.....	347	431	451	413	463	376	328	193	223	233
New York State.....	1,112	1,287	1,297	1,293	1,216	1,275	988	741	679	775
"New York City.....	203	304	322	320	398	455	360	....	....	....
Total.....	1,662	2,022	2,070	2,026	2,077	2,110	1,676	934	902	1,008
	REFORMATORIES AND REFUGES FOR WOMEN									
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
**State Farm for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	75	87	30	.....
New York State Reformatory for Women.....	306	359	448	470	426	371	349	405	201	348
Western House of Refuge.....	206	190	206	238	227	224	188	210	329	170
Total.....	511	549	654	708	653	661	612	702	660	518

*Now included with New York City Institutions

**Discontinued.

PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1910 TO 1915,
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1916, 1917, 1918 AND 1919

COUNTY	PENITENTIARIES									
	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Albany.....	228	206	163	197	217	198	166	172	80	84
Erie.....	358	347	524	494	645	767	770	903	369	408
Monroe.....	358	305	319	303	362	335	273	329	108	131
*New York.....	1,038	1,041	1,110	1,135	1,343	1,354	930	....	....	....
Onondaga.....	390	396	382	359	393	374	339	392	144	171
Westchester.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	124	92	....
Total.....	2,372	2,295	2,433	2,488	2,965	3,028	2,478	1,920	793	794
COUNTY JAILS, AND NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS										
Charged with crime and awaiting trial.....	1,406	1,693	1,675	1,704	1,972	1,796	838	1,177	1,321	† 471
Convicted of crime.....	2,650	2,949	3,141	3,128	3,935	4,063	4,514	5,656	3,849	† 498
Detained as witnesses.....	34	43	63	65	78	61	41	54	25	514
Detained as debtors.....	25	33	33	21	43	51	33	25	33	3,187
Total.....	4,115	4,718	4,913	4,918	6,028	5,971	5,423	6,912	5,228	27
										15
									
										17
									
										1,029
										3,700

*NOW INCLUDED IN THE NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

† COUNTY JAILS

† NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
TOTAL PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE
ON SEPTEMBER 30th FOR SEVEN YEARS AND ON
JUNE 30th, 1917, 1918 AND 1919

1910.....	13,280	1915.....	17,171
1911.....	14,116	1916.....	15,342
1912.....	14,791	1917.....	14,977
1913.....	14,861	1918.....	11,767
1914.....	16,678	1919.....	11,016

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACTUAL COMMITMENTS DURING
THE YEARS 1910 TO 1919 INCLUSIVE.

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
State Prisons.....	1,562	1,418	1,760	1,629	1,843	2,094	1,837	1,434	1,570	1,424
State Farm for Women.....	....	....	....	....	....	79	33	26	8	....
New York State Reformatory.....	1,158	1,359	1,245	1,333	1,247	1,226	646	605	688	773
*New York City Reformatory.....	375	514	523	590	745	763	336	...	....	....
Penitentiaries.....	11,837	12,840	11,344	13,284	18,467	19,173	14,998	15,441	9,138	8,502
State Reformatory & House of Refuge for Women.....	278	303	350	338	357	313	252	340	290	277
County Jails	80,234	86,488	82,073	84,437	95,368	97,462	60,723	111,506	16,722	15,517
**New York City Institutions	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61,016	58,682
Total	95,444	102,922	97,295	101,611	118,027	121,110	78,325	129,352	89,382	85,175

*Now included with New York City Institutions.

**Previous to 1918 were included with county jails.

WOMEN PRISONERS

NUMBER IN CUSTODY JUNE 30, 1919

State Prisons.....	72
State Farm For Women.....	....
Reformatory and House of Refuge.....	518
Penitentiaries.....	84
County Jails.....	76
New York City Institutions.....	433
Total.....	1183

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

State Prisons.....	34
State Farm for Women.....	....
Reformatory and House of Refuge.....	366
Penitentiaries.....	416
County Jails.....	2440
New York City Institutions.....	13,492
Total.....	16,748

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody September 30, 1909, June 30, 1918, and June 30, 1919.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1909.			1918.			1919.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn Prison.....	1,282	119	1,401	1,269	72	1,341	1,152	72	1,224
Clinton Prison.....	1,246	..	1,246	1,311	..	1,311	1,169	..	1,169
Great Meadow Prison.....	1,792	..	1,792	522	..	522	421	..	421
Sing Sing Prison.....	..	..	..	1,100	..	1,100	1,153	..	1,153
State Farm for Women.....	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	..	..
Eastern New York Reformatory.....	427	..	427	223	..	223	233	..	233
New York State Reformatory, Elmira.....	1,344	..	1,344	679	..	679	775	..	775
Western House of Refuge, Albion.....	..	214	214	..	201	201	..	170	170
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.....	..	297	297	..	329	329	..	348	348
Albany County Penitentiary.....	285	12	297	76	4	80	81	3	84
Erie County Penitentiary.....	317	29	346	316	53	369	348	60	408
Monroe County Penitentiary.....	313	29	342	100	8	108	122	9	131
*New York County Penitentiary.....	1,019	87	1,106	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onondaga County Penitentiary.....	317	34	351	131	13	144	159	12	171
Westchester County Penitentiary.....	..	106	106	92	..	92	..	..	..
County Jails.....	1,816	..	1,816	1,089	95	1,184	953	76	1,029
New York City Institutions.....	2,088	741	2,829	3,440	604	4,044	3,267	433	3,700
Total.....	12,246	1,668	13,914	10,348	1,409	11,757	9,833	1,183	11,016

*Now Included With New York City Institutions.

STATE PRISONS

Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1918, and June 30, 1919.

	1918			1919		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,269	72	1,341	1,152	72	1,224
Clinton.....	1,311	..	1,311	1,169	..	1,169
Great Meadow....	523	..	522	421	..	421
Sing Sing.....	1,100	..	1,100	1,153	..	1,153
Total.....	4,202	72	4,274	3,895	72	3,967

Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged during the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

	Received			Discharged		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	509	34	543	626	34	660
Clinton.....	599	..	599	741	..	741
Great Meadow....	386	..	386	487	..	487
Sing Sing.....	1,073	..	1,073	1,020	..	1,020
Total.....	2,567	34	2,601	2,874	34	2,908

Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals during the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	11	1	12
Clinton.....	26	..	26
Great Meadow.....	4	..	4
Sing Sing.....	4	..	4
Total.....	45	1	46

Number of Prisoners who died during the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	4	..	4
Clinton.....	27	..	27
Great Meadow.....	1	..	1
Sing Sing.....	5	..	5
Total.....	37	..	37

Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at any one time during the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,302	72	1,374
Clinton.....	1,311	..	1,311
Great Meadow.....	586	..	586
Sing Sing.....	1,193	..	1,193
Total.....	4,392	72	4,464

Least Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,049	56	1,105
Clinton.....	1,126	..	1,126
Great Meadow.....	404	..	404
Sing Sing.....	1,015	..	1,015
Total.....	3,594	56	3,650

**Average daily Number of Prisoners in Custody during the Year
Ending June 30, 1919.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,131	63	1,194
Clinton.....	1,195	..	1,195
Great Meadow.....	491	..	491
Sing Sing.....	1,185	..	1,185
Total.....	4,002	63	4,065

Number of Prisoners Paroled during the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	165	24	189
Clinton.....	183	..	183
Great Meadow.....	276	..	276
Sing Sing.....	262	..	262
Total.....	886	24	910

**Number of Prisoners Returned for Violation of Parole during the Year
Ending June 30, 1919.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	12	1	13
Clinton.....	5	..	5
Great Meadow.....	5	..	5
Sing Sing.....	31	..	31
Total.....	53	1	54

Number of Prisoners on Parole, but not Discharged on June 30, 1919.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	195	26	221
Clinton.....	168	..	168
Great Meadow.....	322	..	322
Sing Sing.....	250	..	250
Total.....	935	26	961

Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Life Imprisonment in Custody June 30, 1919.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	13	1	14
Clinton.....	114	--	114
Great Meadow.....	9	--	9
Sing Sing.....	106	--	106
Total.....	242	1	243

Number of Prisoners Electrocutted during the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

	Male	Female	Total
Sing Sing.....	6	..	6
Total.....	6	..	6

Cell Capacity of Institutions — Number of Cells (all single).

Auburn (men's prison).....	1,282
Auburn (women's prison).....	128
Clinton.....	1,200
Great Meadow.....	1,168
* Sing Sing.....	882
Total.....	4,660

• Dormitory 205 additional capacity.

Wingdale Prison Site 100 Prisoners.

SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919, WERE CONVICTED.

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S.Sing			Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Abandonment .. .. .	..	..	..	1	5	6	..
Abandonment and assault .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Abandoning child	10	..	..	..	..	10	..
Abduction and attempts	2	2	3	2	7	14	2
Abortion and attempts .. .. .	..	2	..	..	1	1	2
Accessory to felony .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Aiding prisoner to escape .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Arson, second degree .. .. .	..	..	3	1	5	9	..
Arson second and third degree .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Arson, third degree	3	..	4	2	2	11	..
Assault, first degree and attempts	11	1	12	10	10	43	1
Assault, 1st degree, second offense .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Assault, second degree and attempts	41	3	35	50	107	233	3
Assault, second degree, second offense .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..	6	..
Assault, third degree	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Attempt, grand larceny, 1st deg. assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1st deg. and robbery, 1st degree	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Attempt rape, 1st and 2nd degree	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Attempt, sodomy and assault	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bigamy	6	..	4	6	24	40	..
Bigamy and grand larceny, 2nd degree .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bigamy and perjury .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Blackmail	1	..	2	..	..	3	..
Blackmail and assault .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Bribery and bringing stolen property	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
into state .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary and attempts .. .. .	..	..	6	..	..	6	..
Burglary, grand larceny and receiving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
stolen property	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Burglary and grand larceny, 1st degree	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Burglary and grand larceny, 2nd degree	14	..	..	..	..	14	..
Burglary, 1st degree and attempts	2	..	..	1	2	5	..
Burglary, 1st degree, second offense .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Burglary, 1st degree and assault 2nd deg	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Burglary, 1st degree and grand larceny,	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
1st degree .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Burglary, 2nd degree and attempts	4	..	4	6	12	26	..
Burglary, 2nd degree, 2nd offense .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Burglary, 2nd degree and 3rd degree .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Burglary, 2nd degree and grand larceny .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and attempts	81	3	104	61	180	426	3
Burglary, 3rd degree, second offense .. .. .	..	..	22	..	..	22	..
Burglary, 3rd deg., assault 2nd deg. and	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
grand larceny 2nd degree .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and grand larceny	..	..	..	2	10	12	..
2nd degree .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary, 3rd degree, grand larceny 2nd	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
deg. and receiving stolen property .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and escape .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and grand larceny.	..	..	2	..	2	4	..
1st degree .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and grand larceny.	..	..	21	..	..	21	..
2nd degree .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary, 3rd degree, grand larceny 2nd	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
degree, second offense .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary, 3rd degree grand larceny, 2nd	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
degree and escape .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and petit larceny .. .. .	..	..	10	4	..	14	..
Burglary, 3rd degree, petit larceny and	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
receiving stolen property .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and perjury .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Burglary, 3rd deg. and unlawful entry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Carrying concealed weapons	1	..	15	2	6	24	..
Carrying concealed weapons, after con-	..	..	3	4	..	7	..
viction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carrying concealed weapons when not	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
a citizen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18	31	..
Carrying dangerous weapons	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Common gambler .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Compulsory prostitution	3	1	1	3	6	13	1
Escaping from prison or jail	3	..	..	1	..	4	..
Extortion and attempts .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
False registration .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Forgery, first degree	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Forgery, 2nd degree and attempts	10	..	10	4	20	44	..
Forgery, 2nd deg., grand lar'y 2nd deg.	..	..	..	..	2	2	..

Showing Crimes for Which, etc, (Continued)

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S.Sing				Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F	
Forgery, 3rd degree.....	1	..	..	2	6	9	..	
Grand larceny 1st degree.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Grand larceny and receiving stolen property.....	26	..	..	10	..	10	..	
Grand larceny, 1st degree and attempts.....	26	4	35	16	67	144	4	
Grand larceny, 1st degree, 2nd offense..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	
Grand larceny 1st deg. and possessing narcotics.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Grand larceny, 1st deg. and receiving stolen property.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and attempts.....	71	7	68	66	208	413	7	
Grand larceny, 2nd degree after conviction for felony.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Grand larceny, 2nd offense.....	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	
Grand larceny 2nd degree and injuring property.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and escaping from prison.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Grand larceny, 2nd degree and receiving stolen property.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Grand larceny, 3rd degree and attempts.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Incest.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	
Injuring property.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	
Maiming.....	..	..	2	..	2	4	..	
Manslaughter, 1st degree.....	28	1	36	27	52	143	1	
Manslaughter, 2nd degree and attempts.....	5	5	8	2	22	37	5	
Murder, 1st degree and attempts.....	1	..	2	..	15	24	..	
Murder, 2nd degree and attempts.....	17	2	8	6	22	56	2	
Perjury.....	3	..	1	2	3	9	..	
Perjury after three times felony.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Placing explosive near building.....	1	..	1	1	1	4	..	
Possessing bludgeon.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Possessing burglar tools.....	..	..	..	3	7	10	..	
Possessing narcotics.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Procuring girls for prostitution.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Prostitution.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Rape after previous conviction of felony.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Rape, 1st degree and attempts.....	2	..	10	5	1	18	..	
Rape, 1st degree and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	
Rape, 1st degree and 2nd degree.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Rape, 2nd degree and attempts.....	15	..	9	9	21	54	..	
Rape, 2nd degree, 2nd offense.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Rape, 2nd degree and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Rape and incest.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Receiving stolen property.....	16	2	12	..	30	57	2	
Robbery after felony.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Robbery, grand larceny 1st degree and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Robbery, 1st degree and attempts.....	47	..	62	88	55	202	..	
Robbery, 1st degree, 2nd offense.....	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	
Robbery, 1st degree, and assault 1st degree.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Robbery, 1st degree and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Robbery, and grand larceny 1st degree.....	15	..	..	..	13	28	..	
Robbery, 1st degree and grand larceny 2nd degree.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Robbery, 1st degree, grand larceny 2nd and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	
Robbery, 2nd degree and attempts.....	15	..	4	6	42	67	..	
Robbery, 2nd deg. and assault 1st deg.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Robbery, 3rd degree and attempts.....	18	..	21	10	35	84	..	
Seduction.....	1	..	..	..	3	4	..	
Selling drugs illegally.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	
Sodomy and attempts.....	5	..	10	3	6	24	..	
Sodomy and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Taking unlawful fee.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Violating penal laws.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	
Total.....	509	34	599	386	1,073	2,567	34	

SHOWING TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.	S. Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	F
1 year.....	9	..	5	1	15	30	..	..
1 year and 1 month.....	2	..	..	1	5	8	..	..
1 year and 2 months.....	..	..	6	..	4	10	..	..
1 year and 3 months.....	2	..	..	1	3	6	..	..
1 year and 4 months.....	3	..	..	..	2	5	..	..
1 year and 5 months.....	1	..	1	..	5	7	..	..
1 year and 6 months.....	5	..	2	4	9	20	..	..
1 year and 7 months.....	2	..	1	1	3	7	..	..
1 year and 8 months.....	4	..	4	..	3	11	..	..
1 year and 9 months.....	1	..	1	1	2	5	..	..
1 year and 10 months.....	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..
1 year and 11 months.....	2	..	..	1	1	4	..	..
2 years.....	4	..	8	7	19	38	..	..
2 years and 1 month.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..
2 years and 2 months.....	5	..	2	..	3	10	..	..
2 years and 3 months.....	2	..	3	2	6	13	..	..
2 years and 4 months.....	3	1	5	2	5	15	1	..
2 years and 5 months.....	1	..	1	..	5	7	..	..
2 years and 6 months.....	20	2	51	12	52	135	2	..
2 years and 7 months.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
2 years and 8 months.....	1	..	2	1	2	6	..	..
2 years and 9 months.....	1	..	3	1	3	8	..	..
2 years and 10 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2 years and 11 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
3 years.....	5	..	10	13	15	43	..	..
3 years and 1 month.....	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	..
3 years and 2 months.....	1	..	2	1	2	6	..	..
3 years and 3 months.....	1	..	2	2	2	7	..	..
3 years and 4 months.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
3 years and 5 months.....	3	..	3	1	3	10	..	..
3 years and 6 months.....	4	1	13	8	17	42	1	..
3 years and 7 months.....	1	..	1	..	3	5	..	..
3 years and 8 months.....	3	..	2	4	4	13	..	..
3 years and 10 months.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
4 years.....	7	..	46	7	24	84	..	..
4 years and 1 month.....	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..
4 years and 2 months.....	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..
4 years and 3 months.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
4 years and 4 months.....	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..
4 years and 5 months.....	2	..	1	..	1	4	..	..
4 years and 6 months.....	6	..	15	9	17	47	..	..
4 years and 7 months.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
4 years and 8 months.....	..	..	3	..	3	6	..	..
4 years and 9 months.....	..	..	1	1	3	5	..	..
4 years and 10 months.....	2	..	2	1	8	13	..	..
4 years and 11 months.....	2	..	3	..	..	5	..	..
5 years.....	24	1	70	21	59	174	1	..
5 years and 1 month.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
5 years and 2 months.....	2	..	2	..	2	6	..	..
5 years and 3 months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
5 years and 4 months.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
5 years and 5 months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
5 years and 6 months.....	3	..	3	4	2	12	..	..
5 years and 10 months.....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..
5 years and 11 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6 years.....	3	..	11	1	8	23	..	..
6 years and 1 month.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
6 years and 2 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
6 years and 3 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
6 years and 4 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6 years and 5 months.....	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..
6 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
6 years and 8 months.....	1	..	1	1	3	6	..	..
6 years and 10 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
6 years and 11 months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
6 years.....	5	..	1	5	5	16	..	..
7 years.....	..	..	5	..	2	7	..	..
7 years and 3 months.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
7 years and 4 months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
7 years and 5 months.....	1	..	1	..	5	7	..	..
7 years and 6 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
7 years and 10 months.....	..	..	1	6	8	10	..	..
7 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
8 years and 1 month.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..

Showing Terms of Sentences, etc., (Continued)

	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.	S. Sing.	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	F
8 years and 3 months .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
8 years and 6 months.....	2	..	3	..	..	5	..	..
8 years and 8 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
8 years and 9 months.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
8 years and 10 months.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
9 years.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
9 years and 3 months.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
9 years and 4 months.....	..	..	2	..	2	4	..	..
9 years and 5 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
9 years and 6 months.....	1	..	5	1	4	11	..	..
9 years and 8 months.....	..	..	1	2	..	3	..	..
9 years and 9 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
9 years and 10 months.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
10 years.....	9	..	17	4	16	46	..	..
10 years and 3 months.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
10 years and 4 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10 years and 6 months.....	2	..	2	..	1	5	..	..
10 years and 7 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
10 years and 10 months.....	1	..	1	1	1	4	..	..
11 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
12 years.....	1	..	1	2	..	4	..	..
12 years and 4 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
12 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
12 years and 9 months.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
14 years.....	..	..	2	..	4	6	..	..
14 years and 9 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
15 years.....	2	1	3	..	9	14	1	..
15 years and 2 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
15 years and 6 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
16 years.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
17 years.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
18 years.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
18 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
19 years.....	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..
19 years and 6 months.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	..
19 years and 7 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
20 years.....	2	..	3	..	8	13	..	..
23 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
24 years and 6 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
25 years.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
26 years.....	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
27 years.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
38 years.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
39 years.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
40 years.....	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..
Indeterminate sentences.....	323	27	225	237	627	1412	27	..
Life.....	1	..	3	6	1	11	..	..
Death.....	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	..
Total	509	34	599	386	1073	2567	84	..

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE THREE HUNDRED AND
TWENTY-THREE MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON
INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
1....	1 ..	to 1 1	1....	2 ..	to 6 ..	1....	6 ..	20 ..
2....	1 ..	1 6	1....	2 ..	6 6	1....	6 2	11 3
1....	1 ..	1 7	1....	2 2	5 ..	1....	6 3	12 6
3....	1 ..	1 8	1....	2 3	3 4	1....	7 ..	10 ..
1....	1 ..	1 9	2....	2 3	4 6	1....	7 ..	14 5
3....	1 ..	1 11	1....	2 4	3 4	1....	7 ..	14 6
8....	1 ..	2 ..	1....	2 4	3 5	1....	7 ..	15 6
1....	1 ..	2 4	1....	2 4	4 4	1....	7 6	14 6
6....	1 ..	2 6	1....	2 5	2 7	3....	7 6	15 ..
1....	1 ..	2 10	1....	2 6	4 ..	1....	8 ..	16 ..
3....	1 ..	2 11	12....	2 6	4 6	1....	8 ..	16 1
4....	1 ..	3 ..	1....	2 6	4 7	1....	8 2	16 4
1....	1 ..	3 7	3....	2 6	4 8	1....	8 3	16 6
1....	1 ..	3 8	2....	2 6	4 10	1....	9 ..	19 6
1....	1 ..	3 10	1....	2 6	4 11	1....	9 6	12 6
1....	1 ..	4 6	12....	2 6	5 ..	2....	10 ..	14 ..
1....	1 ..	4 8	1....	3 ..	5 3	5....	10 ..	15 ..
1....	1 ..	5 ..	1....	3 ..	5 6	2....	10 ..	15 3
1....	1 ..	6 ..	3....	3 ..	6 ..	1....	10 ..	19 4
1....	1 1	1 2	1....	3 ..	6 3	11....	10 ..	19 6
1....	1 1	2 2	4....	3 ..	10 ..	1....	10 ..	19 7
1....	1 2	2 3	1....	3 2	5 6	1....	10 ..	19 8
2....	1 2	2 4	3....	3 3	6 6	1....	10 ..	19 10
1....	1 3	1 8	1....	3 6	7 ..	7....	10 ..	20 ..
3....	1 3	2 6	3....	3 6	7 6	17....	20 ..	to life
2....	1 3	3 6	2....	3 6	8 6			
2....	1 4	2 4	1....	3 9	9 9			
3....	1 4	2 5	1....	4 ..	5 ..			
1....	1 4	2 7	1....	4 ..	6 ..			
1....	1 4	3 ..	2....	4 ..	6 6			
1....	1 4	4 6	1....	4 ..	7 3			
1....	1 5	2 ..	2....	4 ..	7 6			
2....	1 5	2 2	4....	4 ..	8 ..			
1....	1 6	2 ..	3....	4 ..	8 6			
3....	1 6	2 6	2....	4 ..	10 ..			
1....	1 6	2 7	1....	4 3	8 6			
5....	1 6	3 ..	1....	4 3	10 ..			
1....	1 6	3 1	1....	4 4	8 8			
2....	1 6	3 6	1....	4 6	8 6			
1....	1 6	3 9	1....	4 6	8 7			
1....	1 6	4 6	1....	4 6	9 6			
1....	1 8	3 6	1....	5 ..	5 5			
1....	1 9	3 ..	4....	5 ..	9 5			
1....	2 ..	2 6	8....	5 ..	9 6			
7....	2 ..	3 ..	18....	5 ..	10 ..			
2....	2 ..	3 4	2....	5 ..	10 2			
1....	2 ..	3 5	1....	5 ..	10 3			
4....	2 ..	3 6	3....	5 ..	10 6			
4....	2 ..	3 8	1....	5 ..	15 6			
8....	2 ..	4 ..	1....	5 ..	20 ..			
1....	2 ..	4 4	1....	5 3	8 6			
10....	2 ..	4 6	3....	5 3	10 6			
1....	2 ..	4 10	1....	5 6	10 8			
6....	2 ..	5 ..	2....	6 ..	12 ..			

Total Indeterminate
Sentences.....323

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE TWENTY-SEVEN FEMALE
PRISONERS ADMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETERMINATE
SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
1....	1 ..	to 1 3	1....	1 9	to 3 ..	3....	2 6	to 5 ..	3....	5 ..	to 10 ..
1....	1 ..	1 6	1....	1 9	4 6	1....	3 ..	10 ..	2....	20 ..	life
1....	1 ..	2 3	1....	2 ..	2 6	1....	3 2	6 4			
1....	1 3	2 6	1....	2 ..	3 ..	1....	3 6	12 ..			
2....	1 6	2 7	1....	2 ..	3 6	1....	4 6	13 7			
1....	1 6	3 ..	2....	2 ..	5 ..	1....	5 ..	9 6			

Total Indeterminate Sentences.....27

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND
 TWENTY-FIVE MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO CLINTON PRISON
 ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR
 ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
1....	1 ..	to 1 6	1....	2 4	to 6 ..	3....	5 ..	to 9 6	1....	1 ..	to 1 6			
1....	1 ..	1 7	2....	2 6	3 4	12....	5 ..	10 ..						
2....	1 ..	2 6	5....	2 6	3 6	1....	5 ..	10 6	1....	2 ..	to 4 2			
1....	1 ..	2 8	1....	2 6	4 2	1....	5 ..	12 ..						
1....	1 ..	2 11	3....	2 6	4 3	1....	5 1	5 5	1....	2 ..	to 5 ..			
1....	1 ..	3 ..	19....	2 6	4 6	1....	5 6	10 6						
1....	1 ..	4 ..	1....	2 6	4 7	1....	5 6	10 8	1....	4 6	to 10 ..			
2....	1 1	2 2	16....	2 6	5 ..	1....	6 ..	12 ..						
1....	1 2	3 ..	2....	2 6	5 6	1....	6 ..	12 6	1....	7 6	15 ..			
1....	1 2	3 2	1....	2 6	7 8	1....	6 ..	14 3						
1....	1 2	3 6	1....	2 7	6 ..	1....	6 6	9 6	1....	20 ..	to life			
2....	1 2	4 ..	2....	3 ..	6 ..	1....	6 6	10 ..						
1....	1 2	5 ..	1....	3 ..	6 4	1....	6 6	13 2						
1....	1 3	2 3	1....	3 ..	7 3	1....	7 ..	10 3						
1....	1 3	2 4	1....	3 ..	7 4	1....	7 ..	14 ..						
6....	1 3	2 6	1....	3 ..	15 ..	1....	7 ..	19 6						
1....	1 3	3 6	2....	3 2	6 2	1....	7 ..	14 3						
1....	1 5	2 2	1....	3 3	4 6	1....	7 ..	15 ..						
1....	1 5	3 ..	2....	3 3	6 6	3....	7 1	15 ..						
1....	1 6	2 ..	1....	3 4	6 4	1....	7 3	14 6						
1....	1 6	2 3	2....	3 5	6 ..	3....	7 6	14 6						
1....	1 6	2 4	1....	3 6	5 ..	3....	7 6	15 ..						
5....	1 6	2 6	1....	3 6	6 6	1....	8 ..	15 5						
1....	1 6	2 8	2....	3 6	7 ..	1....	8 ..	16 ..						
1....	1 6	3 ..	1....	3 6	12 6	1....	8 3	16 ..						
2....	1 6	3 6	1....	3 8	7 5	1....	9 ..	14 6						
1....	1 6	4 6	1....	3 10	8 ..	1....	9 ..	20 ..						
1....	1 7	3 6	1....	4 ..	6 6	1....	9 10	19 10						
1....	1 8	5 ..	1....	4 ..	7 6	1....	10 ..	17 6						
1....	1 10	3 9	1....	4 ..	8 1	1....	10 ..	19 6						
8....	2 4	4 ..	2....	4 2	8 2	1....	10 ..	19 11						
1....	2 ..	4 2	1....	4 3	8 3	13....	10 ..	20 ..						
2....	2 ..	4 6	1....	4 6	8 7	1....	10 ..	25 ..						
1....	2 ..	5 5	1....	5 ..	7 6	1....	11 ..	16 ..						
5....	2 3	4 6	1....	5 ..	8 ..	15....	20 ..	to life						
1....	2 4	5 10	1....	5 ..	9 ..									

Total Indeterminate Sentences.....225

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND
THIRTY-SEVEN MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO GREAT MEADOW
PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
1....	1 ..	to 1 6	1....	2 2	to 3 2	1....	4 ..	to 10 ..
1....	1 ..	1 8	1....	2 2	3 4	1....	4 6	6 5
1....	1 ..	1 10	1....	2 3	3 4	1....	4 6	7 7
6....	1 ..	2 ..	2....	2 3	4 6	1....	4 6	9 6
2....	1 ..	2 4	1....	2 3	5 ..	1....	4 6	9 8
1....	1 ..	2 5	1....	2 4	3 5	1....	4 9	9 8
6....	1 ..	2 6	1....	2 4	4 8	1....	5 ..	6 6
1....	1 ..	3 8	1....	2 5	4 5	2....	5 ..	7 6
1....	1 ..	4 6	1....	2 5	4 10	5....	5 ..	9 6
2....	1 ..	5 ..	1....	2 5	4 11	8....	5 ..	10 ..
1....	1 3	2 3	1....	2 6	3 ..	1....	5 ..	10 2
3....	1 3	2 6	3....	2 6	3 6	1....	5 ..	15 ..
1....	1 4	2 4	2....	2 6	3 7	1....	6 ..	10 6
1....	1 4	5 ..	1....	2 6	3 10	2....	6 ..	12 ..
1....	1 6	2 9	1....	2 6	4 ..	1....	6 ..	14 6
1....	1 6	2 ..	1....	2 6	4 5	1....	6 ..	15 6
1....	1 6	2 4	13....	2 6	4 6	1....	6 ..	10 ..
1....	1 6	2 5	1....	2 6	4 8	1....	6 3	12 6
2....	1 6	2 6	1....	2 6	4 10	1....	6 ..	19 6
1....	1 6	3 ..	1....	2 6	4 11	1....	6 6	10 6
1....	1 9	3 ..	36....	2 6	5 ..	1....	7 ..	20 ..
1....	1 3	3 ..	1....	2 6	5 6	1....	7 3	14 6
1....	1 6	3 6	1....	2 6	6 6	1....	7 5	14 5
1....	1 6	4 ..	1....	2 6	8 6	1....	7 5	15 ..
2....	1 6	4 6	1....	2 7	4 7	1....	7 6	12 6
1....	1 6	4 7	1....	2 8	3 8	1....	7 6	14 6
1....	1 6	5 ..	1....	2 9	5 6	1....	7 6	15 ..
1....	1 8	3 6	1....	2 10	5 10	1....	8 ..	12 ..
1....	1 10	3 10	1....	3 ..	4 ..	1....	8 ..	13 2
1....	2 ..	2 3	1....	3 ..	4 6	1....	8 ..	14 ..
1....	2 ..	2 4	2....	3 ..	5 6	2....	8 3	16 6
1....	2 ..	3 ..	7....	3 ..	6 ..	1....	8 3	19 6
1....	2 ..	3 6	1....	3 ..	9 6	1....	8 6	15 6
1....	2 ..	3 8	1....	3 2	6 4	1....	8 6	16 6
1....	2 ..	3 10	1....	3 3	6 6	1....	9 ..	10 9
11....	2 ..	4 ..	1....	3 4	6 4	1....	9 ..	18 3
1....	2 ..	4 1	1....	3 5	5 ..	1....	9 6	15 6
3....	2 ..	4 6	2....	3 6	6 6	1....	9 6	19 6
1....	2 ..	4 8	2....	3 6	7 ..	1....	9 9	14 4
2....	2 ..	5 ..	1....	3 6	8 6	2....	10 ..	19 6
1....	2 ..	7 ..	1....	3 6	10 ..	1....	10 ..	19 7
1....	2 1	3 ..	2....	4 ..	8 ..	1....	10 ..	19 9
1....	2 1	5 ..	1....	4 ..	8 6	4....	10 ..	20 ..

Total Indeterminate Sentences.....237

243

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
1....	1 ..	to 1 5	8....	1 6	to 3 ..	1....	2 6	to 4 9	2....	5 ..	to 5 5	4....	5 ..	to 5 5
4....	1 ..	1 6	3....	1 6	3 ..	3....	2 6	4 10	4....	5 ..	6 6	1....	5 ..	7 6
1....	1 ..	1 8	1....	1 6	4 ..	2....	2 6	4 11	2....	5 ..	7 6	1....	5 ..	9 5
1....	1 ..	1 9	2....	1 6	4 6	68....	2 6	5 ..	1....	5 ..	9 5	1....	5 ..	9 6
1....	1 ..	1 10	1....	1 6	4 7	1....	2 6	5 10	9....	5 ..	9 6	1....	5 ..	9 8
15....	1 ..	2 ..	2....	1 6	5 ..	1....	2 6	5 ..	1....	5 ..	9 8	42....	5 ..	10 2
1....	1 ..	2 2	1....	1 7	3 6	& \$250. fine			3....	5 ..	10 2	1....	5 ..	10 4
2....	1 ..	2 3	1....	1 8	4 ..	1....	2 6	5 4	1....	5 ..	10 4	1....	5 ..	10 6
1....	1 ..	2 4	1....	1 9	3 6	7....	2 6	5 6	1....	5 ..	12 6	1....	5 ..	13 6
6....	1 ..	2 6	1....	1 10	3 8	2....	2 6	10 ..	2....	5 ..	13 6	1....	5 ..	14 6
1....	1 ..	2 7	1....	1 10	3 10	1....	2 6	15 ..	1....	5 ..	14 6	1....	5 ..	15 ..
1....	1 ..	2 9	1....	1 11	2 11	1....	2 9	5 6	1....	5 ..	15 ..	1....	5 ..	16 ..
2....	1 ..	2 10	1....	2 ..	2 1	1....	2 11	6 ..	1....	5 ..	16 ..	1....	5 ..	17 ..
1....	1 ..	2 11	1....	2 ..	2 6	1....	3 ..	4 6	1....	5 ..	17 ..	1....	5 ..	18 ..
1....	1 ..	2 ..	1....	2 ..	2 8	1....	3 ..	5 2	4....	5 3	10 6	1....	5 3	14 6
& 2 years			4....	2 ..	3 ..	1....	3 ..	5 11	1....	5 6	14 6	1....	5 10	10 ..
1....	1 ..	3 4	7....	2 ..	3 6	8....	3 ..	6 ..	1....	5 10	10 ..	1....	6 ..	8 9
1....	1 ..	3 6	1....	2 ..	3 8	1....	3 ..	6 4	1....	6 ..	8 9	1....	6 ..	9 3
8....	1 ..	4 ..	1....	2 ..	3 10	2....	3 ..	6 6	1....	6 ..	12 ..	1....	6 ..	12 ..
5....	1 ..	4 6	24....	2 ..	4 ..	4....	3 ..	7 ..	1....	6 ..	12 ..	1....	6 ..	12 ..
3....	1 ..	5 ..	1....	2 ..	4 ..	1....	3 ..	7 3	& 6 to 12 years			1....	6 ..	14 6
1....	1 ..	7 ..	& 4 to 6 years			1....	3 ..	7 6	1....	6 ..	20 ..	1....	6 2	11 3
1....	1 ..	7 8	1....	2 ..	4 2	1....	3 ..	9 6	1....	6 2	12 6	1....	7 ..	10 6
1....	1 ..	8 ..	1....	2 ..	4 3	1....	3 ..	10 ..	1....	6 3	10 6	1....	7 ..	15 ..
4....	1 ..	9 6	3....	2 ..	4 6	1....	3 ..	10 6	1....	7 ..	15 ..	1....	7 6	14 ..
4....	1 1	2 2	3....	2 ..	4 8	1....	3 ..	15 ..	1....	7 6	15 ..	1....	7 6	15 ..
1....	1 1	2 3	11....	2 ..	5 ..	6....	3 3	6 6	4....	7 ..	15 ..	& 25 years		
1....	1 1	2 6	1....	2 ..	6 ..	1....	3 6	4 6	1....	7 ..	16 ..	1....	8 ..	16 1
1....	1 2	3 ..	1....	2 1	4 2	3....	2 6	6 6	1....	8 ..	16 1	1....	8 3	16 6
1....	1 2	1 8	1....	2 1	5 ..	5....	3 6	7 ..	1....	8 5	9 10	1....	9 ..	18 ..
7....	1 3	2 4	1....	2 2	4 4	3....	3 6	7 6	5....	8 ..	16 ..	2....	8 ..	16 1
1....	1 3	2 1	1....	2 3	4 2	1....	3 6	9 6	1....	8 3	16 6	1....	8 5	19 10
2....	1 3	3 6	2....	2 3	4 3	2....								

Total Indeterminate Sentences.....	627
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SHOWING THE AGE WHEN CONVICTED OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

Age	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.		S. Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M		M	F
16 years.....	3	..	1	..	3	..	7	..	..	..
17 years.....	6	1	4	1	16	27	1	..	..	1
18 years.....	10	..	6	8	34	58	1	..	..	1
19 years.....	20	2	12	10	48	90	2	..	..	2
20 years.....	30	1	25	19	58	132	1	..	..	1
21 years.....	27	..	36	20	73	156	..	..	..	..
22 years.....	28	2	35	29	71	163	2	..	..	2
23 years.....	27	2	39	31	73	170	2	..	..	2
24 years.....	34	2	39	27	58	158	2	..	..	2
25 years.....	20	3	33	24	54	131	3	..	..	3
26 years.....	31	1	41	16	55	143	1	..	..	1
27 years.....	25	1	37	24	43	129	1	..	..	1
28 years.....	14	..	37	17	37	105	..	..	..	..
29 years.....	19	3	33	16	41	109	3	..	..	3
30 years.....	17	1	27	11	39	94	1	..	..	1
31 years.....	14	1	26	14	31	85	1	..	..	1
32 years.....	16	..	32	15	39	102	..	..	..	..
33 years.....	19	3	12	11	36	78	3	..	..	3
34 years.....	21	..	21	11	44	97	..	..	..	..
35 years.....	16	1	7	8	33	64	1	..	..	1
36 years.....	8	..	13	6	18	45	..	..	..	..
37 years.....	9	1	9	9	16	43	1	..	..	1
38 years.....	12	2	7	6	17	42	2	..	..	2
39 years.....	13	..	6	8	21	48	..	..	..	..
40 years.....	6	1	4	3	15	28	1	..	..	1
41 years.....	6	1	4	5	6	21	1	..	..	1
42 years.....	7	..	7	3	11	28	..	..	..	..
43 years.....	8	..	9	1	12	30	..	..	..	..
44 years.....	5	1	4	2	6	17	1	..	..	1
45 years.....	2	1	3	1	4	10	1	..	..	1
46 years.....	2	..	2	2	9	15	..	..	..	..
47 years.....	6	..	4	3	8	21	..	..	..	..
48 years.....	2	2	2	3	3	11	2	..	..	2
49 years.....	1	..	5	..	4	10	..	..	..	..
50 years.....	1	..	1	1	3	6	..	..	..	..
51 years.....	3	1	1	..	3	7	1	..	..	1
52 years.....	3	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..
53 years.....	4	..	4	3	5	16	..	..	..	..
54 years.....	2	..	3	3	5	13	..	..	..	..
55 years.....	3	..	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	..
56 years.....	3	..	1	2	2	8	..	..	..	..
57 years.....	1	..	2	2	4	9	..	..	..	..
58 years.....	2	..	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	..
59 years.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
60 years.....	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..
61 years.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
62 years.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
63 years.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
64 years.....	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
65 years.....	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..
66 years.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
67 years.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
68 years.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
69 years.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Not given.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	509	34	599	386	1073	2567	34	..	..	..

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Accountants.....	3	..	5	1	9	18	..
Actors.....	..	1	6	2	4	12	1
Agents.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Architect.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Artists.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bakers.....	8	..	5	3	9	25	..
Bankers.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Barbers.....	12	..	21	15	28	76	..
Bartenders.....	3	..	3	4	7	17	..
Bellboys.....	3	..	..	..	1	4	..
Beltmakers.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Billposter.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Blacksmiths.....	6	..	3	2	8	19	..
Boat builders.....	1	..	..	2	..	3	..
Boatmen.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Boiler makers.....	4	..	2	..	4	10	..
Bookbinders.....	..	..	..	1	4	5	..
Book keepers.....	7	..	11	2	18	38	..
Brassworkers.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Bricklayers.....	2	..	..	3	5	10	..
Brokers.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Brushmakers.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Butchers.....	3	..	6	1	13	23	..
Butlers.....	..	..	1	1	1	3	..
Cabinet makers.....	1	..	1	1	1	4	..
Candlemakers.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Candy makers.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Canvasser.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Carpenters.....	10	..	14	12	16	52	..
Cashiers.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Cattleman.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cement worker.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chambermaids.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Chauffeurs.....	23	..	15	15	54	107	..
Cigar makers.....	1	..	..	1	3	5	..
Clerks.....	15	3	31	14	69	129	3
Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc.....	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Coachmen.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Coal passers.....	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
Collar turners.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Contractors.....	1	..	2	..	1	4	..
Cooks.....	16	1	18	11	30	75	1
Coopers.....	1	..	2	..	1	4	..
Coppersmiths.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Coremakers.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cutters.....	..	..	..	2	4	6	..
Dairyman.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Deckhands.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Decorators.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Dentists.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Detectives.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Diamond dealer.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dishwashers.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Domestics.....	..	11	..	..	..	..	11
Drivers.....	10	..	21	15	..	46	..
Dyer.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Electricians.....	4	..	17	7	23	51	..

Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow		Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F		M	M		M	F
Electricians.....	4	..	17	7	23	51	..	..
Elevatormen.....	..	1	6	5	7	18	1	..
Embroiderer.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Engineers.....	3	..	2	..	5	10	..	..
Engravers.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Expressmen.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Farmers.....	26	..	33	16	12	87	..	..
Finishers.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Firemen.....	25	..	13	6	34	78	..	..
Fishermen.....	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
Florists.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Foremen.....	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..
Fruit dealers.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..
Furriers.....	2	..	1	..	3	6	..	..
Garage owner.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Gardeners.....	1	..	2	..	3	6	..	..
Gasfitters.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Glass blowers.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Glass cutter.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Glove makers.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..
Grocers.....	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Harness makers.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Hatters.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Horseshoers.....	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..
Hospital orderlies.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Hostlers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hotel keeper.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Housekeepers.....	..	7	..	..	..	..	7	..
Houseworker.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Inspector.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Insurance agent.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Ironworkers.....	7	..	3	3	6	19	..	..
Janitors.....	..	2	1	..	4	5	2	..
Jewelers.....	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..
Junkmen.....	..	..	1	..	4	5	..	..
Kitchen men.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Knitters.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
Laborers.....	107	..	92	77	125	401	..	..
Lathers.....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..	..
Laundrymen.....	3	..	1	..	6	10	..	..
Laundresses.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Lawyers.....	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Life guards.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
Linemen.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Linotype operator.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Lithographer.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Longshoremen.....	2	..	..	2	22	26	..	..
Lumbermen.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Lunchmen.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Machinists.....	20	..	39	..	..	59	..	..
Managers.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
Manicurists.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Manufacturers.....	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
Marble worker.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Masons.....	..	..	3	1	5	9	..	..
Meat Cutter.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Mechanics.....	1	1	18	25	22	66	..	..
Merchants.....	..	..	4	4	4	12	..	..

Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clin- ton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Messengers.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Metal workers.....	2	..	..	..	1	3	..
Midwives.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Millers.....	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Millhands.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Millwrights.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Miner.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Miscellaneous.....	33	..	..	..	43	76	..
Motormen.....	..	..	..	..	8	3	..
Moulders.....	5	..	3	1	1	10	..
Moving picture operator.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Musicians.....	2	..	4	2	13	21	..
Newsboy.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Newsdealers.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
Newspapermen.....	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
No occupation.....	..	..	..	3	5	8	..
Nurses.....	4	..	3	1	5	13	..
Office boys.....	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Oilers.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..
Operators.....	1	..	..	3	3	7	..
Packers.....	..	..	1	1	4	6	..
Painters.....	12	..	25	8	22	67	..
Paperhangers.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Papermakers.....	..	..	2	2	2	4	..
Pattern maker.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Paver.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Peddlers.....	3	..	1	4	8	16	..
Photographer.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Physicians.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Pipecutters and fitters.....	6	..	..	3	12	21	..
Plasterers.....	..	..	..	1	4	5	..
Plumbers.....	6	..	11	5	28	50	..
Policemen.....	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Polishers.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Porters.....	6	..	15	2	13	36	..
Presser.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Pressmen.....	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
Printers.....	3	..	4	3	14	24	..
Quarrymen.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Railroad men.....	5	..	9	2	7	23	..
Real estate dealers.....	..	..	1	1	2	4	..
Restaurant keepers.....	..	..	..	1	3	4	..
Riggers.....	..	..	..	1	3	4	..
Riveters.....	1	..	..	2	5	8	..
Roofer.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Rubber worker.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sailors.....	9	..	2	2	10	23	..
Salesmen.....	8	..	8	6	20	42	..
Saloon keeper.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Scale tender.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Shipbuilders.....	..	..	..	..	10	10	..
Shoemakers.....	11	..	6	8	11	36	..
Soldiers.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Solicitor.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Spinners.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Stableman.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Stage hands.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Steamfitters.....	5	..	10	1	9	25	..
Steeple jack.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..

Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F				M	F
Stenographers.....	2	..	..	..	3	5	..
Stewards.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Stonecutters.....	2	..	1	1	..	4	..
Superintendent.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Tailors.....	8	..	30	15	52	105	..
Tanner.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Teamsters.....	8	..	13	7	55	83	..
Telegraphers.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Telephone operators.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Typesetters.....	..	..	1	1	1	3	..
Tinsmiths.....	..	..	1	1	2	4	..
Toolmaker.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Toy maker.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Truckmen.....	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
Tutor.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Undertakers.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Upholsterers.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Waiters.....	..	..	11	7	21	39	..
Watchmakers.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
Watchmen.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Weavers.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Woodworkers.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	599	34	599	386	1073	2567	34

**Showing the Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Detained in the Prison to which
They Were Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919**

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M	F				M	F
First time.....	465	32	586	377	898	2276	32
Second time.....	33	1	52	8	152	245	1
Third time.....	9	1	10	1	15	35	1
Fourth time and over..	2	.	1	.	8	11	.
Total.....	509	34	599	386	1073	2567	34

**Showing the Number of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919
Who Have Previously Been Confined in Other Institutions**

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M	F				M	F
Prisons.....	58	.	106	58	387	609	.
Penitentiaries.....	120	6	85	68	.	273	6
Reformatories.....	88	1	94	42	275	499	1
Refuges.....	26	.	38	7	.	71	.
Jails.....	44	1	53	11	.	108	1
Workhouses.....	22	3	35	8	249	314	3
Miscellaneous institutions.....	41	2	.	1	.	42	2
Total.....	399	13	411	195	911	1916	13

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Working Day in Each Month During the Years Ending
June 30, 1918, and June 30, 1919, and the Number Employed on the Same Dates

MONTH	AUBURN						CLINTON				GREAT MEADOW				SING SING			
	1918			1919			1918		1919		1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Number in Custody	Number Employed	Female	Number in Custody	Number Employed	Male	Number in Custody	Number Employed	Male	Number in Custody	Number Employed	Male	Number in Custody	Number Employed	Male	Number in Custody	Number Employed	
July	1,269	1,003	72	1,269	77	1,269	1,283	981	1,311	985	674	662	518	509	1,356	1,275	1,109	1,051
August	1,185	947	65	1,185	71	1,185	1,224	974	1,208	975	735	727	576	561	1,332	1,240	1,128	1,080
September	1,158	927	69	1,157	69	1,097	1,180	937	1,200	977	680	680	530	530	1,348	1,261	1,084	1,051
October	1,102	80	1,025	69	1,137	63	1,080	953	1,210	952	619	610	509	496	1,396	1,305	1,087	1,045
November	1,128	77	1,064	68	1,149	61	1,098	1,033	1,190	944	754	746	464	452	1,124	1,052	1,083	1,028
December	1,138	72	1,074	63	1,152	63	1,089	1,277	1,176	953	760	748	425	888	1,138	1,060	1,139	1,094
January	1,195	71	1,140	61	1,098	59	1,028	1,322	1,040	1,181	932	710	697	553	1,134	1,064	1,022	996
February	1,283	72	1,214	64	1,090	60	1,012	1,331	1,047	1,171	902	682	654	514	494	1,111	1,035	998
March	1,221	70	1,132	61	1,087	62	977	1,293	1,015	1,144	924	609	603	480	455	1,111	1,028	1,110
April	1,223	66	1,040	55	1,133	66	1,023	1,350	1,070	1,217	943	579	574	435	418	1,127	1,041	1,057
May	1,180	69	1,093	59	1,118	66	1,059	1,347	1,029	1,201	928	550	546	438	412	1,118	1,048	1,093
June	1,269	72	1,169	59	1,057	66	981	1,283	1,047	1,171	721	557	545	430	420	1,172	1,104	1,167

**Social Relations of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Married.....	180	19	200	151	413	944	19
Single.....	310	8	382	225	618	1,535	8
Widowed.....	15	7	14	6	30	65	7
Divorced.....	4	..	3	4	12	23	..
Total.....	509	34	599	386	1,073	2,567	34

**Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Collegiate.....	7	1	1	2	23	33	1
Academic.....	11	1	4	2	12	29	1
Common school.....	254	14	505	80	303	1,142	14
Can read and write.....	169	9	38	235	544	986	9
Cannot read or write.....	57	7	51	65	161	334	7
Can read only.....	11	2	..	2	30	43	2
Total.....	509	34	599	386	1,073	2,567	34

**Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Used liquor freely.....	179	5	52	57	68	356	5
Used liquor moderately...	201	10	254	195	532	1,182	10
Did not use liquor.....	129	19	293	134	473	1,029	19
Total.....	509	34	599	386	1,073	2,567	34
Used tobacco.....	461	7	553	368	981	2,363	7
Did not use tobacco.....	48	27	46	18	92	204	27
Total.....	509	34	599	386	1,073	2,567	34

**Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919.**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
White.....	465	24	524	344	986	2,319	24
Negroes.....	44	10	75	41	86	246	10
Mongolian.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Red.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	509	34	599	386	1,073	2,567	34

**Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919.**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
Roman Catholic.....	273	16	327	211	580	1,391	16
Greek Catholic.....	5	..	..	2	14	21	..
Protestant.....	196	15	200	121	272	789	15
Hebrew.....	32	2	66	52	197	347	2
Pagan.....	1	..	..	..	2	3	..
No religious beliefs and miscellaneous.....	2	1	6	8	..	16	1
Total.....	509	34	599	386	1,073	2,567	34

NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

UNITED STATES

	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.	S. Sing.	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	F
Alabama.....	3	..	1	3	4	11	..	..
Arizona.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
Arkansas.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
California.....	2	..	2	1	3	8	..	..
Colorado.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut.....	2	..	1	1	4	8	..	..
Delaware.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
District Columbia.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Florida.....	1	..	4	4	5	14	..	..
Georgia.....	6	..	5	3	9	23	..	..
Illinois.....	4	..	2	1	6	13	..	..
Indiana.....	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1
Iowa.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Kansas.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
Kentucky.....	2	..	2	1	3	8	..	..
Louisiana.....	..	..	1	2	1	4	..	..
Maine.....	2	..	1	..	1	4	..	..
Maryland.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Massachusetts.....	6	..	6	6	10	28	..	..
Michigan.....	2	..	..	2	1	5	..	..
Minnesota.....	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Mississippi.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Missouri.....	2	..	2	2	2	8	..	..
Nebraska.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
New Hampshire.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
New Jersey.....	3	1	4	3	13	23	1	1
New Mexico.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York.....	252	15	318	174	510	1254	15	15
North Carolina.....	3	1	7	2	7	19	1	1
North Dakota.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio.....	2	..	..	2	1	5	..	..
Oklahoma.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..	..
Oregon.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Pennsylvania.....	21	1	11	15	15	62	1	1
Rhode Island.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..
South Carolina.....	4	1	6	4	14	28	1	1
Tennessee.....	4	..	6	1	4	15	..	..
Texas.....	3	..	4	3	8	18	..	..
Vermont.....	2	..	2	1	2	7	..	..
Virginia.....	7	3	10	4	13	34	3	3
Washington.....	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
West Virginia.....	2	..	1	2	2	7	..	..
Wisconsin.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
Total.....	344	23	401	242	653	1640	23	23
TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS								
Alaska.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Porto Rico.....	2	1	..	1	5	8	1	1
Total.....	3	1	..	1	5	9	1	1

FOREIGN BORN

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S.Sing			Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Africa.....	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Argentine Republic.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Algeria.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
Austria.....	15	1	18	9	43	85	1
Barbados.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Belgium.....	2	..	..	1	2	5	..
Bermuda.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bohemia.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Brazil.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Canada.....	9	..	7	4	8	28	..
China.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cuba.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
Denmark.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
East Indies.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
England.....	3	..	9	2	12	26	..
Finland.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
France.....	1	1	1	..	3	5	1
Germany.....	7	1	8	6	33	54	1
Greece.....	1	..	1	1	7	10	..
Holland.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Hungary.....	2	..	1	1	8	12	..
Ireland.....	3	..	4	4	12	24	..
Italy.....	75	4	87	73	139	374	4
Mexico.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Norway.....	..	..	1	1	5	7	..
Poland.....	18	2	2	4	10	34	2
Portugal.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Roumania.....	1	..	8	3	5	12	..
Russia.....	13	1	45	24	88	170	1
Scotland.....	..	..	1	..	3	4	..
Servia.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
South America.....	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
Spain.....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
Sweden.....	1	..	..	1	3	5	..
Switzerland.....	1	..	3	1	3	8	..
Syria.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Turkey.....	2	..	1	..	1	4	..
West Indies.....	3	..	2	2	6	13	..
Total.....	162	10	198	143	415	918	10

NATIVITY-RECAPITULATION

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S.Sing			Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
United States.....	344	23	401	242	653	1640	23
Territories and Possessions.....	3	1	..	1	5	9	1
Foreign Born.....	162	10	198	143	415	918	10
Grand Total.....	509	34	599	386	1072	2567	34

Number of Cases of Insanity Occuring During Each of the Months in the Years
Ending June 30, 1918, and June 30, 1919.

MONTH	AUBURN				CLINTON		GREAT MEADOW		SING SING		TOTAL			
	1918		1919		1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	F	M	F
July .....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
August .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..
September .....	..	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..
October	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	9	..	1	..
November .....	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	2	..
December	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..
January	2	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	2	..	10	..
February .....	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	2	2	..	8	..	7	..
March .....	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
April .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	4	..	1	..
May .....	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	3	..	4	1
June .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	11	..	11	1	17	26	3	3	10	4	41	..	44	1

Showing the Number of Actual Commitments During the Ten Years
Ending June 30, 1919.

YEAR	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female				Male	Female
1910	335	50	155	..	1,022	1,512	50
1911	315	50	139	..	914	1,368	50
1912	385	39	160	..	1,133	1,678	39
1913	374	35	171	..	1,049	1,594	35
1914	366	37	146	..	1,293 1f	1,805	38
1915	365	56	200	..	1,473	2,038	56
1916	335	26	137	..	839	1,311	26
1917	369	27	126	..	912	1,407	27
1918	389	7	158	..	1,016	1,563	7
1919	298	83	137	..	956	1,391	33

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919, WERE CONVICTED

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S.Sing			Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Albany.....	1	..	27	27	4	59	..
Allegany.....	3	..	..	..	..	8	..
Bronx.....	11	2	21	13	74	119	2
Broome.....	13	1	2	2	..	17	1
Cattaraugus.....	8	..	1	2	..	11	..
Cayuga.....	11	..	1	3	1	16	..
Chautauqua.....	8	..	1	2	..	11	..
Chemung.....	7	..	..	1	1	9	..
Chenango.....	4	1	..	..	..	4	1
Clinton.....	1	..	2	..	..	3	..
Columbia.....	..	..	4	2	..	6	..
Cortland.....	3	..	..	1	..	4	..
Delaware.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Dutchess.....	2	..	2	4	13	21	..
Erie.....	114	3	18	18	4	154	3
Essex.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Franklin.....	1	..	4	1	..	6	..
Fulton.....	..	..	5	1	..	6	..
Genesee.....	1	1	..	1	..	2	1
Greene.....	..	..	2	2	..	4	..
Hamilton.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	11	..	1	2	..	14	..
Jefferson.....	9	1	..	2	..	11	1
Kings.....	39	3	129	54	217	439	3
Lewis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Livingston.....	3	..	..	..	..	8	..
Madison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monroe.....	16	..	1	3	..	20	..
Montgomery.....	..	..	2	3	2	7	..
Nassau.....	2	1	6	1	16	25	1
New York.....	93	13	245	164	615	1117	13
Niagara.....	13	..	1	3	..	17	..
Oneida.....	27	1	4	8	..	39	1
Onondaga.....	25	2	7	6	..	38	2
Ontario.....	9	1	3	2	..	14	1
Orange.....	2	..	8	3	16	29	..
Orleans.....	4	..	..	1	..	5	..
Oswego.....	8	..	..	2	..	10	..
Otsego.....	5	..	..	..	..	5	..
Putnam.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Queens.....	20	1	18	8	49	95	1
Rensselaer.....	2	..	21	7	1	31	..
Richmond.....	..	..	2	3	6	11	..
Rockland.....	1	..	2	..	4	7	..
St. Lawrence.....	..	..	13	3	..	16	..
Saratoga.....	..	1	4	5	1	10	1
Schenectady.....	..	..	16	2	1	19	..
Schoharie.....	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Schuyler.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca.....	5	..	1	1	..	7	..
Steuben.....	9	..	..	1	..	10	..
Suffolk.....	4	2	2	2	11	19	2
Sullivan.....	..	..	1	2	..	3	..
Tioga.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Tompkins.....	5	..	..	1	..	6	..
Ulster.....	..	..	1	2	1	4	..
Warren.....	..	..	2	1	..	3	..
Washington.....	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Wayne.....	2	..	2	1	..	5	..
Westchester.....	5	..	12	7	85	59	..
Wyoming.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yates.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	509	34	599	386	1073	2567	34

REFORMATORIES

Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1918 and June 30, 1919

	1918	1919
Eastern New York	223	233
New York State	679	775
Total	902	1008

Number of Prisoners Received During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

Eastern New York	211
New York State	874
Total	1,085

Number of Prisoners Discharged During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

Eastern New York	201
New York State	778
Total	979

Number of Prisoners Paroled During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

Eastern New York	178
New York State	547
Total	725

Number of Prisoners Returned for Violation of Parole During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

Eastern New York	29
New York State	76
Total	105

Number of Prisoners on Parole but Not Discharged on June 30, 1919

Eastern New York	75
New York State	673
Total	748

**Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals During the
Year Ending June 30, 1919.**

Eastern New York	5
New York State	6
Total	<u>11</u>

**Number of Prisoners Who Died During the Year Ending
June 30, 1919.**

Eastern New York .....	..
New York State	4
Total	<u>4</u>

**Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the
Year Ending June 30, 1919.**

Eastern New York.....	233
New York State.....	813
Total.....	<u>1,046</u>

**Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at any one Time During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919.**

Eastern New York.....	147
New York State.....	643
Total.....	<u>790</u>

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919.**

Eastern New York.....	186
New York State.....	706
Total	<u>892</u>

Statistics Relative to Federal Prisoners

	No. received during the year	No. discharged during the year	No. in custody June 30, 1919
Eastern New York .....	..	..	..
New York State	23	17	27
Total	<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>27</u>

Capacity of Institutions—Number of Cells

	Single	Double	Triple	Total
Eastern New York.....	496	..	..	496
New York State	1,272	136	36	1,444
Total	<u>1,768</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>1,940</u>

SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1919, WERE CONVICTED

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Abandonment.....	..	1	1
Abduction.....	1	2	3
Aiding prisoner to escape.....	..	1	1
Arson, third degree.....	1	1	2
Assault, first degree.....	1	1	2
Assault, second degree.....	15	44	59
Attempt assault, second degree.....	..	9	9
Attempt burglary, second degree.....	..	1	1
Attempt burglary, third degree.....	8	30	38
Attempt forgery, second degree.....	1	3	4
Attempt grand larceny, first degree.....	1	4	5
Attempt grand larceny, second degree.....	19	57	76
Attempt manslaughter, second degree.....	..	1	1
Attempt rape, second degree.....	1	2	3
Attempt rape, second degree, assault 2nd.....	..	1	1
Attempt robbery, first degree.....	4	14	18
Attempt robbery, first degree, assault 2nd.....	..	2	2
Attempt robbery, second degree.....	2	2	4
Attempt robbery, third degree.....	2	1	3
Bigamy.....	..	3	3
Bringing stolen property into State.....	..	1	1
Burglary, first degree.....	..	2	2
Burglary, second degree.....	3	3	6
Burglary, third degree.....	63	159	222
Burglary, first degree and grand larceny 1st....	..	2	2
Burglary, second degree and petit larceny.....	..	1	1
Burglary third degree and grand larceny, 1st..	..	8	8
Burglary, third degree, grand larceny and receiving stolen property.....	..	2	2
Burglary third degree, grand larceny 2nd.....	..	19	19
Burglary third degree, grand larceny 2nd. and receiving stolen property.....	..	7	7
Burglary third degree, petit larceny and receiving stolen property.....	..	29	29
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	6	9
Compulsory prostitution.....	1	1	2
Embezzlement.....	..	1	1
Forgery second degree.....	3	9	12
Forgery, third degree.....	19	1	20
Grand larceny, first degree.....	1	47	48
Grand larceny, second degree.....	34	146	180
Illegally sentenced.....	..	2	2
Injured railroad property.....	1	..	1
Manslaughter, first degree.....	1	7	8
Manslaughter, second degree.....	2	8	10
Petit larceny, second offence.....	..	2	2
Poisoning.....	..	1	1
Possessing burglars' tools.....	1	1	2
Possessing explosive substances.....	..	1	1
Rape, second degree.....	1	17	18
Rape, second degree, abduction and assault....	..	2	2
Rape, second degree and assault second deg....	..	1	1
Receiving stolen property.....	6	18	24
Receiving stolen property, 2nd. offence.....	..	1	1
Riot.....	..	2	2
Robbery, first degree.....	10	31	41
Robbery, first degree, grand larceny first degree and assault 2nd. degree.....	..	3	3
Robbery, first degree, grand larceny second degree and assault second degree.....	..	1	1
Robbery, second degree.....	..	7	7
Robbery, third degree.....	8	14	22
Robbery, third degree and petit larceny.....	..	1	1
Sodomy.....	2	2	4
Violation highway law.....	1	3	4
Violation United States postal laws.....	..	2	2
Violation United States statutes.....	..	20	20
Total.....	211	778	989

**Showing the Determinate Sentences of Prisoners Admitted to the New York
State Reformatory During the Year Ending June 30, 1919**

One year.....	2
One year and one day.....	4
One year and twenty days.....	2
One year and one month.....	2
One year and six months.....	3
One year and eleven months.....	1
Two years.....	5
Two years and three months.....	1
Three years.....	1
Three years and six months.....	1
Five years.....	1
Total	23

**Maximum Terms of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending
June 30, 1919, Under Indeterminate Sentences.**

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Illegally sentenced and returned to court.....	..	2	2
One year.....	..	1	1
Two years	1	5	6
Two years and six months	27	91	118
Four years.....	..	1	1
Five years	129	446	575
Seven years	5	7	12
Seven years and six months.....	2	3	5
Ten years	30	120	150
Fifteen years	2	18	20
Twenty years.....	15	56	71
Total	211	750	961

SHOWING AGE WHEN CONVICTED OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
16 years.....	1	58	59
17 years.....	5	104	109
18 years.....	10	125	135
19 years.....	21	136	157
20 years.....	22	117	139
21 years.....	21	66	87
22 years.....	19	39	58
23 years.....	17	30	47
24 years.....	12	25	37
25 years.....	24	21	45
26 years.....	18	18	36
27 years.....	14	9	23
28 years.....	9	11	20
29 years.....	9	8	17
30 years.....	4	6	10
31 years.....	2	..	2
32 years.....	1	..	1
35 years.....	1	..	1
36 years.....	1	..	1
Total.....	211	778	984

SHOWING THE PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Agents.....	1	..	1
Bakers.....	3	7	10
Barbers.....	7	6	13
Bartenders.....	1	2	3
Bellboys.....	4	..	4
Blacksmiths.....	1	1	2
Boilermakers.....	1	3	4
Bookbinders.....	..	2	2
Bookkeepers.....	..	3	3
Bricklayers.....	2	4	6
Butchers.....	..	1	1
Carpenters.....	..	10	10
Cartoonist.....	1	..	1
Cattlemen.....	1	..	1
Chauffeurs.....	9	44	53
Clerks.....	11	90	101
Coal passers.....	1	..	1
Compositors.....	..	1	1
Cooks.....	7	20	27
Drivers.....	19	69	88
Electricians.....	2	13	15
Elevators.....	2	..	2
Engineers.....	1	1	2
Errand boys.....	..	15	15
Farmers.....	9	34	43
Firemen.....	11	27	38
Glass workers.....	..	2	2
Iron workers.....	..	4	4
Jewelers.....	1	..	1
Junkmen.....	1	..	1
Kitchenmen.....	1	..	1
Laborers.....	49	241	290
Laundrymen.....	2	..	2
Leather workers.....	1	..	1
Linemen.....	1	..	1
Longshoremen.....	3	2	5
Mechanics.....	7	61	68
Messengers.....	..	1	1
Moulders.....	1	3	4
Musicians.....	..	1	1
Newsboys.....	..	2	2
Newspapermen.....	1	..	1
No occupation.....	2	..	2
Nurses.....	2	5	7
Office boys.....	..	3	3
Packers.....	..	2	2
Painters.....	9	16	25
Paperhangers.....	1	..	1
Papermakers.....	1	..	1
Peddlers.....	1	1	2
Pipecutters and fitters.....	1	..	1
Plasterers.....	..	1	1
Plumbers.....	2	18	20
Porters.....	1	5	6
Potters.....	1	..	1
Pressers.....	1	..	1
Printers.....	2	6	8
Railroad men.....	4	4	8

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Sailors	1	1	2
Salesmen	4	8	12
Shirtmakers	1	..	1
Shoemakers	1	6	7
Steamfitters	4	..	4
Stenographers .....	..	1	1
Stone cutters	1	..	1
Tailors	2	7	9
Tinsmiths .....	..	2	2
Truckmen	2	..	2
Upholsterers	1	1	2
Waiters	3	16	19
Weighmaster	1	..	1
Total	211	773	984

**Showing the Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Detained in the
Institution to Which They Were Admitted During the
Year Ending June 30, 1919**

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
First time.....	208	770	978
Second time.....	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Total.....	211	773	984

**Showing the Number of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending
June 30, 1919, Who Have Previously Been Confined in
Other Institutions**

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Prisons.....	7	10	17
Penitentiaries.....	54	53	107
Reformatories.....	33	47	80
Refuges.....	25	166	191
Jails.....	22	51	73
Workhouses.....	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.....	<u>1</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>1</u>
Total.....	142	327	469

Showing the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the First Day in Each Month During the Year Ending June 30,
1918, and June 30, 1919, and the Number Employed on the Same Dates

MONTH	EASTERN NEW YORK				NEW YORK STATE			
	NUMBER IN CUSTODY		NUMBER EMPLOYED		NUMBER IN CUSTODY		NUMBER EMPLOYED	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
July	193	223	190	215	737	687	705	641
August	203	217	197	210	704	687	669	669
September	196	205	189	197	696	650	669	631
October	189	189	183	182	718	655	688	619
November	206	174	196	171	736	676	713	648
December	192	154	190	150	762	698	732	654
January	215	163	210	162	742	674	711	651
February	206	147	200	140	749	684	714	650
March	229	160	219	154	717	733	673	688
April	212	194	202	186	708	737	670	696
May	194	177	184	172	725	777	689	731
June	209	202	201	191	705	768	674	727

Social Relations of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Married	39	87	126
Single.....	<u>172</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>858</u>
Total.....	211	773	984

Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Collegiate.....	..	64	64
Common school .....	..	203	203
Can read and write.....	195	364	559
Cannot read or write.....	<u>16</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>158</u>
Total.....	211	773	984

Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Used liquor freely.....	59	413	472
Used liquor moderately.....	95	..	95
Did not use liquor.....	<u>57</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>417</u>
Total.....	211	773	984
Used tobacco.....	201	503	704
Did not use tobacco.....	<u>10</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>280</u>
Total.....	211	773	984

Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
White.....	192	713	905
Negroes.....	<u>19</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>79</u>
Total.....	211	773	984

Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

	Eastern N. Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Roman Catholic.....	131	421	552
Protestant	66	257	323
Hebrew.....	14	92	106
Miscellaneous or none.....	<u>..</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total.....	211	773	984

**Showing the Nativity of the Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919**

UNITED STATES

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Alabama	2	1	1
California	1	7	8
Connecticut	1	3	4
Florida	2	3	5
Georgia	1	5	6
Illinois	1	2	3
Indiana	1	1	2
Iowa .....	..	2	2
Kansas	1	..	1
Kentucky .....	..	3	3
Maine .....	..	1	1
Maryland	2	13	15
Massachusetts	1	5	6
Michigan	2	2	4
Mississippi .....	..	2	2
Missouri	1	1	2
Nebraska .....	..	5	5
New Hampshire	9	12	21
New Jersey	183	492	675
New York	1	7	8
North Carolina .....	..	2	2
North Dakota	1	2	3
Ohio	9	20	29
Pennsylvania	4	5	9
South Carolina .....	..	1	1
Tennessee .....	..	3	3
Vermont .....	..	3	3
Virginia	1	4	5
Washington	1	1
Wisconsin
Total	174	619	793

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Porto Rico	3	3
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FOREIGN BORN

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
Austria	1	9	10
Australia	3	3
Canada	2	8	10
Cuba	1	1	2
Denmark .....	..	1	1
England .....	..	9	9
Finland	1	2	3
France .....	..	3	3
Germany	5	2	7
Greece .....	..	2	2
Hungary .....	..	2	2
Ireland	1	2	3
Italy	12	52	64
Norway .....	..	2	2
Nova Scotia .....	..	1	1
Poland .....	..	3	3
Roumania .....	..	3	3
Russia	12	36	48
Spain	1	1	2
Sweden	1	5	6
Switzerland .....	..	1	1
Syria .....	..	1	1
Turkey .....	..	1	1
West Indies .....	..	1	1
Total	37	151	188

RECAPITULATION

	Eastern New York	New York State	Total
United States	174	619	793
Territories and Possessions .....	..	3	3
Foreign Born	37	151	188
Grand Total	211	773	984

**Number of Cases of Insanity Occurring During Each Month in the Years Ending
June 30, 1918, and June 30, 1919**

MONTH	Eastern New York		New York State		Total	
	1918	1919	1918	1919	1918	1919
July.....	..	..	3	..	3	..
August.....	1	1	1	..	2	1
September.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
October.....	..	..	3	1	3	1
November.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
December.....	..	..	4	3	4	3
January.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
February.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
March.....	1	1	..	2	1	3
April.....	..	1	..	..	..	1
May.....	..	2	..	..	..	2
June.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	3	5	11	6	14	11

**Showing the Counties in which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919, Were Convicted**

County	Eastern N Y.	N. Y. State	Total
Albany	5	19	24
Bronx	10	23	33
Broome	5	7	12
Cattaraugus	1	1	2
Cayuga	2	5	7
Chautauqua	1	4	5
Chemung	2	14	16
Chenango	1	3	4
Clinton	1	1	2
Columbia	2	4	6
Cortland	1	2	3
Delaware .....	..	1	1
Dutchess	5	21	26
Erie	25	115	140
Franklin .....	..	3	3
Genesee	1	1	2
Greene .....	..	3	3
Hamilton .....	..	1	1
Herkimer	3	6	9
Jefferson .....	..	5	5
Kings	13	57	70
Lewis	2	4	6
Livingston .....	..	3	3
Madison	6	3	9
Monroe	5	23	33
Montgomery .....	..	1	1
Nassau .....	..	4	4
New York	74	262	336
Niagara	3	8	11
Oneida	6	14	20
Onondaga	9	35	44
Ontario	2	7	9
Orange	3	2	5
Orleans	2	..	2
Oswego	2	1	3
Otsego .....	..	5	5
Putnam .....	..	1	1
Queens	3	21	24
Rensselaer	1	4	5
Richmond	1	8	9
Rockland	1	..	1
St. Lawrence .....	..	5	5
Saratoga .....	..	5	5
Schenectady	1	2	3
Schoharie	1	1	2
Schuyler	1	2	3
Seneca .....	..	1	1
Steuben	3	5	8
Suffolk	1	1	2
Sullivan .....	..	4	4
Tioga .....	..	4	4
Tompkins	1	2	3
Ulster .....	..	4	4
Warren	1	3	4
Westchester	4	27	31
Total	211	773	984

PENITENTIARIES

COUNTY	Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1918			Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1919		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany	76	4	80	81	3	84
Erie	316	52	369	348	60	408
Monroe	100	8	108	122	9	131
Onondaga	131	13	144	159	12	171
Westchester	92	..	92	..	..	..
Total	715	78	793	710	84	794

COUNTY	Number of Prisoners Received During the year ending June 30, 1919			Number of Prisoners Discharged During the year ending June 30, 1919		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany	385	12	397	380	13	392
Erie	6,223	283	6,506	6,191	276	6,467
Monroe	706	46	752	684	45	729
Onondaga	707	75	782	679	76	755
Westchester	105	..	105	197	..	197
Total	8126	416	8542	8131	410	8541

Total Number of Prisoners Who Became Insane During the Year ending June 30, 1919

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany	2	..	2			
Erie	5	..	5			
Monroe . . . . .	..	1	1			
Onondaga	4	..	4			
Westchester . . . . .	..	..	..
Total	11	1	12			

Number of Prisoners Who Died During the Year ending June 30, 1919

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany	2	..	2			
Erie	10	..	10			
Monroe	3	..	3			
Onondaga	1	..	1			
Westchester	1	..	1			
Total	17	..	17			

**Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at any One Time During the
Year ending June 30, 1929**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany	25	7	32
Erie	290	60	350
Monroe	215	19	234
Onondaga	170	27	197
Westchester	94	—	94
Total	1,126	103	1,229

**Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the
Year ending June 30, 1929**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany	57	2	59
Erie	276	20	296
Monroe	68	14	82
Onondaga	107	12	119
Westchester	51	—	51
Total	559	48	607

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the
Year ending June 30, 1929**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany	99	4	103
Erie	305	30	335
Monroe	125	10	135
Onondaga	140	21	161
Westchester	63	—	63
Total	632	73	705

Cell Capacity of Institutions — Number of Cells

COUNTY	Single	Double	Total
Albany	360	—	360
Erie	693	—	693
Monroe	600	—	600
Onondaga	4	306	310
Westchester	263	6	269
Total	1,920	312	2,232

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1910, Were Convicted

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abandoning child	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Abandonment	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Adultery	...	...	15	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	23	12
Assault and battery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Assault, second degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Assault, third degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Attempt assault	22	1	104	2	...	...	15	2	...	...	175	6
Attempt burglary	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Attempt larceny	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Attempt robbery	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Bastardy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Begging	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Breach of peace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Burglary, second degree	4	...	...	...	...	...	20	6	...	...	23	9
Burglary, third degree	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Burglary, third degree and petit larceny	...	...	13	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Carrying concealed weapons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carrying dangerous weapons	2	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	20	1
Creating a disturbance	...	...	...	...	2	...	24	...	...	...	112	...
Cruelty to animals	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Defrauding hotel keeper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Destroying property	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Disorderly acts and language	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Disorderly conduct	10	1	13	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	465	61
Disorderly conduct on public conveyance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Disorderly persons	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	10	...
Drunk and disorderly	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Endangering child's life or health	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Endangering child's morals	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Escaping from custody	...	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Escaping from custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Fighting, second degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Gambling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Grand larceny, first degree	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Grand larceny, first degree and receiving stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Grand larceny, second degree	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Improperly using an officer	2	...	12	1	7	...	4	...	...	...	20	1

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919, Were Convicted—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Violation of Education law.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Excise law.....	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	9	...
" Health law.....	1	...	16	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	20	1
" Motor Vehicle law.....	...	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
" Parole law.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" Penal law.....	7	...	12	4	...	...	7	...	3	...	29	4
" Probation law.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" of U. S. Statutes.....	5	1	12	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	31	1
Walking on railroad tracks.....	...	...	16	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
Total	385	12	6223	283	706	46	707	75	105	...	8126	416

Showing Terms of Sentence of Prisoners Admitted During Year Ending June 30, 1919

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under six months.....	326	9	5841	246	678	41	594	49	87	...	7426	345
Six months and under one year.....	46	3	273	34	105	5	89	26	17	...	630	68
One year and under two years.....	11	...	57	3	20	...	24	...	1	...	113	2
Two years and under three years..	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Indeterminate.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	385	12	6173	283	706	46	707	75	105	...	8076	416

In Erie county 4,275 males and 73 females were sentenced for payment of fines ranging from \$1.00 to \$160.00. These are included in the above table computing one day for each dollar. Fifty male prisoners in this institution were held under either \$300. or \$500. bonds.

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1919.

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
16 years.....	..	..	29	..	5	..	6	..	3	..	43	..
17 years.....	..	..	61	..	10	..	7	2	2	..	80	2
18 years.....	5	..	94	3	10	3	27	..	4	..	140	6
19 years.....	4	..	114	1	17	1	22	2	4	..	161	4
20 years.....	4	..	112	4	15	..	27	1	3	..	161	5
21 years.....	12	1	111	3	24	2	25	7	..	..	172	13
22 years.....	4	..	84	4	8	3	22	5	1	..	119	12
23 years.....	4	1	90	11	9	7	17	2	2	..	122	21
24 years.....	4	..	75	13	11	..	17	3	1	..	108	16
25 years.....	6	..	95	11	12	..	12	1	3	..	128	12
26 years.....	8	..	94	6	8	8	17	3	..	..	127	17
27 years.....	11	..	105	13	14	..	13	4	1	..	144	17
28 years.....	6	..	104	16	15	..	19	2	2	..	146	18
29 years.....	2	..	120	17	11	..	9	1	2	..	144	18
30 years.....	4	1	114	13	10	6	14	2	2	..	144	22
31 years.....	10	..	76	7	14	..	8	..	..	..	108	7
32 years.....	2	1	155	15	23	..	15	2	4	..	199	18
33 years.....	12	1	219	7	26	..	36	3	3	..	296	11
34 years.....	12	1	271	11	18	10	25	6	2	..	328	28
35 years.....	9	1	244	20	19	..	28	3	6	..	306	24
36 years.....	4	1	209	5	11	..	22	3	..	..	246	9
37 years.....	8	..	236	7	20	1	23	4	1	..	288	12
38 years.....	12	..	251	10	20	1	25	3	4	..	312	14
39 years.....	7	..	213	5	18	..	28	5	4	..	270	10
40 years.....	8	1	223	13	22	..	16	1	3	..	272	15
41 years.....	4	1	129	8	13	..	9	1	1	..	156	10
42 years.....	8	..	209	5	25	..	15	1	3	..	260	6
43 years.....	10	..	156	8	19	..	5	..	1	..	191	8
44 years.....	4	..	152	8	19	..	13	3	2	..	190	11
45 years.....	7	..	162	6	20	..	15	1	3	..	207	7
46 years.....	8	..	187	3	18	..	11	..	4	..	228	3
47 years.....	8	..	170	2	24	..	18	..	2	..	222	2
48 years.....	15	..	213	4	15	1	8	1	1	..	252	6
49 years.....	14	..	152	3	17	..	11	..	1	..	195	3
50 years.....	10	2	136	7	12	..	11	1	1	..	170	10
51 years.....	3	..	62	..	8	..	6	..	1	..	80	..
52 years.....	11	..	117	3	9	..	13	1	2	..	152	4
53 years.....	12	..	98	4	16	2	3	..	1	..	130	6
54 years.....	6	..	78	..	7	..	3	..	3	..	97	..
55 years.....	6	..	93	1	6	..	9	..	2	..	116	1
56 years.....	17	..	74	1	10	..	15	..	2	..	118	1
57 years.....	10	..	59	2	20	..	7	..	2	..	98	2
58 years.....	8	..	76	..	7	..	6	..	1	..	98	..
59 years.....	16	..	43	..	9	..	3	..	2	..	73	..
60 years.....	6	..	51	3	11	..	6	..	2	..	76	3
61 years.....	5	..	23	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	34	..
62 years.....	5	..	38	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	55	..
63 years.....	5	..	42	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	57	..
64 years.....	3	..	37	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	48	..
65 years.....	5	..	33	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	46	..
66 years.....	3	..	23	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	35	..
67 years.....	1	..	27	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	36	..
68 years.....	8	..	26	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	44	..
69 years.....	1	..	13	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	18	..
70 years.....	1	..	12	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	16	..
71 years.....	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	1
72 years.....	1	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	13	..
73 years.....	2	..	4	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	14	..
74 years.....	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
75 years.....	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	5	1
76 years.....	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
77 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
78 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
79 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
80 years.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
81 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
85 years.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
91 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
.. years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	385	12	6223	283	706	46	707	75	105	..	8126	416

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onon- daga		West- chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Actors.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Agents.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Architects.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Auctioneers.....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Auto repairers...	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Awning makers...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bakers.....	..	..	22	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	28	..
Barbers.....	10	..	51	..	8	..	10	..	2	..	81	..
Bartenders.....	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..
Basket makers...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bellboys.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Belt makers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Blacksmiths.....	4	..	35	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	52	..
Boatmen.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Boilermakers.....	..	..	31	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	33	..
Bookbinders.....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Bookkeepers.....	1	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	13	..
Boxmakers.....	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Boxers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bricklayers.....	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Bridgebuilders...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Brokers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Broommakers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Brushmakers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Builders.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Butchers.....	2	..	23	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	36	..
Cabinet makers...	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Candy makers.....	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Canners.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Canvassers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Car builders.....	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Carders.....	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Carpenters.....	3	..	96	..	9	..	7	..	4	..	119	..
Caulkers.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Cement workers...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chambermaids...	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Chauffeurs.....	2	..	39	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	49	..
Cigar makers.....	..	..	16	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	25	..
Clerks.....	2	..	77	..	14	..	6	..	2	..	101	..
Collectors.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Confectioners.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Contractors.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cooks.....	6	..	113	..	10	7	16	..	..	..	145	7
Coopers.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Coppersmiths...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Coremakers.....	1	..	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	..
Cranemen.....	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Cutters.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Dairymen.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Deckhands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Decorators.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Dentists.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dishwashers.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Domestics.....	..	..	..	..	25	..	75	..	..	..	..	100
Draughtsmen.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dredgemen.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Dressmakers.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onon-daga		West-chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Drillers.....	8	8	..
Drivers.....	2	2	..	4	..
Electricians.....	1	..	28	..	2	..	5	36	..
Elevatormen.....	1	1	..
Engineers.....	1	..	36	..	4	..	4	45	..
Errand boys.....	1	..	1	..
Farmers.....	5	..	110	..	50	..	5	..	7	..	177	..
Finishers.....	2	..	1	..	1	4	..
Firemen.....	24	..	372	..	8	..	24	..	2	..	430	..
Fishermen.....	5	5	..
Florists.....	4	..	2	6	..
Foremen.....	1	..	7	8	..
Gardeners.....	14	..	2	16	..
Gasfitters.....	5	5	..
Glassblowers.....	10	..	1	11	..
Glassworkers.....	2	..	4	6	..
Glaziers.....	1	1	..
Glovecutters.....	1	1	..
Grinders.....	2	2	..
Grocers.....	3	3	..
Guards.....	2	2	..
Harness makers.....	3	..	3	..	3	9	..
Hatters.....	6	1	..	7	..
Horsemen.....	6	6	..
Horseshoers.....	4	4	..
Hospital orderlies.....	1	1	..
Hostlers.....	2	1	..	3	6	..
Hotel keepers.....	3	..	2	..	1	6	..
Hotel runners.....	1	1	..
Housekeepers.....	7	7
Houseworkers.....	..	3	..	112	1	..	1	115
Hucksters.....	1	..	1	2	..
Inspectors.....	12	12	..
Interpreters.....	1	1	..
Inventors.....	1	1	..
Ironworkers.....	4	..	60	..	13	..	1	78	..
Janitors.....	9	9	..
Jewelers.....	1	1	..
Junkmen.....	2	..	2	..
Knitters.....	1	..	2	6	9	..
Laborers.....	219	..	2966	..	326	..	479	..	43	..	4033	..
Lathers.....	1	..	9	10	..
Laundrymen.....	2	2	..
Laundresses.....	..	9	3	12
Leather workers.....	2	..	2	4	..
Linemen.....	5									

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onon- daga		West- chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Metal workers.....	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Millers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..
Millhands.....	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Millwrights.....	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Miners.....	1	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Miscellaneous.....	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Motormen.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Moulders.....	2	..	63	..	12	..	5	..	..	..	82	..
Musicians.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Newsdealers.....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Nurserymen.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nurses.....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Oilers.....	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Operators.....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Orderlies.....	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
Packers.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Painters.....	6	..	129	..	21	..	21	..	3	..	180	..
Paperhangers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Papermakers.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..
Patternmakers.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Pavers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Peddlers.....	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	..
Photographers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Physicians.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Piano tuners.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Piledrivers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Pilot.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pipecutters and fitters.....	1	..	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
Pipemen.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Plasterers.....	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..
Plumbers.....	..	..	10	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	19	..
Policemen.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Polishers.....	..	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
Porters.....	..	..	34	..	9	..	2	..	2	..	47	..
Pressers.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Pressmen.....	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Printers.....	4	..	25	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	35	..
Prostitutes.....	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
Railroad men.....	1	..	188	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	198	..
Riggers.....	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	..
Riveters.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Roofers.....	1	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Sailmakers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sailors.....	3	..	340	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	353	..
Salesmen.....	2	..	45	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	55	..
Saloon keepers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sawmakers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sawyers.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Shipbuilders.....	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	..
Shoemakers.....	..	..	23	..	24	..	10	..	1	..	58	..
Showmen.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Silversmiths.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Soldiers.....	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Spinners.....	4	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..
Steamfitters.....	5	..	30	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	37	..
Steelworkers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onon- daga		West- chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Stenographers....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Stewards.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Stonecutters....	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Stonemasons.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tailors.....	..	..	31	..	10	..	6	..	..	..	47	..
Tanners.....	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Teamsters.....	11	..	170	..	37	..	17	..	8	..	243	..
Telephone oper....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Tilesetters.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Timekeepers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Tinsmiths.....	..	..	22	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	32	..
Toolmakers.....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Tug captains.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Undertakers.....	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Upholsterers.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Valets.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Waiters.....	..	..	69	..	8	3	4	..	1	..	82	3
Watchmakers....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Watchmen.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Weavers.....	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Weighmasters....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Wire workers....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Woodsmen.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Woodworkers.....	..	..	14	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Total.....	385	12	6223	283	706	46	707	75	105	..	8126	416

Showing the Number of Times the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919, Were Detained in the Institution in Which They were Confined.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
First time.....	154	8	3,379	131	552	26	434	52	79	..	4,598	217
Second time.....	38	9	828	34	56	4	89	12	19	..	1,030	53
Third time.....	22	..	701	21	36	2	47	2	6	..	811	25
Fourth time.....	171	1	1,315	97	62	14	137	9	2	..	1,687	121
Total.....	385	12	6,223	283	706	46	707	75	105	..	8,126	416

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1919, sentenced for six months and under from the courts of this State.....	64	3	297	44	92	5	130	12	..	..	493	64
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1919, sentenced for terms of more than six months to one year from the courts of this State.....	11	..	129	16	27	4	22	..	..	..	189	10
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1919, sentenced for terms of more than one year from the courts of this State.....	5	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	14	..
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1919, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	1	..	8	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	14	..
Total.....	81	3	348	60	122	9	159	12	..	..	710	84

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1919, sentenced for six months or under from the courts of this State.....	358	11	6,093	276	664	42	648	69	102	..	7,865	398
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1919, sentenced for more than six months to one year from the courts of this State.....	15	..	92	7	38	4	40	6	3	..	188	17
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1919, sentenced for more than one year from the courts of this State.....	5	..	5	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	17	..
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1918, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	7	1	33	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	56	1
Total.....	385	12	6,223	283	706	46	707	75	105	..	8,126	416

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners idle June 30, 1919.....	..	..	38	9	10	..	2	3	..	..	50	12
Number of prisoners idle from other causes than lack of work on June 30, 1919.....	..	..	38	9	10	..	2	3	..	..	50	12
Average term of sentence of prisoners admitted during the year ending June 30, 1919.....	80 dys		35 $\frac{1}{2}$ dys	68 $\frac{1}{4}$ dys	60 dys	90 dys	92 dys	133 dys	90	$\frac{1}{4}$ dys	.....
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1919, sentenced from the county in which the institution is located.....	23	2	322	59	87	7	130	7	..	..	562	75
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1919, sentenced from other counties.....	58	1	26	1	35	2	29	5	..	..	148	9
Number of prisoners for whom the State paid or is indebted for board for the year ending June 30, 1919.....	207	..	308	3	109	1	193	..	22	..	839	4
Contract price per week for board of United States prisoners	\$3.50		\$2.80		\$3.15		.....		.....		.....
Contract price per week for board of prisoners from other counties.....	\$4.00		\$4.50		\$4.00		.....		.....		.....

RECEIPTS

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
Amount received or due from the State for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1919	\$ 9,756 12	\$ 9,003 10	\$ 6,059 57	\$ 7,029 77	\$ 1,170 45	\$ 33,019 01
Amount received or due from other counties for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1919	8,765 14	10,116 20	17,926 95	4,642 65	102 20	41,553 14
Amount received or due for board of Federal prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1919	3,197 34	1,752 42	.....	816 75	.....	5,766 51
Amount received or due for labor of prisoners in productive industries for the year ending June 30, 1919 .....	.....	5,428 17	.....	3,834 21	52,845 52	62 105 90
Amount received or due from the county in which the institution is located, for board of prisoners during the year ending June 30, 1919	40,000 00	.....	26,562 50	80,511 01	.....	147,073 51
Income from all other sources	644 45	14,173 00	23,604 17	2,308 03	.....	40,729 65
Total	\$ 62,363 05	\$ 40,470 89	\$ 74,153 19	\$ 99,142 42	\$ 54,118 17	\$ 330,247 72

EXPENDITURES

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
For provisions and supplies	\$ 34,960 54	\$115,799 80	\$ 28,901 00	\$ 50,455 08	\$ 7,467 18	\$ 237 583 60
For salaries	26,500 02	66,237 11	16,827 64	42,489 34	11,017 12	162,831 23
For other expenditures for maintenance .....	.....	2,965 17	33,919 17	2,198 00	13,311 84	62,394 18
Expenditures for all other purposes .....	.....	2,073 60	.....	4,000 00	1,039 52	7,113 12
Total	\$ 61,460 56	\$187,135 68	\$ 79,347 81	\$ 99,142 42	\$ 32,885 66	\$ 459,922 13

Number in Custody and Employed

MONTH	ONONDAGA COUNTY								WESTCHESTER COUNTY							
	Number in Custody				Number Employed				Number in Custody				Number Employed			
	1918		1919		1918		1919		1918		1919		1918		1919	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
July	363	30	133	13	363	28	132	12	123	..	92	..	119	..	92	..
August	411	36	133	10	411	35	133	10	128	..	82	..	128	..	82	..
September	424	40	134	23	423	40	132	23	143	..	89	..	143	..	87	..
October	366	41	149	25	366	41	147	25	140	..	75	..	137	..	72	..
November	321	52	140	35	321	52	139	34	114	..	..	..	105	..	..	..
December	275	35	136	39	270	34	136	37	105	..	..	..	96	..	..	..
January	267	25	135	29	250	24	134	29	108	..	..	..	103	..	..	..
February	219	20	145	24	215	20	142	22	105	..	..	..	98	..	..	..
March	195	14	150	19	195	13	147	19	126	..	..	..	123	..	..	..
April	145	15	151	13	143	15	150	12	126	..	..	..	112	..	..	..
May	126	15	126	11	124	15	126	11	110	..	..	..	106	..	..	..
June	116	10	136	14	115	10	134	14	99	..	..	..	96	..	..	..

Social Relation of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Married.....	78	7	1,385	174	169	21	202	53	22	....	1,856	252
Single.....	303	5	4,375	62	496	22	505	22	76	....	5,755	111
Widowed.....	4	....	461	44	40	3	....	....	7	....	512	47
Divorced.....	....	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Total.....	385	12	6,223	283	706	46	707	75	105	....	8,126	413

Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Can read and write.....	355	11	6,018	276	633	43	641	72	90	....	7,737	402
Cannot read or write.....	28	1	205	7	72	3	59	3	15	....	379	14
Can read only.....	2	....	....	....	1	..	7	....	....	....	10	....
Total.....	385	12	6,223	283	706	46	707	75	105	....	8,126	416

Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used liquor freely.....	....	....	No re-	cord	676	42	577	56	48	....	1,301	98
Used liquor moderately.....	360	4	....	....	....	..	....	....	34	....	394	4
Did not use liquor.....	25	8	....	....	30	4	130	19	23	....	208	31
Total.....	385	12	....	....	706	46	707	75	105	....	1,993	133

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used tobacco	385	7	No re-		696	45	643	43	98	....	1,822	95
Did not use tobacco.....	....	5	cord		10	1	64	32	7	....	81	38
Total	385	12			706	46	707	75	105	....	1,903	133

Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
White	367	9	5,839	240	692	40	629	68	94	..	7,621	357
Negroes	17	3	326	33	10	6	70	5	11	..	434	47
Mongolian .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red	1	..	58	10	4	..	8	2	..	..	71	12
Total	385	12	6,223	283	706	46	707	75	105	..	8,126	416

Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Roman Catholic.....	365	10	4,110	154	414	25	394	39	67	..	5,250	228
Greek Catholic.....	..	..	14	..	280	21	309	36	..	..	14	15
Protestant	117	2	2,047	126	7	..	4	..	35	..	2,788	185
Hebrew	1	..	33	2	5	..	..	..	3	..	48	2
Pagan .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
None or Miscellaneous.....	2	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1
Total	385	12	6,223	283	706	46	707	75	105	..	8,126	416

Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919—United States

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	16	1
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
California.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	21	2
Colorado.....	.....	.....	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Connecticut.....	8	.....	44	3	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....	61	3
Delaware.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
District of Columbia.....	1	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Florida.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Georgia.....	.....	.....	33	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	37	2
Illinois.....	1	.....	81	1	7	.....	12	.....	1	.....	102	1
Indiana.....	1	.....	25	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	33	3
Iowa.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Kansas.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	25	3	3	.....	5	1	.....	.....	34	2
Louisiana.....	1	.....	11	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1
Maine.....	4	.....	11	2	10	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	29	2
Maryland.....	.....	.....	22	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Massachusetts.....	25	.....	187	5	20	.....	18	2	.....	.....	251	7
Michigan.....	.....	.....	130	3	7	.....	3	.....	1	.....	143	.....
Minnesota.....	3	.....	7	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Mississippi.....	1	.....	20	.....	2	.....	4	1	.....	.....	27	2
Missouri.....	3	.....	28	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Montana.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	9	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
New Jersey.....	1	.....	40	1	10	.....	9	.....	1	.....	62	2
New Mexico.....	.....	.....	2287	157	359	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
New York.....	220	6	17	1	.....	.....	345	53	58	.....	3249	253
North Carolina.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	23	1
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	156	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	.....
Ohio.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Oregon.....	.....	.....	858	19	32	.....	48	3	.....	.....	449	29
Pennsylvania.....	11	1	18	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	26	.....
Rhode Island.....	2	.....	11	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	16	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
South Dakota.....	1	.....	38	2	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	46	2
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	19	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	25	1
Texas.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Utah.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	34	.....
Vermont.....	10	.....	34	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	42	4
Virginia.....	2	1	9	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	11	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	3
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	22	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	304	9	3735	220	507	46	510	62	66	.....	5122	337

Nativity Territories and Possessions

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alaska.....	1	...
Porto Rico.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

Nativity Foreign Born

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Argentine Republic.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Albania.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Arabia.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Armenia.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Australia.....	8	...	339	10	16	...	40	2	...	...	403	12
Austria.....	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	8	...
Belgium.....	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Bohemia.....	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Brazil.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bulgaria.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Canada.....	3	2	285	12	26	...	9	4	2	...	325	18
Chile.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cuba.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark.....	2	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
East Indies.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
England.....	8	...	129	4	11	...	16	...	...	...	164	4
Finland.....	...	...	36	...	3	...	6	...	2	...	47	...
France.....	...	...	29	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
Germany.....	11	1	162	9	16	...	11	1	6	...	206	11
Greece.....	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	10	...
Holland.....	...	...	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Hungary.....	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...
India.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Ireland.....	14	...	523	14	42	...	32	2	15	...	626	16
Italy.....	11	...	160	6	50	...	38	3	2	...	261	9
Mexico.....	1	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...
Newfoundland.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Norway.....	1	...	55	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	60	1

Nativity Foreign Born—(Concluded)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nova Scotia	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Panama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Poland	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	11	...
Portugal .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Romania .....	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Russia	7	...	463	5	16	...	19	...	4	...	509	5
Scotland	7	...	72	1	5	...	3	...	...	...	87	1
Servia .....	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	...
Spain	1	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Sweden	1	...	84	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	88	...
Switzerland	1	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
Turkey .....	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
Wales .....	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
West Indies .....	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Total	81	3	2484	63	199	...	197	13	39	...	3900	79

Recapitulation

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States	304	9	3735	220	507	46	510	62	56	...	5122	337
Territories and possessions .....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Foreign	81	3	2484	63	199	...	197	13	39	...	3000	79
Grand Total	385	12	6223	283	706	46	707	75	105	...	8126	416

Showing the Counties etc.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Orleans .....	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Oswego .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Oscego	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Putnam .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Queens	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rensselaer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockland .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Lawrence .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saratoga	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...
Schenectady .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Schoharie	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schuyler .....	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Seneca .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steuben .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffolk .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sullivan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tioga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tompkins	7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Ulster .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warren	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Washington	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Wayne .....	...	...	...	...	43	3	...	...	...	...	41	...
Westchester .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	43	...
Westchester .....	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	103	...
Wyoming .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Yates .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
United States Prisoner .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	385	12	6223	293	706	46	707	75	105	...	8126	416

COUNTY JAILS

Number of Prisoners in Custody, June 30, 1919

COUNTY	AWAITING TRIAL		CONVICTED OF CRIME		WITNESSES		DEBTORS		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	14	1	21	2	....	....	....	....	35	3
Allegany.....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
Bronx.....	51	4	8	....	3	....	....	....	62	4
Broome.....	5	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	17	....
Cattaraugus..	10	....	10	1	1	....	....	....	21	1
Cayuga.....	6	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	2
Chautauqua..	5	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Chemung.....	11	1	11	1	....	....	....	....	22	2
Chenango.....	1	1	8	....	....	....	....	....	9	1
Clinton.....	3	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Columbia.....	3	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Cortland.....	9	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	11	1
Delaware.....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Dutchess.....	2	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Erie.....	97	5	....	....	6	3	....	....	103	8
Essex.....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Franklin.....	2	....	7	2	....	....	....	....	9	2
Fulton.....	1	....	6	1	....	....	....	....	7	1
Genesee.....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Greene.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Herkimer.....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Jefferson.....	....	....	17	1	....	....	....	....	17	1
Kings.....	....	....	7	....	6	1	1	....	14	1
Lewis.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Livingston..	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	1
Madison.....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Monroe.....	61	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	7
Montgomery..	....	1	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	1
Nassau.....	6	....	24	1	....	....	....	....	30	....
New York.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	....	12	....
Niagara.....	7	....	40	....	4	1	....	....	52	....
Oneida, Rome	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	13	....
" jail farm "	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	20	....
Oneida, Utica	12	3	16	3	1	....	....	....	29	6
Onondaga.....	9	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	1
Ontario.....	3	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	13	....
Or'ge, Goshen	....	....	17	3	....	....	....	....	17	3
Or'ge, N'b'gh	2	....	5	....	....	....	1	....	8	....
Orleans.....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Oswego.....	....	....	18	2	....	....	1	....	19	2
Otsego.....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Putnam.....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	1
Queens.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Rensselaer..	11	6	18	1	....	....	....	....	29	7
Richmond.....	14	....	13	3	....	....	....	....	27	3
Rockland.....	4	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	11	....
St. Lawrence	7	....	10	2	....	....	1	....	18	2
Saratoga.....	2	....	11	2	....	....	....	....	13	2
Schenectady..	6	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	14	....
Schoharie....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Schuyler.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca, Ovid	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca, W'loo	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Steuben.....	7	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	21	....
Suffolk.....	8	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	23	....
Sullivan.....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Tioga.....	3	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	7	2
Tompkins.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Ulster.....	7	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	16	....
Warren.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Washington..	2	....	9	2	....	....	....	....	11	2
Wayne.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Westchester..	20	5	11	....	....	2	....	....	31	7
Wyoming.....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Yates.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total.....	482	39	483	31	21	6	17	....	953	79

**Showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths and Transfers to
State Hospitals During the Year Ending June 30, 1919**

County	Admissions		Discharges		Deaths		To Ste Hosp.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	1029	65	1046	64	1	..	3	..
Allegany.....	44	3	41	2	..	..	..	..
Bronx.....	1711	189	1681	137	1	1	14	..
Broome.....	551	13	560	15	..	..	1	..
Cattaraugus.....	389	25	396	25	..	1	1	..
Cayuga.....	385	19	483	18	..	..	..	..
Chautauqua.....	183	7	186	7	..	..	..	..
Chemung.....	1075	81	1083	80	..	..	12	2
Chenango.....	65	6	69	5	..	..	2	..
Clinton.....	199	31	207	33	..	..	..	1
Columbia.....	306	9	303	10	..	..	3	..
Cortland.....	289	26	287	25	1	..	4	..
Delaware.....	38	4	37	5	..	..	..	..
Dutchess.....	583	25	566	25	..	..	4	..
Erie.....	4099	712	4102	721	1	..	5	..
Essex.....	103	3	114	4	..	..	..	..
Franklin.....	139	6	142	4	..	..	2	..
Fulton.....	90	7	98	7	..	..	..	..
Genesee.....	190	9	189	9	..	..	..	..
Greene.....	214	8	215	8	..	..	1	..
Hamilton.....	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	232	16	222	16	..	..	..	..
Jefferson.....	459	15	478	14	1	..	3	..
Kings.....	260	15	254	14	..	..	..	..
Lewis.....	91	3	91	3	..	..	..	..
Livingston.....	181	5	181	5	..	..	1	..
Madison.....	221	2	232	2	..	..	3	2
Monroe.....	1466	166	1467	164	1	..	..	..
Montgomery.....	177	2	173	1	..	..	1	..
Nassau.....	542	84	576	103	5	..	1	..
New York.....	234	4	234	4	..	..	4	..
Niagara.....	808	46	902	50	..	..	4	..
Oneida, Rome.....	385	31	377	31	..	..	..	..
Oneida Rome Farm.....	137	..	125	..	..	..	..	..
Oneida, Utica.....	1252	141	1255	139	..	..	5	..
Onondaga.....	350	69	351	70	..	..	..	..
Ontario.....	317	4	318	5	1	..	..	..
Orange, Goshen.....	279	38	285	42	..	..	..	..
Orange, Newburgh.....	349	27	368	27	..	..	1	..
Orleans.....	102	3	97	3	..	..	2	..
Oswego.....	342	26	349	25	1	..	2	..
Otsego.....	82	3	82	3	..	..	3	..
Putnam.....	175	2	174	3	..	..	..	..
Queens.....	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
Rensselaer.....	624	64	624	57	1	..	4	1
Richmond.....	762	27	760	25	..	..	..	..
Rockland.....	132	15	130	18	..	..	3	..
St. Lawrence.....	213	12	219	12	..	..	..	..
Saratoga.....	359	16	359	14	..	..	1	..
Schenectady.....	982	145	1017	147	1	..	2	..
Schoharie.....	10	1	10	1	..	..	..	..
Schuyler.....	36	3	36	3	..	..	1	..
Seneca, Ovid.....	17	3	17	3	..	..	..	..
Seneca, Waterloo.....	78	16	74	17	..	..	..	..
Steuben.....	134	12	197	12	1	..	1	..
Suffolk.....	309	20	316	24	..	..	2	..
Sullivan.....	73	6	73	6	..	..	3	..
Tioga.....	95	7	100	5	..	..	1	..
Tompkins.....	102	12	110	12	1	..	4	1
Ulster.....	222	17	218	17	..	..	5	..
Warren.....	81	3	80	3	1	..	3	1
Washington.....	89	6	85	4	..	..	2	..
Wayne.....	48	..	47	..	..	..	..	..
Westchester.....	1234	151	1227	149	1	..	..	..
Wyoming.....	55	3	52	3	..	..	..	..
Yates.....	33	1	32	1	..	..	..	..
Total.....	26 678	2440	26,211	2461	19	2	109	6

SHOWING THE HIGHEST, LOWEST AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES DURING
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

	HIGHEST NUMBER		LOWEST NUMBER		AVERAGE	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany	59	6	19	..	32	1
Allegany	7	1	..	..	3	..
Bronx	95	13	23	1	62	4
Broome	39	3	12	1	25	1
Cattaraugus	40	2	16	4	33	3
Cayuga	30	3	4	1	13	1
Chautauqua	22	1	1	..	15	..
Chemung	38	4	7	..	9	1
Chenango	8	2	2	..	6	..
Clinton	21	4	1	..	10	1
Columbia	36	2	4	..	13	1
Cortland	16	4	..	..	5	1
Delaware	11	2	2	..	3	1
Dutchess	36	3	3	..	20	..
Erie	184	31	77	2	121	13
Essex	28	1	3	..	16	..
Franklin	20	2	8	..	15	..
Fulton	16	2	4	..	7	1
Genesee	24	3	2	1	10	..
Greene	8	3	..	..	4	1
Hamilton	1	..	1	..	1	..
Herkimer	29	2	1	..	14	1
Jefferson	69	6	16	1	39	2
Kings	41	7	5	1	19	1
Lewis	8	3	..	..	..	..
Livingston	21	1	3	..	12	..
Madison	34	2	8	2	..	..
Monroe	79	11	26	..	53	1
Montgomery	40	2	1	..	27	..
Nassau	05	28	27	2	66	15
New York	54	2	8	1	30	1
Niagara	97	5	36	..	69	5
Oneida-Rome	42	5	5	..	20	..
Oneida-Rome, Farm	26	..	5	..	12	..
Oneida-Utica	55	11	19	..	30	3
Onondaga	30	2	1	..	13	2
Ontario	42	2	9	2	20	1
Orange-Goshen	42	8	11	..	35	4
Orange-Newburgh	38	..	8	..	23	..
Orleans	18	1	..	..	4	..
Oswego	48	4	15	2	31	2
Otsego	16	1	1	..	6	..
Putnam	32	2	..	..	9	..
Queens	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rensselaer	56	10	18	..	34	2
Richmond	48	5	14	1	27	6
Rockland	20	2	3	..	11	..
St. Lawrence	46	1	10	2	23	1
Saratoga	50	3	10	..	20	1
Schenectady	56	10	14	1	35	2
Schoharie	3	1	..	..	1	..
Schuyler	2	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca-Ovid	2	1	1	1	..	..
Seneca-Waterloo	8	1	10	..	1	..
Steuben	41	4	10	..	23	..
Suffolk	43	3	15	3	30	..
Sullivan	15	2	2	..	7	..
Tioga	15	3	4	..	7	..
Tompkins	8	2	..	..	..	..
Ulster	19	2	5	..	11	..
Warren	18	2	3	..	7	..
Washington	20	2	4	..	10	..
Wayne	8	..	..	..	..	..
Westchester	54	8	14	3	34	6
Wyoming	9	1	..	..	3	..
Yates	4	1	..	..	..	..
Total	2251	234	528	32	1239	86

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

395

SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

	MARRIED		SINGLE		WIDOWED		DIVORCED		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	307	48	712	17	..	..	10	..	1029	65
Allegany.....	11	2	31	1	2	..	..	..	44	3
Bronx.....	766	79	918	49	27	11	..	..	1711	139
Broome.....	205	6	320	3	17	1	9	3	551	13
Cattaraugus.....	93	12	284	13	11	..	1	..	389	25
Cayuga.....	218	8	267	11	..	..	..	..	485	19
Chautauqua.....	38	2	138	4	6	1	1	..	183	7
Chemung.....	750	20	301	48	15	5	9	8	1075	81
Chenango.....	20	4	41	2	..	..	4	..	65	6
Clinton.....	71	12	123	18	4	1	1	..	199	31
Columbia.....	30	6	268	2	7	1	1	..	306	9
Cortland.....	103	10	186	16	..	..	..	..	289	26
Delaware.....	13	3	25	1	..	..	..	..	38	4
Dutchess.....	123	8	438	17	2	..	..	..	563	25
Erie.....	1742	221	2261	442	77	33	19	16	4099	712
Essex.....	42	2	61	1	..	..	..	..	103	3
Franklin.....	68	2	71	2	..	2	..	..	139	6
Fulton.....	36	3	54	4	..	..	..	..	90	7
Genesee.....	31	6	155	2	4	1	..	..	190	9
Greene.....	23	3	191	5	..	..	..	..	214	8
Hamilton.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer.....	83	15	146	1	3	..	..	..	232	16
Jefferson.....	147	8	310	4	..	1	2	2	459	15
Kings.....	124	6	134	7	2	2	..	..	260	14
Lewis.....	18	..	73	3	..	..	..	..	91	5
Livingston.....	63	..	118	5	..	..	..	..	181	3
Madison.....	33	2	188	..	..	..	..	..	221	5
Monroe.....	583	112	883	54	..	..	..	..	1466	162
Montgomery.....	24	2	153	..	..	..	..	..	177	6
Nassau.....	182	41	338	37	22	6	..	..	542	82
New York.....	140	1	90	3	4	..	..	..	234	4
Niagara.....	218	20	690	26	..	..	..	..	908	44
Oneida-Rome.....	83	8	302	22	..	1	..	..	385	36
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	24	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	137	..
Oneida-Utica.....	377	61	885	77	..	3	..	..	1262	141
Onondaga.....	117	50	233	19	..	..	..	..	350	61
Ontario.....	101	3	198	1	15	..	3	..	317	9
Orange-Goshen.....	70	20	200	18	9	..	..	..	279	38
Orange-Newburgh.....	117	13	222	14	10	..	..	..	349	27
Orleans.....	17	1	84	2	1	..	..	..	102	3
Oswego.....	118	20	218	6	6	..	..	..	342	26
Otsego.....	30	2	47	1	5	..	..	..	82	3
Putnam.....	15	1	159	..	1	1	..	..	175	2
Queens.....	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Rensselaer.....	210	27	412	33	2	4	..	..	624	64
Richmond.....	345	14	405	9	12	4	..	..	762	27
Rockland.....	52	2	80	13	..	..	..	..	132	15
St. Lawrence.....	72	7	126	4	12	1	3	..	213	12
Saratoga.....	83	11	263	5	13	..	..	..	359	16
Schenectady.....	286	59	696	86	..	..	..	..	932	145
Schoharie.....	2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	10	1
Schuyler.....	10	..	26	2	..	1	..	..	36	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	7	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	17	3
Seneca-Waterloo.....	12	6	62	10	4	..	..	..	78	16
Steuben.....	34	5	160	7	..	..	..	..	194	12
Suffolk.....	240	9	69	11	..	..	..	..	309	20
Sullivan.....	22	2	49	3	2	..	1	..	73	6
Tioga.....	20	6	72	1	2	..	1	..	95	7
Tompkins.....	23	8	69	3	4	1	6	..	102	12
Ulster.....	68	7	130	4	24	6	..	..	222	17
Warren.....	8	3	72	..	1	..	..	..	81	3
Washington.....	26	5	63	1	..	..	..	..	89	6
Wayne.....	16	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
Westchester.....	424	64	810	87	..	..	..	..	1234	151
Wyoming.....	17	1	56	2	2	..	..	..	55	3
Yates.....	10	..	23	1	..	..	..	..	33	1
Total.....	9,377	1,079	16,303	1,244	328	87	70	30	26,078	2,440

SHOWING EDUCATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1919.

	Can Read and Write		Cannot Read or Write		Can Read Only		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	931	63	93	2	..	..	1029	65
Allegany.....	41	3	3	..	..	..	44	9
Bronx.....	1685	107	26	32	..	..	1711	133
Broome.....	462	11	81	2	8	..	551	15
Cattaraugus.....	371	25	16	..	2	..	389	23
Cayuga.....	469	18	16	1	..	..	485	19
Chautauqua.....	167	7	15	..	1	..	183	7
Chemung.....	1063	79	12	2	..	..	1075	81
Chenango.....	57	6	8	..	..	..	65	6
Clinton.....	141	20	52	11	6	..	199	31
Columbia.....	234	9	22	..	..	..	306	9
Cortland.....	274	26	15	..	..	..	289	26
Delaware.....	29	3	9	1	..	..	38	4
Dutchess.....	526	23	37	2	..	..	563	25
Erie.....	3757	671	342	41	..	..	4099	712
Essex.....	82	3	21	..	..	..	103	3
Franklin.....	96	5	43	1	..	..	139	6
Fulton.....	90	7	..	..	..	..	90	7
Genesee.....	167	5	23	4	..	..	190	9
Greene.....	193	8	21	..	..	..	214	8
Hamilton.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer.....	213	13	19	3	..	..	232	21
Jefferson.....	359	14	88	1	12	..	459	15
Kings.....	224	12	35	3	1	..	260	15
Lewis.....	84	3	7	..	..	..	91	3
Livingston.....	125	5	56	..	..	..	181	5
Madison.....	221	2	..	..	..	..	221	2
Monroe.....	1177	132	289	34	..	..	1466	169
Montgomery.....	173	2	4	..	..	..	177	2
Nassau.....	500	74	32	1	10	9	542	84
New York.....	217	4	17	..	..	..	234	4
Niagara.....	802	46	106	..	..	..	908	46
Oneida-Rome.....	370	31	15	..	..	..	385	31
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	134	..	3	..	..	..	137	..
Oneida-Utica.....	1193	134	69	7	..	..	1262	141
Onondaga.....	324	62	26	7	..	..	350	69
Ontario.....	278	4	37	..	2	..	317	4
Orange-Goshen.....	239	34	39	4	1	..	279	38
Orange-Newburgh.....	235	27	60	..	..	..	349	27
Orleans.....	99	3	3	..	..	..	102	3
Oswego.....	327	25	14	1	1	..	342	26
Otsego.....	81	3	..	..	1	..	82	3
Putnam.....	168	2	7	..	..	..	175	2
Queens.....	13	..	3	..	..	..	16	..
Rensselaer.....	561	60	63	4	..	..	624	64
Richmond.....	637	27	125	..	..	..	762	27
Rockland.....	119	15	13	..	..	..	132	15
St. Lawrence.....	106	10	17	2	..	..	213	12
Saratoga.....	325	12	32	4	2	..	359	16
Schenectady.....	900	138	32	7	..	..	982	145
Schoharie.....	9	1	1	..	..	..	10	1
Schuyler.....	34	3	2	..	..	..	36	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	17	3	..	..	..	..	17	3
Seneca-Waterloo.....	75	16	3	..	..	..	78	16
Steuben.....	185	12	9	..	..	..	194	12
Suffolk.....	298	20	..	..	11	..	309	20
Sullivan.....	58	6	11	..	4	..	73	6
Tioga.....	93	7	..	..	2	..	95	7
Tompkins.....	97	12	5	..	..	..	102	12
Ulster.....	195	14	21	3	6	..	222	17
Warren.....	68	3	15	..	..	..	81	3
Washington.....	76	6	11	..	2	..	89	6
Wayne.....	31	..	..	..	17	..	43	..
Westchester.....	1162	141	72	10	..	..	1234	151
Wyoming.....	51	3	4	..	..	..	55	3
Yates.....	33	1	33	1
Total.....	23,714	2241	2275	190	89	9	26,078	2440

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

	Used Liquor		Used Liquor		Did Not Use		Total	
	Freely		Moderately		Liquor			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Broome.....	316	5	180	4	55	4	551	13
Cattaraugus.....	249	15	20	..	120	10	389	25
Cayuga.....	405	13	..	..	80	6	485	19
Chautauqua.....	143	..	..	4	40	3	183	7
Chenango.....	39	..	..	1	26	5	65	6
Clinton.....	76	6	80	25	43	..	199	31
Columbia.....	176	2	100	4	30	3	306	9
Cortland.....	73	..	96	11	120	15	289	26
Dutchess.....	243	3	180	..	140	22	563	25
Erie.....	778	227	1568	241	1753	244	4099	712
Essex.....	36	..	..	..	67	3	103	3
Franklin.....	109	2	22	5	8	1	139	6
Genesee.....	38	..	77	..	75	9	190	9
Hamilton.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer.....	109	3	123	12	..	1	232	16
Jefferson.....	401	6	36	7	22	2	459	15
Lewis.....	74	..	16	..	1	3	91	3
Montgomery.....	148	..	..	..	29	2	177	2
Nassau.....	201	16	245	41	96	27	542	84
Oneida-Rome.....	357	14	..	..	28	17	385	31
Oneida-Rome, Farm..	132	..	..	..	5	..	137	..
Oneida-Utica.....	1677	83	..	..	185	53	1262	141
Onondaga.....	240	35	..	..	110	34	350	69
Orange-Goshen.....	210	18	..	..	69	26	279	38
Orange-Newburgh.....	74	2	203	5	72	26	349	27
Orleans.....	2	..	88	1	12	2	102	3
Oswego.....	272	11	19	..	51	15	342	26
Otsego.....	26	..	52	1	3	2	82	3
Putnam.....	108	1	67	..	..	1	175	2
Queens.....	..	..	14	..	2	..	16	..
Rensselaer.....	305	52	313	11	1	1	624	64
Richmond.....	143	16	562	11	57	..	762	27
Rockland.....	30	4	102	11	..	..	132	15
St. Lawrence.....	123	2	76	6	14	4	213	12
Saratoga.....	311	9	..	..	48	7	359	16
Schoharie.....	2	..	4	..	4	1	10	1
Schuyler.....	21	..	..	..	15	3	36	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	8	..	2	..	7	3	17	3
Suffolk.....	239	16	..	..	70	4	309	20
Sullivan.....	11	..	31	..	31	6	73	6
Tioga.....	3	..	65	..	27	7	95	7
Tompkins.....	78	2	22	4	2	6	102	12
Ulster.....	98	..	114	15	10	2	222	17
Warren.....	73	1	..	..	8	2	81	3
Washington.....	64	..	25	6	..	..	89	6
Wyoming.....	16	1	39	2	..	..	55	3
Total.....	7638	565	4547	426	3536	575	15,721	1566

In the counties not mentioned in this table no records were kept.

SHOWING THE COLOR OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1919.

	WHITE		COLORED		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	963	53	66	12	1029	65
Allegany.....	44	3	..	..	44	3
Bronx.....	1672	128	39	11	1711	139
Broome.....	534	12	17	1	551	13
Cattaraugus.....	347	19	42	6	389	25
Cayuga.....	478	18	7	1	485	19
Chautauqua.....	179	7	4	..	183	7
Chemung.....	1020	75	55	6	1075	81
Chenango.....	64	6	1	..	65	6
Clinton.....	193	31	6	..	199	31
Columbia.....	283	7	23	2	306	9
Cortland.....	280	26	9	..	289	26
Delaware.....	38	4	..	..	38	4
Dutchess.....	529	24	34	1	53	25
Erie.....	3877	634	222	78	4099	712
Essex.....	99	3	4	..	103	3
Franklin.....	131	6	8	..	139	6
Fulton.....	89	7	1	..	90	7
Genesee.....	180	9	10	..	190	9
Greene.....	200	8	14	..	214	8
Hamilton.....	1	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer.....	228	15	4	1	232	16
Jefferson.....	418	14	41	1	459	15
Kings.....	251	14	9	1	260	15
Lewis.....	90	3	1	..	91	3
Livingston.....	174	5	7	..	181	5
Madison.....	220	2	1	..	221	2
Monroe.....	1325	137	141	29	1466	166
Montgomery.....	177	2	..	..	177	2
Nassau.....	507	61	35	23	542	84
New York.....	232	4	2	..	234	4
Niagara.....	855	40	53	6	908	46
Oneida-Rome.....	365	31	20	..	385	31
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	130	..	7	..	137	..
Oneida-Utica.....	1220	131	42	10	1262	141
Onondaga.....	314	64	36	5	350	69
Ontario.....	306	4	11	..	317	4
Orange-Goshen.....	234	23	45	15	279	38
Orange-Newburgh.....	307	17	42	10	349	27
Orleans.....	97	3	5	..	102	3
Oswego.....	339	26	3	..	342	26
Otsego.....	77	3	5	..	82	3
Putnam.....	175	1	..	1	175	2
Queens.....	16	..	..	..	16	..
Rensselaer.....	585	47	39	17	624	64
Richmond.....	722	17	40	10	762	27
Rockland.....	126	14	6	1	132	15
St. Lawrence.....	157	10	56	2	213	12
Saratoga.....	338	16	21	..	359	16
Schenectady.....	917	128	65	17	982	145
Schoharie.....	9	1	1	..	10	1
Schuyler.....	32	3	4	..	36	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	17	3	..	..	17	3
Seneca-Waterloo.....	78	16	..	..	78	16
Steuben.....	187	12	7	..	194	12
Suffolk.....	284	14	25	6	309	20
Sullivan.....	71	6	2	..	73	6
Tioga.....	81	7	4	..	95	7
Tompkins.....	100	11	2	1	102	12
Ulster.....	200	13	22	4	222	17
Warren.....	81	3	..	..	81	3
Washington.....	87	6	2	..	89	6
Wayne.....	48	..	..	..	48	..
Westchester.....	1090	110	144	41	1234	151
Wyoming.....	54	3	1	..	55	3
Yates.....	31	1	2	..	33	1
Total.....	24,563	2121	1515	319	26,078	2440

Showing the Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919

County	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	735	53	294	12	1,029	65
Allegany.....	35	2	9	....	44	3
Bronx.....	1,000	83	711	56	1,711	139
Broome.....	358	10	193	3	551	13
Cattaraugus.....	300	25	89	....	389	25
Cayuga.....	356	19	129	....	485	19
Chautauqua.....	134	6	49	1	183	7
Chemung.....	902	79	173	2	1,075	81
Chenango.....	60	5	5	1	65	6
Clinton.....	148	29	51	2	199	31
Columbia.....	233	9	73	....	306	9
Cortland.....	253	26	36	....	289	26
Delaware.....	34	4	4	....	38	4
Dutchess.....	455	23	108	2	563	25
Erie.....	2,728	502	1371	210	4,099	712
Essex.....	71	3	32	....	103	3
Franklin.....	97	3	42	3	139	6
Fulton.....	74	6	16	1	90	7
Genesee.....	139	4	51	5	190	9
Greene.....	152	8	62	....	214	8
Hamilton.....	1	....	....	....	1	....
Herkimer.....	144	11	88	5	232	16
Jefferson.....	305	11	154	4	459	15
Kings.....	78	7	182	8	260	15
Lewis.....	76	3	15	....	91	3
Livingston.....	113	5	68	....	181	5
Madison.....	187	2	34	....	221	2
Monroe.....	614	128	852	38	1,466	166
Montgomery.....	153	1	24	1	177	2
Nassau.....	316	73	226	11	542	84
New York.....	62	2	172	2	234	4
Niagara.....	558	39	350	7	908	46
Oneida, Rome.....	248	26	137	5	385	31
Oneida Rome, Farm.....	104	....	33	....	137	....
Oneida Utica.....	836	111	426	30	1,262	141
Onondaga.....	265	57	85	12	350	69
Ontario.....	221	4	96	....	317	4
Orange, Goshen.....	240	36	39	2	279	38
Orange Newburgh.....	272	26	77	1	349	27
Orleans.....	89	3	13	....	102	3
Oswego.....	311	24	31	2	342	26
Otsego.....	67	3	15	....	82	8
Putnam.....	114	2	61	....	175	2
Queens.....	8	....	8	....	16	....
Rensselaer.....	474	56	150	8	624	64
Richmond.....	438	27	324	....	762	27
Rockland.....	95	10	37	5	132	15
St. Lawrence.....	138	6	75	6	213	12
Saratoga.....	293	10	66	6	359	16
Schenectady.....	664	121	318	24	982	145
Schoharie.....	10	1	....	....	10	1
Schuyler.....	34	3	2	....	36	3
Seneca, Ovid.....	15	3	2	....	17	3
Seneca, Waterloo.....	67	16	11	....	78	16
Steuben.....	176	11	18	1	194	12
Suffolk.....	218	13	91	7	309	20
Sullivan.....	58	5	15	1	73	6
Tioga.....	88	7	7	....	95	7
Tompkins.....	64	7	38	5	102	12
Ulster.....	189	16	33	1	222	17
Warren.....	81	3	....	....	81	3
Washington.....	77	5	12	1	89	6
Wayne.....	28	....	20	....	48	....
Westchester.....	798	111	426	40	1,234	151
Wyoming.....	44	3	11	....	55	3
Yates.....	31	1	2	....	33	1
Total.....	17,726	1,909	8,352	531	26,078	2,440

**Showing Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919**

COUNTY	Roman Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		None or misc.		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany	601	24	361	37	23	1	44	3	1029	65
Allegany	8		32	2	2		2	1	44	3
Bronx	926	65	337	38	415	36	33		1711	139
Broome	279	6	242	7	7		23		551	13
Cattaraugus	207	5	180	20			2		389	25
Cayuga	284	9	198	10	3				485	19
Chautauqua	85	3	93	4			5		183	7
Chemung	535	44	470	37	8		2		1075	81
Chenango	8	1	57	5					65	6
Clinton	116	16	72	14	3		8	1	199	31
Columbia	208	7	93	2	3		2		306	9
Cortland	96	1	193	25					289	26
Delaware	11		27	4					38	4
Dutchess	346	10	201	15	10		6		563	25
Erie	2925	394	1036	308	78	8	60	2	4069	712
Essex	60	2	41	1			2		103	3
Franklin	102	6	32		3		2		139	6
Fulton	19		69	7			2		90	7
Genesee	94	8	89	1	7				190	9
Greene	102	1	109	7	3				214	8
Hamilton			1						1	
Herkimer	119	9	109	7	2		2		232	16
Jefferson	232	3	194	12	2		31		459	15
Kings	123	8	76	3	53	2	8	2	260	15
Lewis	50	3	41						91	3
Livingston	78	2	101	3	2				181	5
Madison	133	2	88						221	2
Monroe	705	85	666	75	76	4	19	2	1466	166
Montgomery	130	1	47	1					177	2
Nassau	318	23	196	56	24	5	4		542	84
New York	72	1	87	1	71	2	4		234	4
Niagara	590	12	348	34					908	46
Oneida-Rome	280	15	103	16	2				385	31
Oneida-Rome, Farm	96		40		1				137	
Oneida-Utica	780	104	465	35	10	1	7	1	1262	141
Onondaga	195	21	146	48	9				350	69
Ontario	186	2	128	2	2		1		317	4
Orange-Goshen	102	8	168	30	9				279	38
Orange-Newburgh	142	5	165	21	9		33	1	349	27
Orleans	73	3	29						102	3
Oswego	246	10	96	16					342	26
Otsego	20		60	3	2				82	3
Putnam	121	1	53	1	1				175	2
Queens	7		4		4		1		16	
Rensselaer	436	39	172	25	7		9		624	64
Richmond	343	16	257	11	162				762	27
Rockland	57	10	72	4			3	1	132	15
St. Lawrence	123	10	85	2			5		213	12
Saratoga	237	10	121	6	1				359	16
Schenectady	636	69	313	70	15	6	18		982	145
Schoharie	1		9	1					10	1
Schuyler	3		33	3					36	3
Seneca-Ovid	11		6	3					17	3
Seneca-Waterloo	48	12	30	4					78	16
Steuben	80	6	114	6					194	12
Suffolk	190	9	115	11	4				309	20
Sullivan	19		36	4	12	1	6	1	73	6
Tioga	35		58	7	2				95	7
Tompkins	42	4	38	8	17		5		102	12
Ulster	91	7	122	10	7		2		222	17
Warren	22		59	3					81	3
Washington	40	3	49	3					89	6
Wayne	16		32						48	
Westchester	63	70	497	76	48	4	7	1	1234	151
Wyoming	28	2	24	1	1		1		56	3
Yates	14		16	1	3				23	1
Total	14,997	1,187	9,601	1,167	1,121	70	358	16	26,078	2440

**Showing the Ages of Persons Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919**

COUNTY	Under six- teen years of age		Sixteen and under twenty-one years of age		Twenty-one and not over thirty years of age		Over thirty years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	..	..	197	4	279	23	553	83	1029	653
Allegany .....	..	..	13	1	9	1	22	1	44	39
Bronx .....	..	..	467	42	582	39	662	58	1711	113
Broome .....	..	..	67	2	156	4	328	7	551	25
Cattaraugus	4	..	52	2	110	18	223	5	389	..
Cayuga .....	..	..	74	4	97	7	314	8	485	19
Chautauqua .....	..	..	19	4	34	2	130	1	183	7
Chemung .....	..	..	75	11	355	42	615	28	1075	81
Chenango	1	..	8	2	16	3	40	1	65	6
Clinton	16	11	45	7	52	5	86	8	199	31
Columbia .....	..	..	30	3	63	..	213	6	306	9
Cortland .....	..	..	31	9	77	12	181	5	289	26
Delaware .....	..	..	9	1	8	1	21	2	38	4
Dutchess	64	4	105	4	103	6	291	11	563	25
Essex .....	..	..	1152	205	1362	323	1555	184	4099	712
Franklin .....	..	..	7	..	34	2	62	1	103	3
Fulton .....	..	..	17	2	36	1	86	3	139	6
Genesee .....	..	..	9	3	17	3	64	1	90	7
Greene .....	..	..	56	..	41	5	93	4	190	9
Hamilton .....	..	..	24	2	38	3	152	3	214	8
Herkimer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Jefferson .....	..	..	42	..	58	6	132	10	232	16
Kings .....	..	..	60	3	121	5	278	7	459	15
Lewis .....	..	..	46	5	81	6	133	4	260	15
Livingston .....	..	..	16	..	19	3	56	..	91	3
Madison .....	..	..	19	4	43	..	119	1	181	5
Montroe .....	..	..	10	..	19	1	192	1	221	2
Montgomery .....	..	..	190	38	509	50	767	78	1466	166
Nassau .....	..	..	17	..	21	..	139	2	177	2
New York	1	..	68	27	104	35	370	22	542	84
Niagara .....	..	..	12	..	80	2	141	2	234	4
Oneida .....	..	..	99	6	210	28	599	12	908	46
Oneida-Rome .....	..	..	63	10	100	12	222	9	385	31
Oneida-Rome, Farm .....	..	..	5	..	17	..	115	..	137	..
Oneida, Utica	6	..	211	33	351	59	694	49	1262	141
Onondaga .....	..	..	92	12	100	38	158	19	350	69
Ontario .....	..	..	67	..	87	2	103	2	317	4
Orange, Goshen .....	..	..	64	13	75	16	140	9	279	38
Orange, Newburgh .....	..	..	67	8	110	15	172	4	349	27
Orleans	3	2	7	..	21	1	71	..	102	3
Oswego .....	..	..	20	11	44	8	218	7	342	26
Otsego .....	..	..	10	1	17	2	55	..	82	3
Putnam .....	..	..	7	..	8	..	100	2	175	2
Queens .....	..	..	1	..	2	..	12	..	16	..
Rensselaer .....	..	..	112	6	153	33	359	25	624	64
Richmond .....	..	..	192	8	232	11	388	8	762	27
Rockland .....	..	..	20	3	24	6	88	6	132	15
St. Lawrence .....	..	..	35	3	59	5	119	4	213	12
Saratoga	6	..	36	2	47	6	270	8	359	16
Schenectady .....	..	..	197	35	267	80	518	24	982	145
Schoharie .....	..	..	2	1	2	..	6	..	10	1
Schuyler .....	..	..	9	2	7	..	20	1	36	1
Seneca, Ovid .....	..	..	2	..	5	..	10	3	17	3
Seneca, Waterloo .....	..	..	11	3	12	10	55	3	78	16
Steuken .....	..	..	27	5	37	4	130	3	194	12
Suffolk .....	..	..	45	3	121	15	143	2	309	20
Sullivan	2	..	6	2	29	..	38	2	73	6
Tioza	4	..	14	1	24	..	52	6	95	7
Tompkins .....	..	..	16	6	21	..	65	6	102	12
Ulster .....	..	..	28	3	35	4	159	10	222	17
Warren .....	..	..	3	..	7	2	71	1	81	3
Washington	2	..	9	1	9	2	69	3	89	6
Wayne .....	..	..	8	..	12	1	28	..	48	..
Westchester	48	9	251	21	291	63	644	58	1234	151
Wyoming .....	..	1	4	1	17	..	34	1	55	3
Yates	1	..	9	..	6	..	17	1	33	1
Total	156	29	4,686	585	7,113	1,036	14,123	790	20,078	2,440

	Albany	Allegany	Bronx	Broome	Cattaraugus	Cayuga	Chautauqua	Chemung	Chenango	Clinton	Columbia	Cortland
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Carders.....												
Car builders.....				1								
Car inspectors.....	2			7								
Carpenters.....	20	3	32		5	12	2	7	2	4	4	1
Cashiers.....												
Caulkers.....												
Carvers.....												
Cattlemen.....								18				
Cement workers.....												
Chair caners.....				3								
Chair makers.....												
Chambermaids.....								15				
Chambermaids.....	25		127	6	1	4		2		6		1
Chauffeurs.....												
Cheesemakers.....				1								
Chemists.....												
Chiropodist.....												
Chiropractor.....				6	1			18				
Cigar makers.....	5											
Civil engineers.....												
Clergymen.....			141	9		10	2	5		2		
Clerks.....	36											
Cloakmakers.....												
Clothing cleaners, pres- sers, etc.....												
Coachmen.....								1				
Coal passers.....								2				
Collectors.....			39					3				
Commercial travelers.....			1				1					
Compositors.....												
Confectioners.....								10				
Concrete workers.....								1				1
Contractors.....	22		12	4		2	3	8		1	2	
Cooks.....												
Coopers.....												
Coppersmiths.....												
Cornmakers.....	3				2	3	1					
Cranemen.....				1				3				
Cutlers.....					1							
Cutters.....			19					2				
Deckhands.....												
Decorators.....								1				
Dentists.....			8	1								
Designers.....			1									
Detectives.....												
Dishwashers.....								3				
Domestic.....	10			1		10		2			11	
Draughtsmen.....												
Dressmakers.....				2								

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Albany		Allegany		Bronx		Broome		Cattaraugus		Cayuga		Chemung		Chenango		Clinton		Columbia		Cortland	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Drillers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drivers.....	1	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Druggists.....	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electricians.....	7	..	..	..	28	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrotypers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elevators.....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elevatorsmen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Embroiders.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineers.....	11	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Engravers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Errand boys.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expressmen.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	18	..	40	..	6	..	8	..	23	..	17	..	93	..
Farmers.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishers.....	23	..	..	..	20	..	4	..	11	..	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishermen.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florists.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foremen.....	1	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit dealers.....	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furriers.....	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furriers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gardeners.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gasfitters.....	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gatemen.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glassblowers.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glasscutters.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glass workers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glaziers.....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glove cutters.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glove finishers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glovemakers.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goldbeaters.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grinders.....	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grocers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Grocers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunsmiths.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hackmen.....	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hall boys.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harness makers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hatters.....	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsemen.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horsehoers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hostlers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel clerks.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel keepers.....	9	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Hotel runners.....	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	..
Housekeepers.....	..	2	..	1	..	34	..	6	..	24	..	6	..	19	..	7	..	..	1	..	20	..

	Albany		Allegheny		Bronx		Broome		Cattaraugus		Cayuga		Chautauqua		Chemung		Chenango		Clinton		Columbia		Cortland	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Houseworkers.....	..	44	..	..	..	28	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Hucksters.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ice-men.....	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Inspectors.....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance agent.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpreters.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ironworkers.....	6	..	19	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Janitors.....	2	..	15	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewelers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jockeys.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junkmen.....	..	..	12	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Kitchen men.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Knitters.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labors.....	386	15	310	..	..	..	240	..	230	..	288	..	..	..	..	701	39	..	84	..	208	..	97
Lacemakers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lathers.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries.....	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lawyers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather workers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Letter carriers.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linemen.....	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liquor dealers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithographers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liveryman.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Locksmiths.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longshoremen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumber dealer.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbermen.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumber shovers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunchmen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinists.....	54	..	41	..	..	20	..	..	5	..	32	..	5	..	..	20	..	..	9	..	4	..	7
Mail clerks.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Managers.....	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marble workers.....	..	2	8	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	..	3
Masons.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mattress makers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meat cutters.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical engineers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanics.....	3	..	28	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchants.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Messengers.....	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal workers.....	1	..	2	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Midwives.....	
Milkmen.....	1	
Millers.....	
Millhands.....	16	1	1	..	7	26	..	4	

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

[illegible]

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Albany		Allegany		Bronx		Broome		Cattaraugus		Cayuga		Chautauqua		Chemung		Chenango		Clinton		Columbia		Cortland	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tailors.....	5	..	..	..	48	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanners.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teamsters.....	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraphers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone operators.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telesetters.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timekeepers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmiths.....	6	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toolmakers.....	6	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trimmers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truckmen.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trunkmakers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrella menders.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Undertaker.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upholsterers.....	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ushers.....	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valet.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varnishers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinaries.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wagon makers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waiters.....	26	2	..	..	24	..	4	1	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmakers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmen.....	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Weavers.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheelwrights.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitewashers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wireworkers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodsmen.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodworkers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woolsorter.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wrestler.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	1029	65	44	3	1711	139	551	13	389	25	435	19	133	7	1075	81	65	6	199	31	306	9	289	26

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE ADMISSION

[illegible]

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS. (Continued)

Delaware		Dutchess		Eric		Essex		Franklin		Fulton		Goncess		Greene		Hamilton		Herkimer		Jefferson		Kings	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Milliners.....				2														2		1		1	
Millwrights.....																				1			
Miners.....				8		16		1														6	
Miscellaneous.....		5																					
Motion picture operator				2																			
Motormen.....				9									3		1			2					2
Moulders.....		2																					
Movers.....				1																7		1	
Musicians.....									1														
Newsboys.....				2																			
Newsdealers.....																							
Newspapermen.....																				1			
No occupation.....		5	2	326	112	1		4						2						1		1	
Nurses.....	2	2		6		5					2									1		7	
Office boys.....		2																					
Oilers.....				22																			
Operators.....		1	1			3																1	
Opticians.....																						1	2
Orderlies.....				2																			
Packers.....				7																			
Painters.....		1		42		3		2			2				4				1		17		5
Paperhangers.....				6																			
Papermakers.....				1		1															18		
Pattern makers.....				6																			
Pavers.....				1																			
Peddlers.....		3		7						1										1			2
Photographers.....																				1		1	
Physicians.....		1																					3
Piano makers.....																							
Piano tuners.....																							
Piledrivers.....				4																			
Pipecutters and fitters				7				1					1						1				1
Plasterers.....				3																			2
Platers.....																							
Plumbers.....				4																			
Police.....																							
Polishers.....				11																			2
Porters.....				30																1			2
Potters.....																							
Potters.....																							1
Pressers.....				1																			
Pressmen.....				3					1														
Printers.....				9									1										1
Promoters.....				1																			
Proofreaders.....																							
Publishers.....																							

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Delaware		Dutchess		Erie		Essex		Franklin		Fulton		Genesee		Greene		Hamilton		Herkimer		Jefferson		Kings	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tailors.....	1	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	6	..
Tanners.....
Teachers.....
Teamsters.....	1	..	72	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..
Telegraphers.....
Telephone operators.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tile-setters.....
Timekeepers.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinsmiths.....	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toolmakers.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Trimmers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truckmen.....	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Trunkmakers.....
Umbrella makers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Undertaker.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upholsterers.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ushers.....	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valt.....
Varnishers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinaries.....
Wagon makers.....
Waiters.....	1	1	53	50	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2
Watchmakers.....	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Watchmen.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weavers.....	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheelwrights.....
Whitewashers.....
Window trimmers.....
Wireworkers.....	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Woodmen.....
Woodworkers.....	1	..	..
Woodporter.....
Total.....	33	4	563	25	4099	712	103	3	139	6	90	7	190	9	214	8	1	..	232	16	459	15	260	15

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Lewis	Livingston	Madison	Monroe	Montgomery	Nassau	New York	Niagara	Oneida-Rome	On. Farm	On. Utica	Onondaga
	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	M	F	M	F	M
Drillers.....												
Drivers.....						8	2	9			2	
Druggists.....						1						
Dyers.....												
Electricians.....	1			3		2	3	5			3	
Electrotypers.....							1					
Elevatormen.....												
Embroiders.....												
Engineers.....				4		3	1	7	2	1		2
Engravers.....												
Errand boys.....												
Expressmen.....												
Farmers.....	16		12	29	8	9	2	37	18	10	36	
Finishers.....			1			4		19	1		12	7
Fishermen.....			3	4	1	2		1	1			
Fishermen.....								1	1		1	
Florists.....							1	1			4	
Foremen.....												
Fruit dealers.....							3					
Furriers.....							1					
Gardeners.....			1			8	1					
Gasfitters.....												
Gatemen.....												
Glassblowers.....			1	2								
Glasscutters.....												
Glass workers.....				1								
Glaziers.....								1				
Glovecutters.....												
Glove finishers.....												
Gloves makers.....				2								
Goldbeater.....												
Grinders.....				1								
Grocers.....							1					
Gunmakers.....						1					1	
Hackmen.....												
Hall boys.....			1						2	1		
Harness makers.....												
Hatters.....						3						
Horsemen.....				4								
Horseshoers.....				3								
Hospital orderlies.....												
Hotel clerks.....				2								
Hotel keepers.....	1			7		11	1	4	1		2	
Hotel runners.....								1				
Housekeepers.....					2				13		50	

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Lewis	Livingston	Madison	Monroe	Montgomery	Nassau	New York	Niagara	Oneida-Rensselaer	On. Farm	On. Utter	Onondaga
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M
Houseworkers.....
Hucksters.....	..	6	..	59	..	65	4	..	..	..	..	..
Ice men.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspectors.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance agents.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interpreters.....	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	2	..
Investigators.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ironworkers.....	1	11	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Janitors.....	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Jewelers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Jockeys.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junk men.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kitchen men.....
Knitters.....
Knives.....	43	142	154	634	149	258	10	585	293	82	789	1
Laborers.....	2	229
Lacemakers.....	3	..	..	..
Lathers.....	1	1	..	..	..
Laundrymen.....	2	..	1	2	1	2	1	7	..
Laundresses.....	6	..	3	..	..	2	..
Lawyers.....	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Leather workers.....
Letter carriers.....
Linemen.....	7	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..
Liquor dealers.....	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lithographers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liveryman.....
Locksmiths.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Longshoremen.....
Lumber dealers.....	1	..	..
Lumbermen.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumber shovers.....
Lunchmen.....	4	..	..	..	18	6	2	28	..
Machinists.....	1	3	8	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	22
Mail clerks.....
Managers.....	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturers.....
Marble workers.....
Masons.....	1	..	2	7	1	8	..	8	1	..	1	2
Mattress makers.....
Meat cutters.....	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanical engineers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanics.....	1	6	4	1	..	1	3	..
Merchants.....	8	1	3	11	2	1	1	3	..
Messengers.....	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..
Metal workers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal wives.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Milkmen.....
Millers.....	2	..	69	44
Millhands.....	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Lewis	Livingston	Madison	Monroe	Montgomery	Nassau	New York	Niagara	Oneida-Rome	On. Farm	On. Utica	Onondaga
	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	M	F	M	F	M
Milliners.....	1	..	..	1	..
Millwrights.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Miners.....	6	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.....	1	..	..	..	2	..
Motion picture operator
Motormen.....	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moulders.....	4	1	4	6	..
Movers.....
Musicians.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Newsboys.....	6	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
Newsdealers.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newspapermen.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
No occupation.....	1	..	..	3	4	1	5	2	1	..
Nurses.....
Office boys.....
Oilers.....
Operators.....	1	..	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..
Opticians.....
Ordetiles.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oystermen.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters.....	2	2	6	9	3	11	4	7	..	1	12	13
Paperhangers.....
Papermakers.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Pattern makers.....
Pavers.....	6	..	..
Peddlers.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
Photographers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Physicians.....	2	4	..	..	1	1	..
Piano makers.....
Piano tuners.....
Piledrivers.....
Pipecutters and fitters	1	1	3	..	..	..	..
Plasterers.....	2	..	..	..	..
Platers.....	4	..	..	..	..
Plumbers.....	..	1	1	1	1	8	..	..	..	5	..	..
Policians.....
Polishers.....	6	1	..	..	..	..
Porters.....	1	..	6	..	1	1	..	3	..	1	2	..
Potters.....	1	..	..
Pressmen.....	1	..	..	1	..	..
Pressmen.....
Printers.....	..	1	6	1	1	3
Promoters.....
Proofreaders.....
Publishers.....	2

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS (Continued)

	Lewis	Livingston	Madison	Monroe	Montgomery	Nassau	New York	Niagara	Oneida-Rome	On. Farm	On. Utica	Onondaga
	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	F	F	M	F	M
Puddler.....									1			
Quarymen.....							1	13				5
Railroadmen.....		2				4	1			2	4	
Real estate dealers.....						1	2					
Restaurant keepers.....						3	1	3				
Riggers.....						2	1	3				1
Riveters.....						1	2					
Roofers.....								2	1			
Rubber workers.....												
Sailmaker.....			1									
Sailors.....		2					10	10			15	1
Salesmen.....	1			14		4	10					8
Saleswomen.....				9		6	20	1	5		9	2
Saloon keepers.....				3		1					5	
Saw filers.....				2		3						
Sawmaker.....												
Sawyers.....												
School boys and girls.....									9		3	
Seamstresses.....												
Shipbuilders.....												
Shirt ironers.....												
Shirtnakers.....												
Shoe cutters.....								3				
Shoe finishers.....	1											
Shoemakers.....						2			3		4	3
Shoymen.....				4								
Signalmen.....						1						
Silversmiths.....			1					1				
Singers.....												
Slaters.....												
Soapmakers.....								3			15	
Soldiers.....	6			46		6						
Solicitors.....										1	1	
Spinnners.....									3	1	22	
Stablemen.....					1	3						
Stage hands.....												
Steamfitters.....				1		3		6	2		3	
Steeple jacks.....												
Steel workers.....								3				
Stenographers.....				1								
Stevadores.....												
Stewards.....						1						
Stokers.....												
Stonecutters.....											1	
Stonemasons.....						1						
Storekeepers.....						1	1	1	4		3	
Students.....	3		1	1		1	1	2				
Superintendents.....							1					

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS. (Continued)

	Lewis		Livingston		Madison		Monroe		Montgomery		Nassau		New York		Niagara		Oneida-Rome		On. Farm		On. Utica		Onondaga	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tailors.....	3	..	3	..	24	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	4
Tanners.....
Teachers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teamsters.....	2	..	1	..	171	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10	..	4	..	4	..	9	..	..	4
Telegraphers.....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Telephone operators.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typesetters.....	2	..	..	..
Tinkeepers.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Tinsmiths.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Toolmakers.....
Trimmer.....	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Truckmen.....
Trunkmakers.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Umbrella menders.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Undertaker.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upholsterers.....
Ushers.....
Valet.....
Varnishers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinaries.....
Wagon makers.....	6	..	3	11	8	1	..	..	3	2	1	..
Waiters.....	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Watchmakers.....	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Watchmen.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Weavers.....
Wheelwrights.....
Whitewashers.....
Window trimmers.....
Wireworkers.....	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Woodmen.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodworkers.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Woolsorters.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	91	3	181	5	221	2	1466	166	177	2	542	84	234	4	908	46	385	31	137	..	1262	141	350	96

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE ADMISSION

	Ontario		Orange-Goshen		Orange-Newburgh		Orleans		Oswego		Putnam		Queens		Rensselaer		Richmond		Rockland		St. Lawrence	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Accountants.....
Actors.....
Agents.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Architects.....
Artists.....
Auctioneers.....
Automobile dealers.....
Authors.....
Awning makers.....
Bag makers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	2	..
Bakers.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ball players.....
Banker.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barbers.....	3	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..
Bartenders.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Basket makers.....	4	..	..	..	..	..
Bellboys.....
Billposters.....	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths.....	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Boarding-house keeper.....
Boat builders.....
Boatmen.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..
Boiler makers.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinders.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Bookkeepers.....
Bootblacks.....
Bottlers.....
Boxmakers.....
Brasworkers.....
Brewers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers.....	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brickmakers.....
Bridgebuilders.....	6	..	..	..	..	..
Brokers.....
Broommakers.....
Brushmakers.....
Builders.....
Butlers.....	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Butchers.....
Button makers.....
Cabinet makers.....	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Candy makers.....
Canners.....
Canvassers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Ontario		Orange-Goshen		Orange-Newburgh		Orleans		Oswego		Otsego		Putnam		Queens Rensselaer		Richmond Rockland		St. Lawrence	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cap makers.....																				
Car builders.....																				
Carpenters.....	8		2			4		6					2			16	81			1
Carriage makers.....																				
Cashiers.....																	28			
Caulkers.....																				
Carvers.....																				
Cattlemen.....													1							
Cement workers.....																				
Chair caners.....																				
Chair makers.....							1													
Chambermaids.....																				
Chauffeurs.....	2		3			4	3	2		2			2			12	73		3	
Chemists.....																				
Cheesemaker.....																			1	
Chiropractist.....																				
Chiropractor.....																				
Cigar makers.....	1		1			1										3				
Civil engineers.....																				
Clergymen.....								6		1		1				15	21			
Gleeks.....	4		1																	
Gloakmakers.....																				
Clothing cleaners, pres-																				
sers, etc.....	1																			
Coachmen.....																				
Coal passers.....																				
Collar turners.....																				
Collectors.....																				
Compositors.....																				
Concrete workers.....																				
Contractors.....																				
Cooks.....	5		5			4				1		1				20	15	3		2
Coopers.....	1					2														
Copper-smiths.....																				
Coremakers.....																				
Cranemen.....																				
Cutlers.....						1														
Cutters.....																				
Deckhands.....																	21			
Decorators.....																				
Dentists.....																				
Designers.....																				
Detectives.....	1					6														
Dish washers.....						1														
Domestics.....																				
Draughtsmen.....																				
Dredgemen.....																				
Dressmakers.....																				
								</												

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS. (Continued)

	Ontario		Orange-Goshen		Orange-Newburgh		Orleans		Oswego		Otsego		Putnam		Queens		Rensselaer		Richmond		Rockland		St. Lawrence	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Drillers.....																								
Drivers.....						2											1							
Druggists.....																								
Dyers.....																								
Electricians.....	2					4							1				3		7					
Electrotypers.....																								
Elevator men.....																								
Embroiders.....										1			3				2		1				1	
Engineers.....	1					2																		
Engravers.....																								
Errand boys.....																								
Expressmen.....																								
Farmers.....	17		3		20		3		18		8		4				24		2		1		5	
Finishers.....									5								6		9		1		4	
Firemen.....	2		5								1								2					
Fishermen.....																	1		1					
Florists.....																								
Foremen.....	6				3																			
Fruit dealers.....																								
Furriers.....																								
Gardeners.....			2										1				1		4					
Gasfitters.....													1						12					
Gatemen.....																								
Glassblowers.....																								
Glasscutters.....																								
Glassworkers.....	3																							
Glaziers.....																								
Glovecutters.....																								
Glove finishers.....																								
Glovemakers.....																								
Goldbeater.....																								
Grinders.....						1																		
Grocers.....																								
Gunsmiths.....																								
Hackmen.....																								
Hall boys.....																								
Harness makers.....										1							1							
Hatters.....						1											1							
Horsemen.....																1								
Horsehoers.....																								
Hospital orderlies.....																			1					
Hostlers.....			2																					
Hotel Clerks.....																								
Hotel keepers.....																								
Housekeepers.....		3		1			1	2	15					1					13		23		2	

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Ontario		Orange-Goslen		Orange-Newburgh		Orleans		Oswego		Otsego		Putnam		Queens		Rensselaer		Richmond		Rockland		St. Lawrence	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Houseworkers.....
Hucksters.....	11
Ice-men.....
Inspectors.....
Insurance agents.....
Interpreters.....
Ironworkers.....	5	..	1	..	14	1	2	21
Janitors.....	..	1	..	4	2
Jewelers.....
Jockeys.....	..	1
Joiners.....
Knitchen men.....
Knitchen men.....
Knitchen men.....
Knitchen men.....
Knitchen men.....
Knitchen men.....
Knitchen men.....
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Knitchen men.....								

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PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Ontario		Orange-Goshen		Orange-Newburgh		Orleans		Oswego		Otsego		Putnam		Queens		Rensselaer	Richmond	Rockland	St. Lawrence
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Milliners.....																				
Millwrights.....																				
Miners.....						3														
Miscellaneous.....																				
Motion picture operator																				
Motormen.....	1				1															
Moulders.....	1																			
Movers.....																				
Musicians.....					2								1							
Newsboys.....																				
Newsdealers.....			1																	
Newspapermen.....																				
No occupation.....			4	4	2	1														
Nurses.....																				
Nurses.....																				
Office boys.....																				
Oilers.....																				
Operators.....																				
Opticians.....																				
Orderlies.....																				
Packers.....																				
Painters.....	5		4		3				29		2		2		3		11	4	1	3
Paperhangers.....																				
Papermakers.....					1															
Pattern makers.....					1															
Pavers.....																				
Peddlers.....																				
Photographers.....																				
Physicians.....																				
Piano makers.....																				
Piano tuners.....																				
Piledrivers.....																				
Pipecutters and fitters					1															
Pipecutters.....																				
Plasterers.....																				
Platers.....																				
Plumbers.....			2		3				5		2				3		1		1	
Policemen.....																				
Polishers.....					1															
Porters.....			2		1			2												
Potter.....																				
Pressers.....																				
Pressmen.....																				
Printers.....																				
Promoters.....	1				1										1		2		1	
Proofreaders.....																				
Publishers.....																				

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Ontario		Orange-Goshen		Orange-Newburgh		Orleans		Oswego		Otsego		Putnam		Queens		Rensselaer		Richmond		Rockland		St. Lawrence	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tailors.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanners.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers.....
Teamsters.....	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	11	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraphers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone operators.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typesetters.....
Tinkeepers.....
Tinsmiths.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toolmakers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trimmer.....
Truckmen.....	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trunkmakers.....
Umbrella menders.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Undertaker.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Upholsterers.....
Ushers.....
Valet.....
Varnishers.....
Veterinaries.....
Wagon makers.....	1	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waiters.....	2	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmakers.....
Watchmen.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weavers.....
Wheelwrights.....
Whitewashers.....
Window trimmers.....
Wireworkers.....
Woodsmen.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodworkers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodsorter.....
Total.....	317	4	279	38	349	27	102	3	342	26	82	3	175	2	16	..	624	64	762	27	132	15	213	12

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Sagatoga		Schenectady		Schoharie		Schuyler		Seneca-Ovid		Steuben		Suffolk		Sullivan		Toga		Tompkins		Ulster	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Drillers.....																						
Drivers.....			2																4		3	
Druggists.....																						
Dyers.....																						
Electricians.....			14																6			
Electrotypers.....																						
Elevators.....																						
Embroiderers.....																						
Engineers.....			5								1								3		2	
Engravers.....																						
Errand boys.....																						
Expressmen.....			1																			
Farmers.....			15		1				3	4	8		12		5		1		10		24	
Finishers.....																						
Fishermen.....			7								2		3								3	
Fishermen.....			1																		2	
Florists.....															3							
Foremen.....			1																			
Fruit dealers.....																						
Furriers.....																						
Gardeners.....																			3			
Gasfitters.....			1																			
Gatemen.....																						
Glassblowers.....																						
Glasscutters.....																						
Glass workers.....											15											
Glaziers.....																						
Glove cutters.....			3														1					
Glove finishers.....																						
Glovemakers.....																						
Goldbeater.....																						
Grinders.....																						
Grocers.....																						
Gunsmiths.....																						
Hackmen.....																						
Hall boys.....										1											1	
Harness makers.....			1																			
Hatters.....																						
Horsemen.....																						
Horseshoers.....																						
Hospital orderlies.....																						
Hostlers.....																						
Hotel clerks.....			2																			
Hotel keepers.....										1			3								1	
Housekeepers.....			1	12								7										

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[illegible]

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Saratoga		Schenec-		Schoharie		Schuyler		Seneca-		Seneca-		Suffolk		Sullivan		Tioga		Tompkins		Ulster	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Milliners.....
Millwrights.....
Miners.....	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.....	1	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Motion picture operator	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Motormen.....
Moulders.....	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Movers.....
Musicians.....	3	..	..	..
Newsboys.....
Newsdealers.....
Newspapermen.....
Nurses.....
Occupation.....
Nurses.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Office boys.....
Oilers.....
Operators.....
Opticians.....
Orderlies.....
Oystermen.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Packers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painters.....	2	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Paperhangers.....
Papermakers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattern makers.....
Pavers.....
Peddlers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographers.....
Physicians.....
Piano makers.....
Piano tuners.....
Piledrivers.....
Pipecutters and fitters.	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plasterers.....
Plasters.....
Plumbers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polishers.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Porters.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potters.....	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pressers.....
Pressmen.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printers.....	2
Promotors.....	1
Proofreaders.....	2
Publishers.....

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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[illegible]

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS, (Continued)

	Saratoga		Schenec-		Schoharie		Schuyler		Seneca- Ovid		Seneca- Watloo		Steuben		Suffolk		Sullivan		Tioga		Tompkins		Ulster	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tailors.....	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanners.....
Teachers.....
Teamsters.....	27	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraphers.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone operators.....
Tilesotters.....
Timekeepers.....
Tinsmiths.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tooldressers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toolmakers.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trunkmen.....
Trunkmakers.....
Umbrella menders.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Undertakers.....
Upholsterers.....
Ushers.....
Valets.....
Varnishers.....
Veterinaries.....
Wagon makers.....
Waiters.....	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Watchmakers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmen.....
Weavers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheelwrights.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitewashers.....
Window trimmers.....
Wireworkers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodsmen.....
Woodworkers.....
Woodworkers.....
Woolsorter.....
Total.....	359	16	982	145	10	1	36	3	17	3	78	16	194	12	309	20	73	6	95	7	102	12	222	17

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS (Continued)

[illegible]

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PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS (Continued)

	Warren		Washington		Wayne		Westchester		Wyoming		Yates		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Drivers.....	41	..	..	..	..	..	377	..
Druggists.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	16	..
Dyers.....	57	..
Electricians.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	91	..
Elevatormen.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Engineers.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	148	..
Engravers.....	1	..
Errand boys.....	16	..
Expressmen.....	14	..
Farmers.....	1	..	6	..	..	..	42	4	..	..	5	..	866	..
Finishers.....	1	..	..	..	6	..
Fishermen.....	14	..	..	..	1	..	339	..
Fishermen.....	12	..
Florists.....	9	..
Foremen.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
Fruit dealers.....	3	..
Furriers.....	11	..
Gardeners.....	19	..	..	..	..	..	54	..
Gasfitters.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Gatemen.....	22	..
Glassblowers.....	13	..
Glasscutters.....	2	..
Glass workers.....	22	..
Glaziers.....	1	..	10	..
Glovecutters.....	13	..
Glove finishers.....	2	2
Glovehmakers.....	34	..
Grinders.....	11	..
Grocers.....	1	1
Guides.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gunmakers.....	2	..
Gunsmiths.....	69	..
Hackmen.....	1	..
Hall boys.....	12	..
Hall porters.....	16	..
Harness makers.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Hatters.....	9	..
Horsemen.....	9	..
Horsehoers.....	31	..
Hospital orderlies.....	12	..
Hostlers.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	109	2
Hotel clerks.....	41	..
Hotel keepers.....	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel runners.....
Housekeepers.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	415
Houseworkers.....	111	..	..	..	..	43	765

PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS. (Continued)

	Warren		Washington		Wayne		Westchester		Wyoming		Yates		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Hucksters.....	27	27
Ice-men.....	28	28
Inspectors.....	1	..	..	..	58	58
Insurance agents.....	9	9
Interpreters.....	1	..	..	..	2	2
Investigators.....	1	1
Ironworkers.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	183	183
Janitors.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	64	64
Jewelers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Jockeys.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Junkmen.....	60	60
Kitchenmen.....	8	8
Knitters.....	1	..	..	9	9
Laborers.....	54	..	59	..	39	..	486	..	..	1	14	..	12,415	12,415
Lacemakers.....	22	..	..	..	1	1
Lathers.....	11	11
Laundrymen.....	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	40	40
Laundresses.....	13	13
Lawyers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Leather workers.....	7	7
Letter carriers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	48	48
Linenen.....	9	..	1	..	..	..	19	19
Liquor dealers.....	6	6
Lithographers.....	1	1
Liverymen.....
Locksmiths.....
Longshoremen.....	20	20
Lumber dealers.....	2	2
Lumbermen.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
Lumber shovers.....	5	5
Lunchmen.....	7	7
Machinists.....	1	..	..	..	58	..	3	..	2	..	737	737
Mail clerks.....	41	41
Managers.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Manufacturers.....	1	1
Marble workers.....	8	..	..	..	..	..	136	136
Masons.....	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22
Mattress makers.....	10	10
Meat cutters.....	177	177
Mechanical engineers.....	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	67	67
Mechanics.....	13	13
Merchants.....	59	59
Messengers.....	1	1
Metal workers.....	1
Midwives.....	3	2	160	160
Milkmen.....	1	1
Millhands.....	64	64
Milliners.....	1	1

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	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Westchester	Wyoming	Yates	Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Millwrights.....	11
Miners.....	45
Miscellaneous.....	73
Motion picture operators.....	5
Notermen.....	30
Moulders.....	1	121
Movers.....	5
Musicians.....	23
Newsboys.....	1	13
Newsdealers.....	1
Newspapermen.....	4
No occupation.....	442
Nurses.....	14	1	..	156
Nurses.....	5	3	..	15
Office boys.....	8
Oilers.....	23
Operators.....	8	60
Opticians.....	1	33
Orderlies.....	1
Osterlies.....	6
Oystermen.....	3
Packers.....	16
Painters.....	2	388
Painters.....	2	1	11
Paperhangers.....	65
Papermakers.....	1	7
Pattern makers.....	6
Pavers.....	6
Peddlers.....	105
Photographers.....	4	1
Physicians.....	6
Pilots.....	3	16
Pilots.....	4
Pipecutters and fitters.....	1
Plasterers.....	42
Platers.....	2	15
Plumbers.....	3
Police men.....	1	96
Polishers.....	12
Porters.....	26
Porters.....	11	123
Rotter.....	1
Pressers.....	8
Pressmen.....	12
Printers.....	5	..	1	10	107
Promoters.....	3
Proofreaders.....
Publishers.....	2
Puddler.....	1

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONS (Continued)

	Warren		Washington		Wayne		Westchester		Wyoming		Yates		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tanners.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
Teachers.....	1	4
Teamsters.....	432	..
Telegraphers.....	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	16	..
Telephone operators.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Tilesellers.....	6	..
Timekeepers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
Tinsmiths.....	39	..
Tool dresser.....	1	..
Toolmakers.....	35	..
Trainmen.....	4	..
Truckmen.....	32	..
Trunkmakers.....	1	..
Umbrella menders.....	35	..
Undertaker.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Uholsters.....	11	..
Ushers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
Valet.....	1	..
Varnishers.....	2	..
Veterinaries.....	1	..
Wagon makers.....	183	109
Waiters.....	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Watchmakers.....	36	..
Watchmen.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1
Weavers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wheelwrights.....	29	..
Wireworkers.....	24	..
Woodsmen.....	20	..
Woodworkers.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Woolsorter.....	1	..
Wrestler.....
Total.....	81	3	89	6	48	..	1234	151	55	3	33	1	26,078	2,440

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

	Male	Female	Total
Albany	120	5	125
Allegany	2	..	2
Broome	51	2	53
Cattaraugus	28	..	28
Cayuga	44	5	49
Chemung	7	..	7
Clinton	59	2	61
Columbia	12	..	12
Dutchess	4	..	4
Erie	389	36	434
Franklin	9	1	10
Fulton	8	..	8
Genesee	2	..	2
Greene	2	..	2
Herkimer	3	..	3
Jefferson	67	1	68
Kings	98	2	100
Monroe	114	26	140
Nassau	119	5	124
New York	110	..	110
Niagara	24	..	24
Oneida-Rome	3	..	3
Oneida-Utica	55	9	64
Onondaga	2	4	6
Ontario	3	..	3
Orange-Goshen	1	..	1
Orange-Newburgh	16	..	16
Orleans	12	..	12
Oswego	11	..	11
Rensselaer	35	2	37
St. Lawrence	27	2	29
Saratoga	1	..	1
Schenectady	65	1	66
Steuben	2	..	2
Suffolk	12	7	19
Sullivan	6	..	6
Tompkins	11	..	11
Ulster	10	..	10
Wyoming	6	..	6
.....
.....
.....
Total	1559	110	1669

NOTE: No Federal prisoners were detained in the jails of the counties not mentioned in above table.

**Showing the Causes of Detention of Persons Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919.**

COUNTY	Sentenced to Imprisonment after Conviction		Committed for Examination or Trial		Detained as Witnesses		Detained as Debtors		Detained for other Causes		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	360	17	764	54	2	..	3	..	1	..	1130	71
Allegany.....	27	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	44	3
Bronx.....	322	28	1340	93	10	9	12	1	27	8	1711	139
Broome.....	352	6	228	10	6	..	6	..	2	..	594	16
Cattaraugus.....	258	21	97	2	1	..	..	..	33	2	389	25
Cayuga.....	41	2	441	17	..	..	3	..	..	..	485	19
Chautauqua.....	127	7	8	..	..	..	1	..	47	..	183	7
Chemung.....	322	39	747	42	3	..	..	..	3	..	1075	81
Chenango.....	41	1	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	6
Clinton.....	82	18	95	11	2	2	1	..	19	..	199	31
Columbia.....	149	4	136	5	8	..	1	..	12	..	306	9
Cortland.....	85	13	197	13	..	..	..	..	7	..	289	26
Delaware.....	18	3	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4
Dutchess.....	211	5	350	19	..	1	..	..	2	..	563	25
Erie.....	385	35	3592	651	76	24	45	2	..	..	4699	712
Essex.....	50	3	30	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	103	3
Franklin.....	58	5	64	..	..	..	3	..	14	1	139	6
Fulton.....	23	2	37	2	..	..	3	..	27	3	90	7
Genesee.....	141	4	47	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	190	9
Greene.....	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	199	5	214	8
Hamilton.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Herkimer.....	151	9	104	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	256	18
Jefferson.....	350	12	88	2	2	1	..	..	19	..	459	15
Kings.....	..	..	..	..	58	9	48	2	154	4	260	15
Lewis.....	16	..	16	..	4	3	..	..	55	..	91	3
Livingston.....	52	1	64	1	6	..	..	..	59	3	183	5
Madison.....	205	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	224	2
Monroe.....	..	..	1446	163	2	3	18	..	..	..	1466	166
Montgomery.....	158	..	17	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	177	2
Nassau.....	400	71	132	13	2	..	4	..	4	..	542	84
New York.....	..	..	110	..	10	..	114	4	..	..	234	4
Niagara.....	550	30	341	15	4	1	9	..	4	..	908	46
Oneida, Rome.....	207	9	168	18	5	..	1	..	4	4	385	31
Oneida, Rome Farm.....	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..
Oneida, Utica.....	393	22	755	112	8	1	..	..	105	6	1262	141
Onondaga.....	..	..	345	65	..	..	..	..	5	4	350	69
Ontario.....	168	3	118	..	13	1	1	..	17	..	317	4
Orange, Goshen.....	170	21	91	12	1	3	..	..	17	2	279	38
Orange, Newburgh.....	144	14	197	12	3	1	..	..	5	..	349	27
Orleans.....	88	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	2	102	3
Oswego.....	268	16	71	8	..	2	2	..	1	..	342	26
Otsego.....	65	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	3
Putnam.....	145	1	11	..	2	..	..	..	17	1	175	2
Queens.....	..	..	10	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	16	..
Rensselaer.....	423	30	199	34	1	..	..	..	1	..	624	64
Richmond.....	372	27	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	762	27
Rockland.....	72	11	34	2	..	1	..	..	26	1	132	15
St. Lawrence.....	135	7	50	3	..	..	1	..	27	2	213	12
Saratoga.....	277	11	77	4	..	1	..	..	5	..	359	16
Schenectady.....	251	26	725	117	2	2	4	..	..	..	532	145
Schoharie.....	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	1
Schuyler.....	15	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	36	8
Seneca, Ovid.....	7	1	9	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	3
Seneca, Waterloo.....	31	4	47	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	16
Steuben.....	132	9	54	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	194	12
Suffolk.....	137	10	156	1	2	2	2	..	12	7	309	20
Sullivan.....	30	2	46	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	77	6
Tioga.....	57	6	37	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	95	7
Tompkins.....	33	2	63	8	..	..	..	..	6	2	102	12
Ulster.....	90	3	132	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	222	17
Warren.....	74	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	3
Washington.....	50	6	36	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	89	6
Wayne.....	32	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..
Westchester.....	274	70	952	81	..	..	8	..	..	..	1234	151
Wyoming.....	21	2	27	1	..	..	1	..	6	..	55	3
Yates.....	13	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	33	1
Total.....	9256	663	15429	1646	236	70	305	9	1027	63	24253	2451

RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

COUNTY	Nature of Employment	No. of day's work performed during the year	Amount rec'd for labor of prisoners
Albany.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Allegany.....	Care of grounds, gardeu and buildings	.....	.....
Bronx.....	Institution work	870	.....
Broome.....	Care of grounds and at county farm	3089	.....
Cattaraugus.....	Farming, care of grounds and institution work	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Chemung.....	Care of grounds and institution work	.....	.....
Chenango.....	On county farm, care of b'ld'gs and grounds	1800	.....
Clinton.....	Institution work	.....	.....
Columbia.....	Gardening, care of buildings and grounds	900	.....
Cortland.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Delaware.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	Institution work	1095	.....
Erie.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Essex.....	Farming	773	.....
Franklin.....	Farming	330	.....
Fulton.....	At county farm and on city streets	256	\$80.00
Genesee.....	At county farm and care of buildings	231	.....
Greene.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	Road and farm work	5784	6030.00
Kings.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Lewis.....	Gardening	.....	.....
Livingston.....	Gardening, and care of grounds	.....	.....
Madison.....	Farming	.....	.....
Monroe.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	Care of buildings and grounds	.....	.....
Nassau.....	Farming, and care of buildings and grounds	.....	.....
New York.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Niagara.....	Road work	5905	2003.17
Oneida-Rome.....	Painting and cutting wood	.....	.....
Oneida-Rome, Farm...	On farm, cutting wood and repairing b'ld'gs.	.....	.....
Oneida-Utica.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Ontario.....	On county frm, breaking stone, care of build- ings and grounds	2457	.....
Orange-Goshen.....	Gardening, care of buildings and grounds	3064	286.00
Orange-Newburgh...	Gardening, care of buildings and grounds	2085	814.50
Orleans.....	At county farm	.....	.....
Oswego.....	Farming	3233	.....
Otsego.....	Farming and institution work	252½	.....
Putnam.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Queens.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	Farming (6 men)	120	.....
Richmond.....	Care of buildings and grounds	1872	.....
Rockland.....	Care of buildings and grounds	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	Farming, breaking stone and painting	1710	1350.00
Saratoga.....	Gardening, care of buildings and grounds	.....	92.00
Schenectady.....	Nine "trusties" on institution work	3285	.....
Schoharie.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Seneca.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Steuben.....	Farming, care of b'ld'gs and grounds, break- ing stones	2317	.....
Suffolk.....	Farming	1036	.....
Sullivan.....	Care of buildings and grounds	.....	.....
Tioga.....	On county farm and highways	2323	.....
Tompkins.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Ulster.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Warren.....	Gardening, care of buildihgs and grounds	.....	.....
Washington.....	Care of grounds and institution work	730	.....
Wayne.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Westchester.....	Unemployed	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	Care of buildings and grounds	.....	.....
Yates.....	Unemployed	.....	.....

RELATING TO BOARD OF PRISONERS, SALARIES, Etc.

	Salary re- ceived by sheriff	Cost per week for board of prisoners	Total cost of board of prisoners for year
Albany.....	\$4,000.00	....	....
Allegany.....	1,700.00	\$4.00	\$412.00
Bronx.....	10,000.00	4.40 5-7	4,486.05
Broome.....	3,000.00	2.95	3,987.17
Cattaraugus.....	2,900.00	2.27	2,150.92
Cayuga.....	3,000.00	2.55	1,909.13
Chautauqua.....	5,000.00	3.30	2,174.70
Chemung.....	4,500.00	2.07	1,500.00
Chenango.....	2,500.00	2.45	1,397.59
Clinton.....	1,500.00	4.60	2,480.80
Columbia.....	3,000.00	3.90	2,889.18
Cortland.....	2,500.00	2.10	904.35
Delaware.....	2,000.00	5.01	1,202.79
Dutchess.....	4,000.00	2.11½	2,199.60
Erie.....	5,000.00	2.06	13,468.14
Essex.....	1,500.00	2.87	2,394.10
Franklin.....	1,200.00	4.00	4,192.00
Fulton.....	2,000.00	*4.00	3,624.89†
Genesee.....	1,600.00	*1.60	1,662.16†
Greene.....	2,500.00	4.20	991.80
Hamilton.....	1,200.00	10.50	410.00
Herkimer.....	3,000.00	3.24	2,594.50
Jefferson.....	2,000.00	....	....
Kings.....	15,000.00	3.51	3,759.17
Lewis.....	1,800.00	2.03	105.00
Livingston.....	2,000.00	2.03	1,227.75†
Madison.....	1,500.00	....	....
Monroe.....	4,000.00	4.30	....
Montgomery.....	4,200.00	....	....
Nassau.....	4,000.00	....	....
New York.....	12,000.00	2.90	3,592.40
Niagara.....	3,500.00	2.55	9,799.06
Oneida-Rome.....	....	1.751	1,809.65
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	....	2.446	1,465.32
Oneida-Utica.....	6,000.00	1.667	3,306.08
Onondaga.....	4,000.00	....	....
Ontario.....	2,000.00	1.63	1,746.23
Orange-Goshen.....	....	2.61	3,384.07
Orange-Newburgh.....	4,000.00	2.61	2,810.92
Orleans.....	2,000.00	2.24	546.59
Oswego.....	3,000.00	1.97	3,658.29
Otsego.....	2,000.00	†3.18	1,982.33†
Putnam.....	1,200.00	4.20	2,097.60
Queens.....	10,900.00	....	....
Rensselaer.....	4,000.00	2.40	4,500.00
Richmond.....	6,000.00	5.60	6,000.00
Rockland.....	2,000.00	4.21	2,458.27
St. Lawrence.....	1,500.00	1.69	1,355.58
Saratoga.....	2,000.00	*2.25	2,559.34
Schenectady.....	3,000.00	2.077	3,994.08
Schoharie.....	1,000.00	*5.00	210.00
Schuyler.....	1,200.00	3.093	115.35
Seneca-Ovid.....	....	4.20	36.00
Seneca-Waterloo.....	2,500.00	4.20	1,254.00
Steuben.....	2,500.00	2.50	2,129.71
Suffolk.....	3,500.00	4.45	10,212.80
Sullivan.....	1,700.00	....	....
Tioga.....	1,750.00	4.00	2,753.60
Tompkins.....	1,800.00	3.00	641.39
Ulster.....	3,500.00	3.15	2,001.60
Warren.....	2,200.00	2.10	764.40
Washington.....	2,000.00	2.02	2,256.13
Wayne.....	1,800.00	....	....
Westchester.....	10,000.00	2.56	5,559.08
Wyoming.....	1,800.00	....	....
Yates.....	1,000.00	5.87	1,699.30

* Estimated

† Includes sheriff's family

Showing Commitments for Intoxication, as Tramps, Vagrants, and as Drunk and Disorderly, for the Year Ending June 30, 1919

COUNTY	Intoxication		Tramps		Vagrants		Drunk and Disorderly	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	265	21	....	....	130	9	....	....
Allegany.....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bronx.....	10	3	....	....	11	1	....	....
Broome.....	225	2	....	....	7	....	....	....
Cattaraugus.....	135	9	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cayuga.....	282	6	....	....	11	....	....	....
Chautauqua.....	72	1	3	....	5	....	....	....
Chemung.....	758	66	9	....	9	....	....	....
Chenango.....	12	....	3	....	5	....	....	....
Clinton.....	36	5	1	....	2	4	....	....
Columbia.....	96	2	5	....	3	1	....	....
Cortland.....	97	8	31	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware.....	5	....	....	....	3	1	....	....
Dutchess.....	137	7	7	1	148	2	....	....
Erie.....	267	125	32	....	222	216	....	....
Essex.....	7	....	8	....	8	....	....	....
Franklin.....	57	....	....	....	13	3	....	....
Fulton.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Genesee.....	24	....	12	....	....	....	....	....
Greene.....	30	1	131	1	2	1	....	....
Hamilton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Herkimer.....	68	2	....	....	9	....	....	....
Jefferson.....	231	1	....	....	19	5	....	....
Kings.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis.....	33	....	7	....	....	....	....	....
Livingston.....	46	....	15	....	11	....	....	....
Madison.....	142	....	3	....	39	....	....	....
Monroe.....	204	40	....	....	302	54	....	....
Montgomery.....	90	....	....	....	26	....	....	....
Nassau.....	9	....	....	....	2	2	....	....
New York.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Niagara.....	378	10	6	....	70	17	....	....
Oneida-Rome.....	33	4	....	....	55	10	....	....
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	46	....	....	....	28	....	....	....
Oneida-Utica.....	288	26	....	....	153	37	....	....
Onondaga.....	50	7	....	....	4	22	....	....
Ontario.....	37	1	1	....	....	....	....	....
Orange-Goshen.....	67	6	4	6	6	10	....	....
Orange-Newburgh.....	....	....	2	....	30	8	....	....
Orleans.....	20	1	5	....	30	....	....	....
Oswego.....	176	4	1	....	17	5	....	....
Otsego.....	28	1	....	....	4	....	....	....
Putnam.....	108	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Queens.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rensselaer.....	126	6	....	....	127	37	36	3
Richmond.....	15	5	....	....	15	5	....	....
Rockland.....	....	....	2	....	10	3	38	4
St. Lawrence.....	33	....	....	....	5	1	....	....
Saratoga.....	179	2	8	....	18	....	....	....
Schenectady.....	155	23	....	....	120	54	....	....
Schoharie.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Schuyler.....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca-Ovid.....	6	....	4	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	41	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
Steuben.....	....	....	1	....	8	....	....	....
Suffolk.....	89	5	3	....	8	1	3	....
Sullivan.....	5	....	....	....	18	....	....	....
Tioga.....	30	2	7	....	9	1	....	....
Tompkins.....	1	1	....	....	5	3	11	....
Ulster.....	102	8	....	....	16	....	....	....
Warren.....	52	1	....	....	16	....	....	....
Washington.....	26	....	....	....	5	....	....	....
Wayne.....	19	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Westchester.....	158	35	109	....	116	27	31	6
Wyoming.....	13	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Yates.....	4	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Total.....	5715	451	421	2	1890	560	119	13

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Total Number in Custody June 30, 1919										Number of Admissions During the Year		Number of Discharges During the Year		Number of Deaths During the Year	
	Awaiting Trial			Convicted of Crime		Witnesses		Total								
	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male							Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	233	11	331	15	..	..	569	26	14369	1136	14448	1146	..	..	1	..
Second District Prison.....	17	12	19	16	1	..	37	28	7228	5697	7232	5707	..	..	..	..
Third District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3228	216	3228	216	..	..	..	..
Fourth District Prison.....	14	..	11	..	1	..	26	..	7234	404	7234	404	..	..	..	..
Fifth District Prison.....	40	..	15	4	..	..	55	4	6409	693	4577	694	..	..	1	..
Sixth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	559	56	559	56	..	..	..	..
Seventh District Prison.....	15	..	12	..	..	..	27	..	2674	489	2672	489	..	..	..	..
Eighth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	21	396	21	..	..	..	..
Twelfth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2761	350	2761	350	..	..	..	..
Traffic Detention.....	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	1769	..	1769	..	..	..	..	..
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	132	..	127	..	..	..	..	..
New York Workhouse.....	..	..	202	342	..	..	202	342	6563	2714	6946	2790	12	12	12	12
New York County Penitentiary.....	..	..	537	..	..	..	537	..	3731	..	3753	..	3	..	3	..
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	..	..	676	..	..	..	676	..	1499	..	1488	..	4	..	4	..
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	..	..	346	..	..	..	346	..	925	..	1017	..	2	..	2	..
New York City Reformatory.....	..	..	458	..	..	..	458	..	754	..	793	..	2	..	2	..
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	121	5	138	25	..	..	259	30	11045	1395	11067	1404	1	..	1	..
City Prison, Queens.....	22	3	40	..	..	..	62	3	1840	321	1861	386	..	..	..	..
Total.....	467	31	2785	402	15	..	3267	433	71316	13492	71927	13663	26	12	26	12

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

NAME OF INSTITUTION	By sentence actual admissions		By return of escaped prisoners		By other sources		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	7489	363	.....	.....	6928	773	14869	1136
Second District Prison.....	4141	4959	2	.....	3087	738	7228	5697
Third District Prison.....	2288	163	.....	.....	940	50	3223	216
Fourth District Prison.....	6866	228	.....	.....	368	76	7234	404
Fifth District Prison.....	1675	258	.....	.....	2334	435	4609	693
Sixth District Prison.....	559	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	659	56
Seventh District Prison.....	2300	265	.....	.....	294	227	2674	489
Eighth District Prison.....	343	21	.....	.....	53	.....	396	21
Twelfth District Prison.....	1746	210	.....	.....	1015	140	2761	350
Traffic Detention.....	1768	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	1769	.....
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	129	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	132	.....
New York Workhouse.....	5217	2509	.....	.....	1346	205	6563	2714
New York County Penitentiary.....	2024	.....	1	.....	1706	.....	3731	.....
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1498	.....	1499	.....
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	.....	.....	3	.....	922	.....	925	.....
New York City Reformatory.....	.....	.....	6	.....	748	.....	754	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	10458	1308	.....	.....	587	87	11045	1395
City Prison, Queens.....	1679	155	1	.....	160	166	1840	321
Total.....	48702	10595	14	.....	23600	2897	71316	13492

DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	By expiration of sentence and interdepartmental transfer		By death		By transfer to state hospitals		By transfer to state prisons		By payment of fine		By order of court		Transferred to other institutions & for other reasons		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	1559	135	1	.....	28	.....	1031	15	328	88	8032	554	3469	304	14448	1146
Second District Prison.....	857	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	465	81	2289	1890	3620	3302	7232	5707
Third District Prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	29	.....	.....	143	17	712	42	2269	128	3228	216
Fourth District Prison.....	959	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	625	19	2398	41	3252	316	7254	404
Fifth District Prison.....	486	75	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247	43	954	133	2889	443	4577	694
Sixth District Prison.....	98	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	30	6	.....	304	20	569	56
Seventh District Prison.....	315	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	17	1139	76	1078	386	2672	489
Eighth District Prison.....	32	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	8	38	.....	258	11	396	21
Twelfth District Prison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	2	.....	.....	42	6	420	56	2258	286	761	350
Traffic Detention.....	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	855	.....	59	.....	763	.....	769	.....
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	115	.....	11	.....	127	.....
New York Workhouse.....	3326	1961	12	14	.....	7	.....	.....	21	2	315	132	3257	676	6945	2790
New York County Penitentiary.....	112	.....	3	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	3608	.....	3763	.....
Reformatory Prison Hart's Island.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1482	.....	1488	.....
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	148	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	867	.....	1017	.....
New York City Reformatory.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	787	.....	793	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	1686	127	1	.....	4	.....	261	3	315	8	.....	832	1554	434	11067	1404
City Prison, Queens.....	358	46	.....	.....	.....	2	72	1	113	2	982	85	336	250	1861	386
Total.....	10034	2874	26	12	211	40	1365	19	3514	321	24715	3841	32062	6556	71927	13663

Number of Federal Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Male	Female	Total
City Prison, Manhattan.....	1685	16	1701
New York County Penitentiary.....	5	..	5
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	1044	9	1053
City Prison, Queens.....	..	5	5
Total.....	2734	30	2764

Showing the Social Relations of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Married		Single		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	*2861	217	4453	84	110	53	15	9	7439	363
Second District Prison.....	1641	2363	2418	2040	70	526	12	30	4141	4959
Third District Prison.....	854	71	1417	94	13	1	4	...	2288	166
* Fourth District Prison.....	†2987	150	3570	126	292	47	16	5	6866	328
Fifth District Prison.....	654	142	1001	85	20	24	...	1	1675	258
Sixth District Prison.....	214	19	334	28	11	9	...	...	559	56
Seventh District Prison.....	803	131	1550	102	26	26	1	3	2380	262
Eighth District Prison.....	195	5	143	12	5	4	...	...	343	21
Twelfth District Prison.....	575	106	1137	79	29	25	5	...	1746	210
Traffic Detention.....	667	...	1022	...	5	...	4	...	1758	...
Detention Prison for Witnesses	47	...	76	...	4	...	2	...	129	...
New York Workhouse.....	2043	1167	2900	940	262	375	12	27	5217	2509
New York Co. Penitentiary.....	599	...	1388	...	33	...	4	...	2024	...
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	4070	‡642	6179	475	193	175	16	16	10458	1308
City Prison, Queens.....	740	80	900	61	34	13	5	1	1679	155
Total.....	18950	5099	28548	4126	1153	1278	96	92	48702	10595

Showing the Education of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Can read and write		Cannot read or write		Can read only		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	*7412	307	27	56	...	...	7439	363
Second District Prison.....	4131	4939	10	20	...	...	4141	4959
Third District Prison.....	2252	164	30	2	...	...	2288	166
* Fourth District Prison.....	‡6700	319	166	9	...	...	6866	328
Fifth District Prison.....	1612	235	63	23	...	...	1675	254
Sixth District Prison.....	558	56	1	...	...	...	559	56
Seventh District Prison.....	2379	262	1	...	...	...	2380	262
Eighth District Prison.....	331	20	12	1	...	...	343	21
Twelfth District Prison.....	1744	210	2	...	...	...	1746	210
Traffic Detention.....	1758	...	...	...	...	...	1758	...
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	129	...	...	...	...	...	129	...
New York Workhouse.....	5161	2488	55	21	1	...	5217	2509
New York County Penitentiary.....	2001	...	23	...	...	...	2024	...
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	10399	‡1220	59	88	...	...	10458	1308
City Prison, Queens.....	1550	148	127	6	...	1	1679	155
Total.....	43117	10368	582	226	3	1	48702	10595

* Includes one who refused to give the information.

‡ Includes two who refused to give the information.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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Showing the Habits of Life of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending
June 30, 1919

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Liquor Freely		Used Liquor Moderately		Did Not Use Liquor		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	*9	1	6945	65	485	297	7439	363
Second District Prison	23	117	3693	1682	425	3160	4141	4959
Third District Prison.....	2	3	1695	91	591	72	2288	166
Fourth District Prison.....	†247	4	4907	199	1712	125	6866	328
Fifth District Prison.....	10	10	1107	96	558	152	1675	258
Sixth District Prison.....	15	4	449	24	95	28	559	56
Seventh District Prison.....	2	1	2290	156	88	105	2380	262
Eighth District Prison.....	2	2	266	14	75	5	343	21
Twelfth District Prison.....	12	6	1302	70	432	134	1746	210
Traffic Detention .....	....	....	895	....	863	....	1758	....
Detention Prison for Wit- nesses.....	..	....	122	....	7	....	129	....
New York Workhouse.....	275	116	4251	969	691	1424	5217	2509
New York Co. Penitentiary.	30	....	1513	....	481	....	2024	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	904	†133	8605	414	949	761	10458	1308
City Prison, Queens	6	3	964	60	709	92	1679	155
TOTAL.....	1537	400	39004	3840	8161	6355	48702	10595

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Tobacco		Did Not Use Tobacco		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	*7329	45	110	318	7439	363
Second District Prison.....	3962	874	179	4085	4141	4959
Third District Prison.....	2234	91	54	75	2288	166
Fourth District Prison.....	†6039	120	827	208	6866	328
Fifth District Prison.....	1627	160	43	98	1675	258
Sixth District Prison.....	550	17	9	39	559	56
Seventh District Prison.....	2355	103	25	159	2380	262
Eighth District Prison.....	340	3	3	18	343	21
Twelfth District Prison.....	1659	160	87	50	1746	210
Traffic Detention	1758	....	....	....	1758	....
Detention Prison for Wit- nesses.....	125	....	4	....	129	....
New York Workhouse.....	5027	680	190	1829	5217	2509
New York Co. Penitentiary.	1899	....	125	....	2024	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	10076	†342	382	966	10458	1308
City Prison, Queens	1427	26	252	129	1679	155
TOTAL.....	46407	2621	2295	7974	48702	10595

* Includes one who refused to give the information.

† Includes two who refused to give the information.

Showing the Religious Instruction of Persons Admitted During the Year
Ending June 30, 1919

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Roman Catholic		Greek Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		Pagan		None		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan	3566	163	287	23	1339	77	2130	96	27	.....	90	4	7439	363
Second District Prison	2295	2374	79	28	787	1634	953	888	.....	.....	27	65	4141	4959
Third District Prison	888	87	94	2	100	10	1197	67	3	.....	6	.....	2288	166
Fourth District Prison	4068	194	193	9	1347	71	1128	52	11	.....	114	.....	6866	328
Fifth District Prison	965	124	15	1	297	56	394	75	.....	.....	4	2	1676	258
Sixth District Prison	245	25	8	.....	129	8	176	21	1	1	.....	.....	639	56
Seventh District Prison	1470	136	35	2	625	90	212	29	.....	.....	38	5	2380	282
Eighth District Prison	168	8	2	.....	48	2	125	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	343	21
Twelfth District Prison	602	70	14	.....	745	118	347	18	.....	.....	38	4	1746	210
Traffic Detention	388	.....	5	.....	390	.....	406	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1768	.....
Detention Prison for Witnesses	66	.....	8	.....	29	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	129	.....
New York Workhouse	3017	1354	99	8	1260	879	781	289	7	2	63	17	6217	2599
New York County Penitentiary	1189	.....	21	.....	412	.....	397	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	2024	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn	5571	*672	388	12	2695	442	1775	180	7	.....	42	2	10458	1308
City Prison, Queens	968	73	36	1	433	64	228	13	.....	.....	14	4	1679	155
Total	25966	5290	1289	86	10836	3451	10318	1659	56	3	457	106	48702	10595

* Includes one who would not give the information.

† Includes two who would not give the information.

Showing the Color of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	White		Colored		Mongolian		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	6941	343	446	20	52	.....	7439	363
Second District Prison.....	3805	4223	329	735	*7	†1	4141	4959
Third District Prison.....	2266	163	14	3	8	.....	2288	166
Fourth District Prison.....	6340	313	523	15	*3	.....	6866	328
Fifth District Prison.....	1559	229	116	29	.....	.....	1675	258
Sixth District Prison.....	540	47	18	9	†1	.....	569	56
Seventh District Prison.....	2080	222	295	40	5	.....	2380	262
Eighth District Prison.....	338	19	4	2	1	.....	343	21
Twelfth District Prison.....	1146	120	90	3	3	.....	1746	210
Traffic Detention.....	1605	.....	162	.....	1	.....	1768	.....
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	115	.....	13	.....	1	.....	129	.....
New York Workhouse.....	4710	1946	496	561	*11	†2	5217	2509
New York County Penitentiary.....	1837	.....	186	.....	1	.....	2024	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	9843	1177	608	130	*7	†1	10458	1308
City Prison, Queens.....	1616	118	61	37	2	.....	1679	155
Total.....	44741	8920	3858	1671	103	4	48702	10595

* Includes one Indian.

† Indians.

Showing the Nativity of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	3567	147	3872	216	7439	363
Second District Prison.....	2193	3441	1948	1518	4141	4959
Third District Prison.....	775	63	1513	103	2288	166
Fourth District Prison.....	3317	143	3549	185	6866	328
Fifth District Prison.....	1000	107	675	151	1675	258
Sixth District Prison.....	309	24	250	32	559	56
Seventh District Prison.....	1550	170	830	92	2380	262
Eighth District Prison.....	171	5	172	16	343	21
Twelfth District Prison.....	1289	164	457	46	1746	210
Traffic Detention.....	1225	.....	533	.....	1768	.....
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	51	.....	78	.....	129	.....
New York Workhouse.....	3083	1664	2134	845	5217	2509
New York County Penitentiary.....	1470	.....	554	.....	2024	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	5796	868	4662	440	10458	1308
City Prison, Queens.....	1001	109	673	46	1679	155
Total.....	26797	6905	21905	3690	48702	10595

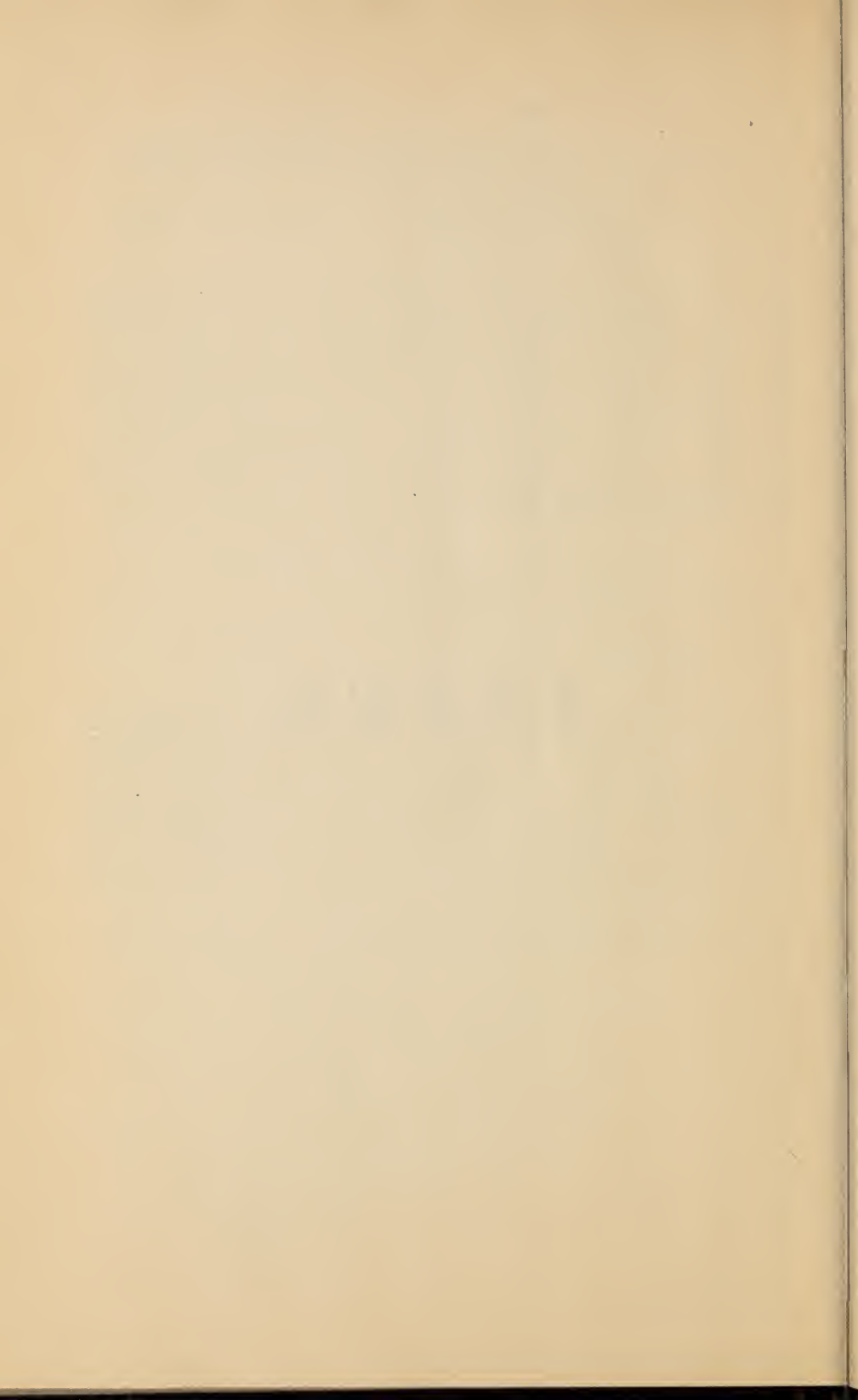
Showing the Ages of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1919

NAME OF INSTITUTION	16 and under 21 years of age		21 and not over 30 years of age		Over 30 years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan	1569	46	2845	108	3025	209	7439	363
Second District Prison	1088	669	1553	2504	1500	1786	4141	4959
Third District Prison	428	23	888	32	972	111	2288	166
Fourth District Prison	1656	47	1693	71	3517	210	6866	328
Fifth District Prison	473	41	608	74	594	143	1675	258
Sixth District Prison	148	16	222	19	189	21	559	56
Seventh District Prison	627	47	876	107	877	108	2380	262
Eighth District Prison	76	4	132	5	135	12	343	21
Twelfth District Prison	415	37	700	93	631	80	1746	210
Traffic Detention	536	.....	861	.....	361	.....	1768	.....
Detention Prison for Witnesses	15	.....	48	.....	66	.....	129	.....
New York Workhouse	419	93	1614	982	3184	1434	5217	2509
New York County Penitentiary	689	.....	665	.....	670	.....	2024	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn	2544	378	3909	464	4005	466	10458	1308
City Prison, Queens	470	29	649	66	660	60	1679	155
Total	11153	1430	17163	4525	20386	4640	48702	10595

Showing the Commitments for Intoxication, Vagrancy, etc.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Disorderly conduct		Intoxication		Vagrancy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan	516	45	54	15	46	11
Second District Prison	862	733	99	331	121	2698
Third District Prison	459	30	51	38	31	7
Fourth District Prison	2079	140	392	74	309	15
Fifth District Prison	374	72	58	42	37	5
Sixth District Prison	212	44	20	6	16	2
Seventh District Prison	427	56	74	39	90	9
Eighth District Prison	67	13	5	4	4	1
Twelfth District Prison	447	39	49	24	54	5
New York Workhouse	1709	482	263	374	509	1299
N. Y. County Penitentiary	138	.....	33	..	33	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn	1347	216	665	89	563	493
City Prison, Queens	408	24	39	13	81	22
Total	9045	1894	1802	1049	1904	4567

I N D E X



A

Actual commitments	10,	332
Adams, Lockup at		252
Afton, Lockup at		229
Albany County Jail		161

ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY:

Amount Received for board		35
Cell capacity		370
Contract price for board of prisoners	35,	381
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted	34,	390
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted		371
Deaths		369
Expenditures	35,	382
Inspections of	150, 151,	152
Population	34, 331, 333,	369

PRISONERS:

Ages of		374
Average number in custody		370
Color of		386
Education of		385
For whom the State paid board		381
Greatest number in custody		370
Habits of life of		385
Health of		36
Idle		381
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month		383
Least number in custody		370
Nativity of	387,	389
Previously detained in institution		379
Previous occupation of		375
Received and discharged		369
Religious instruction of		386
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located		381
Sentenced from other counties		381
Social relations of	385,	386
Terms of sentence of	373, 379, 380,	381
Transferred to State Hospitals		369
Receipts	35,	382
Albany Police Stations	209,	211
Alden, Lockup at		238
Alexandria Bay, Lockup at		253
Allegany County Jail		162
Amenia, Lockup at		234
Amsterdam, City Jail	261,	262
Andover, Lockup at		213
Antwerp, Lockup at		253
Ardsley, Lockup at		314
Attorney General, Opinions of	38, 41,	42
Auburn City Jail		223

AUBURN PRISON:

Actual commitments	332,	354
Cell capacity	15,	335
Counties in which prisoners were convicted		355
Crimes for which prisoners were convicted		336
Deaths		334
Earnings		19
Expenditures		15

Auburn Prison—Continued:

General mention	17
Industries in	19
Insanity, Number of cases	354
Inspections of	55, 60
Population of	15, 330, 333, 334

PRISONERS:

Ages of	344
Average number in custody	15, 335
Color of	351
Education of	351
Greatest number in custody	334
Habits of life of	351
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month	350
Least number in custody	334
Nativity	352
Paroled	335
Paroled, but not discharged	335
Previously confined in institution	349
Previously confined in other institutions	349
Previous occupation of	345
Received and discharged	334
Religious instruction of	351
Returned for violation of parole	335
Sentenced for life	335
Social relations of	351
Terms of sentence of	338, 340
Transferred to State Hospitals	334
Sales of	19
Women's Prison	17, 60
Automobile plates, Manufacture of	8

B

Babylon, Lockup at	305
Bainbridge, Lockup at	229
Barker, Lockup at	269
Batavia, City Jail	252
Beacon, City Jail	234
Bedford Hills, Lockup at	314
Bellmore, Lockup at	263
Bellport, Lockup at	305
Belmont, Lockup at	213
Binghamton, City Jail	216, 217
Bolivar, Lockup at	214
Brewster, Lockup at	291
Bronx County Jail	162
Bronxville, Lockup at	315
Brookfield, Lockup at	258
Broome County Jail	163
Buffalo Police Stations	239, 246
Buffalo, Prison problem in	8

C

Canandaigua, City Jail	278
Canaseraga, Lockup at	214
Canastota, Lockup at	258

Carthage, Lockup at -----	253
Castleton, Lockup at -----	292
Cattaraugus County Jail -----	164
Cattaraugus, Lockup at -----	219
Cayuga County Jail -----	164
Cazenovia, Lockup at -----	259
Celoron, Lockup at -----	224
Central Valley, Lockup at -----	279
Chappaqua, Lockup at -----	315
Chatham, Lockup at -----	231
Chaumont, Lockup at -----	254
Chautauqua County Jail -----	164
Chemung County Jail -----	165
Chenango County Jail -----	166
Cherry Valley, Lockup at -----	289
Chester, Lockup at -----	279
Chittenango, Lockup at -----	259
City Jails -----	45, 46
Clayton, Lockup at -----	254
Clayville, Lockup at -----	273
Clinton County Jail -----	39, 166, 167
Clinton, Lockup at -----	274

CLINTON PRISON :

Actual commitments -----	332, 354
Cell capacity -----	15, 335
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted -----	355
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted -----	330
Deaths -----	334
Earnings -----	19
Expenditures -----	15
General mention -----	18
Industries in -----	19
Insanity, Number of cases -----	354
Inspection of -----	61
Population of -----	15, 330, 333, 334

PRISONERS :

Ages of -----	344
Average number in custody -----	15, 335
Color of -----	351
Education of -----	351
Greatest number in custody -----	334
Habits of life of -----	351
In custody and employed on the first working day in each month -----	350
Least number in custody -----	334
Nativity of -----	352
Paroled -----	335
Paroled, but not discharged -----	335
Previously confined in institution -----	349
Previously confined in other institutions -----	349
Previous occupations of -----	345
Received and discharged -----	334
Religious instruction of -----	351
Returned for violation of parole -----	335
Sentenced for life -----	335
Social relations of -----	351
Terms of sentence of -----	338, 341
Transferred to State Hospitals -----	369

Sales	19
Cohoes, City Jail	212
Cold Spring, Lockup at	291
Columbia County Jail	168
Commissioners, Appointment of	5
Commissioners, Attendance of	5
Commissioners, Retirement of	11
Commission on New Prisons	16
Corning, City Jail	303
Cortland, City Jail	233
Cortland County Jail	40, 169
Croton Falls, Lockup at	316
Croton-on-Hudson, Lockup at	316

COUNTY JAILS:

Admissions	43, 393
Attorney General's opinion relative to	41, 42
Commitments for intoxication, as tramps and vagrants and as drunk and disorderly	448
Cost of board	44, 447
Deaths	43, 393
Debtors	43, 392
Discharges	393
Farms at	40
General mention	39
Inspections of	161
Population of	9, 43, 333

PRISONERS:

Ages of	401
Average number in custody	394
Awaiting trial	43, 392
Board of	447
Causes of detention	445
Color of	398
Convicted of crime	43, 392
Education of	396
Employment of	40, 446
Federal	444
Habits of life of	397
Highest number of	394
Lowest number of	394
Nativity of	399
Previous occupation of	402, 443
Religious instruction of	400
Social relations of	395
Transferred to State Hospitals	43, 393
Women	332
Salaries of sheriffs	447
Witnesses	43, 392
Cuba, Lockup at	214

D

Delaware County Jail	170
Depauville, Lockup at	255
Depew, Lockup at	246
De Ruyter, Lockup at	259
Dexter, Lockup at	255

Dobbs Ferry, Lockup at	317
Dover Plains, Lockup at	234
Dunkirk, City Jail	225
Dutchess County Jail	39, 170

E

EASTERN NEW YORK REFORMATORY:

Cell capacity	357
Counties in which prisoners were convicted	368
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted	358
Deaths	357
Insanity, Number of cases	367
Inspection of	78
Population of	24, 330, 356

PRISONERS:

Ages of	360
Average number in custody	357
Color of	365
Education of	365
Greatest number in custody	357
Habits of life of	365
Number in custody and employed on the first working day in each month	364
Least number in custody	357
Nativity of	366
Paroled	356
Paroled, but not discharged	356
Previously confined in institution	363
Previously confined in other institutions	363
Previous occupations of	361
Received and discharged	356
Religious instruction of	365
Returned for violation of parole	356
Social relations of	365
Terms of sentence of	359
Transferred to State Hospitals	357

Elmira City Jail	227, 228
Erie County Jail	171

ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY:

Amount received for board	35
Cell capacity	370
Contract price for board of prisoners	35, 381
Counties in which prisoners were convicted	34, 390
Crimes for which prisoners were convicted	371
Deaths	369
Expenditures	35, 382
Farm at	37, 154
Inspection of	152, 154
Population of	34, 331, 333, 369

PRISONERS:

Ages of	374
Average number in custody	370
Color of	386

Erie County Penitentiary—Continued:

Education of	385
For whom the State paid board	381
Greatest number in custody	370
Habits of life of	385
Health of	36
Idle	381
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month	383
Least number in custody	370
Nativity of	387, 389
Previously detained in institution	379
Previous occupations of	375
Received and discharged	369
Religious instruction of	386
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located	381
Sentenced from other counties	381
Social relations of	385, 386
Terms of sentence	373, 379, 380, 381
Transferred to State Hospitals	369
Receipts	35, 382

F

Falconer, Lockup at	225
Farmingdale, Lockup at	263
Fillmore, Lockup at	215
Fishkill, Lockup at	235
Forestport, Lockup at	274
Fort Edward, Lockup at	312
Franklin County Jail	171
Franklinville, Lockup at	220
Fredonia, Lockup at	225
Freeport, Lockup at	263
Friendship, Lockup at	215
Fulton Chain, Lockup at	252
Fulton, City Jail	288
Fulton County Jail	171

G

Gardenville, Lockup at	247
Geneva, City Jail	278
Genesee County Jail	172
Glen Cove, City Jail	264
Glens Falls, City Jail	311
Gloversville, City Jail	250
Goshen, Lockup at	280, 281
Gouverneur, Lockup at	297

GREAT MEADOW PRISON:

Actual commitments	332, 354
Cell capacity	15, 335
Counties in which prisoners were convicted	355
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted	336
Deaths	334
Earnings	19
Expenditures	15
General mention	18

Great Meadow Prison—Continued:

Industries in	19
Insanity, Number of cases	354
Inspection of	65
Population of	15, 330, 333, 334

PRISONERS:

Ages of	344
Average number in custody	15, 335
Color of	351
Education of	351
Greatest number in custody	334
Habits of life of	351
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month	350
Least number in custody	334
Nativity of	352
Paroled	335
Paroled, but not discharged	335
Previously confined in institution	349
Previously confined in other institutions	349
Previous occupations of	345
Received and discharged	334
Religious instruction of	351
Returned for violation of parole	335
Sentenced for life	335
Social relations of	351
Terms of sentence of	338, 342
Transferred to State Hospitals	334

Sales	19
Greene, Lockup at	229
Greene County Jail	173
Green Island, Lockup at	212
Greenport, Lockup at	306
Greenwich, Lockup at	312, 313

H

Hamilton, Lockup at	260
Harrison, Lockup at	318
Harrisville, Lockup at	257
Hastings, Lockup at	318
Haverstraw, Lockup at	294, 295
Hempstead, Lockup at	264
Herkimer County Jail	40, 173
Hicksville, Lockup at	265
Highland Falls, Lockup at	281
Hoosick Falls, Lockup at	292

I

Industries in State Prisons	8
Irvington, Lockup at	319
Ithaca, City Jail	309

J

Jamestown, City Jail	226
Jefferson County Jail	174

Johnson City, Lockup at -----	218
Johnstown, City Jail -----	251

K

Kenmore, Lockup at -----	247
Kinderhook, Lockup at -----	231
Kings County Court House Pens -----	175
Kings County Jail -----	175
Kingston City Jail -----	310

L

Lackawanna, City Jail -----	248
Lacona, Lockup at -----	288
La Salle, Lockup at -----	270
Lawrence, Lockup at -----	265
Lewis County Jail -----	176
Lewiston, Lockup at -----	270
Liberty, Lockup at -----	308
Little Valley, Lockup at -----	220
Livingston County Jail -----	176
Lockups, Generally -----	45, 47
Lynbrook, Lockup at -----	266
Lyons Falls, Lockup at -----	257

M

Madison County Jail -----	41, 177
Malone, Lockup at -----	250
Mamaroneck, Lockup at -----	319
Manhasset, Lockup at -----	266
Marlboro, Lockup at -----	310
Massena, Lockup at -----	297, 298
Mental Clinics -----	7
Middleburgh, Lockup at -----	301
Middleport, Lockup at -----	271
Middletown, City Jail -----	282
Millbrook, Lockup at -----	235
Millerton, Lockup at -----	235
Monroe County Jail -----	178

MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY :

Amount received for board -----	35
Cell capacity -----	370
Contract price for board of prisoners -----	35, 381
Counties in which prisoners were convicted -----	35, 390
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted -----	371
Deaths -----	369
Expenditures -----	35, 37, 382
Farm at -----	37
Inspection of -----	156
Population of -----	34, 331, 333, 369

PRISONERS :

Ages of -----	374
Average number in custody -----	370
Color of -----	386
Education of -----	385

Monroe County Penitentiary:—Continued:

For whom the State paid board	381
Greatest number in custody	370
Habits of life of	385
Health of	36
Idle	381
In custody and employed on the first working day of each month	383
Least number in custody	370
Nativity of	387, 389
Previously detained in institution	379
Previous occupations of	375
Received and discharged	369
Religious instruction of	386
Sentenced from the county in which the Institution is located	381
Sentenced from other counties	381
Social relations of	385, 386
Terms of sentence of	373, 379, 380, 381
Transferred to State Hospitals	369
Receipts	35, 37, 382
Monroe, Lockup at	283
Montgomery County Jail	178
Montgomery, Lockup at	283
Morrisville, Lockup at	260
Mount Kisco, Lockup at	320

N

Nassau County Jail	39, 42, 50, 52, 179, 180
Nassau, Lockup at	292
Natural Bridge, Lockup at	255
Newburgh, City Jail	284
New Hartford, Lockup at	275
New Paltz, Lockup at	310
New Rochelle, City Jail	320, 321

NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS:

Admissions	31, 449, 450
Ages of prisoners	456
Building program	26

CITY PRISONS:

Brooklyn	101
Manhattan	101
Queens	102
Color of prisoners	455
Commitments for intoxication, Etc	456
Correction Hospital, Blackwell's Island	99
Criminal Courts Building, Pens	112
Deaths	449
Discharges	449, 451
District Prisons, Generally	30

DISTRICT PRISONS:

Second District	104
Fourth District	105, 106
Fifth District	106
Sixth District	107

New York City Institutions—Continued:

Seventh District -----	107
Eighth District -----	108
Twelfth District -----	108
Education of prisoners -----	452
Essex Market Court Pens -----	109
Federal prisoners -----	452
General mention -----	26
Habits of life of prisoners -----	453
House of Detention -----	108, 109
Inspections of -----	87
Magistrates' Courts Buildings -----	110, 111, 113
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island -----	27, 92, 95
Nativity of prisoners -----	455
New York City Reformatory -----	28, 29
Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, (New York County Pen- itentiary) -----	87, 88
Police Stations, Generally -----	32
Police Stations, Borough of Richmond -----	127

POLICE STATIONS:

1st Precinct -----	114
4th Precinct -----	115
5th Precinct -----	115
10th Precinct -----	115
13th Precinct -----	115
14th Precinct -----	116, 117
16th Precinct -----	118
18th Precinct -----	118
21st Precinct -----	118
22nd Precinct -----	119
23rd Precinct -----	119
25th Precinct -----	119
26th Precinct -----	120
28th Precinct -----	120
29th Precinct -----	120
31st Precinct -----	121
32nd Precinct -----	121
35th Precinct -----	121
36th Precinct -----	121
37th Precinct -----	122
39th Precinct -----	122
40th Precinct -----	122
43rd Precinct -----	123
46th Precinct -----	123
47th Precinct -----	124
49th Precinct -----	124
50th Precinct -----	124
51st Precinct -----	125
53rd Precinct -----	125
54th Precinct -----	126
56th Precinct -----	126
57th Precinct -----	127
65th Precinct -----	128, 129
67th Precinct -----	129
68th Precinct -----	130
70th Precinct -----	131
72nd Precinct -----	131
74th Precinct -----	132

New York City Institutions—Continued :

76th Precinct	132
78th Precinct	133
79th Precinct	133
83rd Precinct	133
85th Precinct	134
87th Precinct	135
88th Precinct	135
89th Precinct	136
92nd Precinct	136, 137
93rd Precinct	138
94th Precinct	139
95th Precinct	139
96th Precinct	140
97th Precinct	140
98th Precinct	141
99th Precinct	141
101st Precinct	142
102nd Precinct	143
103rd Precinct	143
104th Precinct	144
105th Precinct	144
109th Precinct	145
111th Precinct	146
112th Precinct	146
113th Precinct	147
118th Precinct	147
120th Precinct	147
123rd Precinct	148
125th Precinct	149
Population of	9, 30
Prisoners awaiting trial	31, 449
Prisoners convicted of crime	31, 449
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island	27, 29, 97
Religious instruction of prisoners	454
Social relations of prisoners	452
Traffic Detention Pens	110
Witnesses	31, 449
Women's Farm Colony	28
Women prisoners	332
Workhouse, Blackwell's Island	29, 91

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY :

Cell capacity	357
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted	368
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted	358
Deaths	357
Industries in	25
Insanity, Number of cases	367
Inspections of	79
Population of	24, 330, 333 356

PRISONERS :

Ages of	360
Average number in custody	357
Color of	365
Education of	365
Federal	357

New York State Reformatory:—Continued:

Greatest number in custody -----	357
Habits of life of -----	365
Health of -----	36
Number in custody and employed on the first working day of each month -----	364
Least number in custody -----	357
Nativity of -----	366
Paroled -----	356
Paroled, but not discharged -----	356
Previously confined in institution -----	363
Previously confined in other institutions -----	363
Previous occupations of -----	361
Received and discharged -----	350
Religious instruction of -----	365
Returned for violation of parole -----	356
Social relations of -----	365
Terms of sentence of -----	359
Transferred to State Hospitals -----	357
Sales -----	25
New York State Reformatory for Women ----- 24, 85, 330, 332,	333
Niagara County Jail ----- 40,	181
Niagara Falls, City Jail -----	271
Norfolk, Lockup at -----	299
North Pelham, Lockup at -----	321
North Tarrytown, Lockup at -----	322
North Tonawanda, City Jail -----	272
Norwich, City Jail -----	229
Nyack, Lockup at -----	296

O

Ogdenburg, City Jail -----	299
Olean, City Jail -----	220
Oneida County Jails ----- 41, 182, 183,	184
Oneonta City Jail -----	299
Onondaga County Jails -----	185

ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY:

Amount received for board -----	35
Cell capacity -----	370
Contract price for board of prisoners ----- 35,	381
Counties in which the prisoners were convicted ----- 34,	390
Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted -----	371
Deaths -----	369
Expenditures ----- 35,	382
Farm at -----	38
Inspection of -----	158
Population of ----- 34, 331, 333,	369

PRISONERS:

Ages of -----	374
Average number in custody -----	370
Color of -----	386
Education of -----	385
For whom the State paid board -----	381
Greatest number in custody -----	370
Habits of life of -----	385

Onondaga County Penitentiary—Continued:

Idle	381
In custody and employed on the first working day in each month	384
Least number in custody	370
Nativity of	387, 389
Previously detained in institution	379
Previous occupations of	375
Received and discharged	369
Religious instruction of	386
Sentenced from the county in which the institution is located	381
Sentenced from other counties	381
Social relations of prisoners	385, 386
Terms of sentence	373, 379, 380, 381
Transferred to State Hospitals	369
Receipts	35, 382
Ontario County Jail	186
Orange County Jails	186, 187
Orient, Lockup at	306
Oriskany Falls, Lockup at	275
Orleans County Jail	188
Ossining, Lockup at	322
Oswego, City Jail	288
Oswego County Jail	188
Otsego County Jail	189
Owego, Lockup at	309
Oxford, Lockup at	229
Oyster Bay, Lockup at	266, 267

P

Painted Post, Lockup at	304
Parole	13
Patterson, Lockup at	291
Peekskill, Jail at	323
Pelham Manor, Lockup at	323
Penitentiaries	9, 34, 331, 332, 333, 369
Philadelphia, Lockup at	255
Philmont, Lockup at	232
Phoenix, Lockup at	289
Piermont, Lockup at	296
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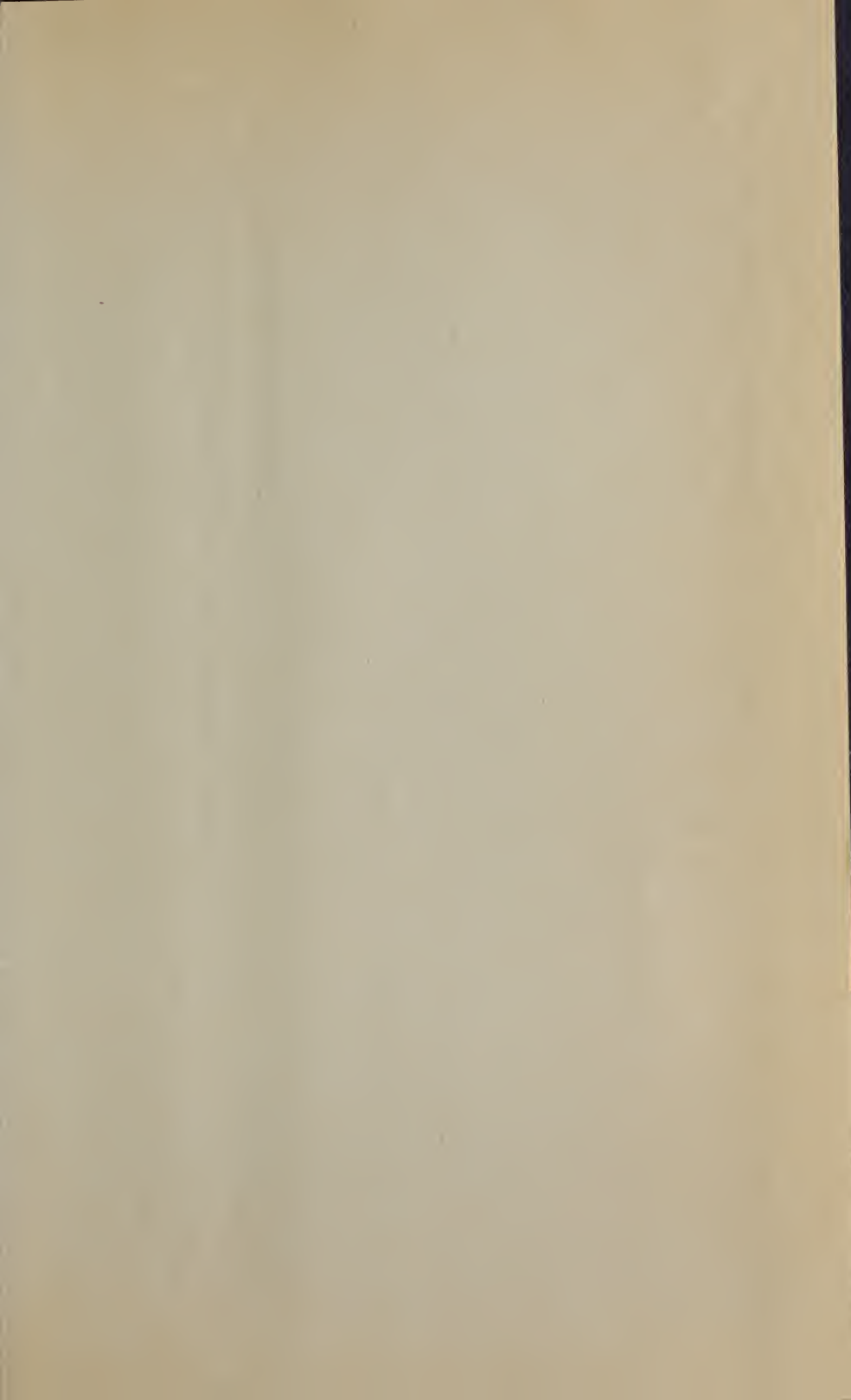
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